THE TIMES

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Preview

The history of Crufts Dog Show, which opens today, and the remarkable story of the portrait painter Meredith Frampton, whose work is collected for the first time at a Tate Gallery exhibition, are among the subjects of today's *Preview*, the 16-page arts and entertainment guide published each Friday with *The Times*.

Bomb found under runway

Civilian aircraft using a former Battle of Britain fighter station have for 40 years been landing on top of a 500kg bomb. Factories and offices at Shoreham airport, West Sussex, were evacuated after the German wartime bomb was discovered under the runway, about 400 yards from the terminal building

The switch to Trident-2

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, hinted strongly that Britain may switch to the American Trident-2 missile to replace Polaris in the 1990s. He also confirmed the decision to axe HMS Dreadnought, Britain's oldest nuclear-powered submarine Page 2

Dr Kissinger recovering

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State who is recovering from a heart operation, received telephone calls from President Reagan, former President Gerald Ford and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State. A tube inserted in his throat to assist breathing has been removed

NHS worry, page 4

Wife must pay husband £50,000

The daughter of a millionaire who helped to pay her husband's way as he rose to become a regional company director was told by the Court of Appeal that she must pay him £50,000 as a divorce settlement Page 2

Telecom makes £140m profit

British Telecom made a £140m profit for the first six months of this financial year with its November price increase making a substantial contribution. Over the same period last year there was a £19m loss Page 15

Woman in rape case marries

The Glasgow woman involved in the case of alleged rape which led to Mr Nicholas Fairburn resigning as Scotland's Solicitor General after the prosecution was dropped, was married yesterday.



Minister takes on race job

Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, has been given special responsibility for race relations matters within the department. He has a long record of improving race relations in London

Boat Race twins

Twin brothers, Hugh and Robert Clay, will row for Oxford University in the Boat Race on March 27. Their brother and father are also rowing Blues. Susan Brown will cox Oxford again Page 20

Rail inquiry verdict may favour Aslef

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Lord McCarthy's inquiry into the rail dispute ended yesterday without hearing evidence from the striking train drivers' union and the committee's findings are expected to be known on Monday.

The sittings ended as the 20,000 footplatemen held their fourteenth one-day strike and there seemed little hope last night of strikes next Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday being called off by the union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef).

There was a growing feeling last night that the committee may be moving toward recommending payment of the 3 per cent increase which was due to Aslef from the beginning of last month, but was not paid because British Rail wanted commitments on productivity from the unions.

British Rail executives, concerned at the way the inquiry appeared to be leaning, submitted extra evidence yesterday morning in an attempt to emphasize their case that the payment of the 3 per cent, through understandings reached with the unions last August, was always conditional on Aslef's agreement to flexible rostering.

The Aslef executive will continue in its stance that the strikes will go on until the 3 per cent is paid, and the inquiry report will be ignored by the union unless it accepts the union's arguments.

The executive would probably be prepared to call off the strikes if British Rail agreed to pay the 3 per cent and put the dispute back into the industry's negotiating machinery, but it is difficult to see how the management could agree to that because it would entail reversal of its position so far in the dispute.

Lord McCarthy, with the other members of the inquiry, Mr Ted Choppen, a former managing director of Esso, and Mr George Doughty, a former leader of the white-collar engineering union, will consider their findings tomorrow and the report will probably be written on Sunday.

British Rail has postponed until Tuesday a board meeting due to have been held today so that it will be able to consider the inquiry findings, which are not binding on the board. Mr Clifford Rose, the board member for industrial relations, said as he left the inquiry yesterday: "We will look constructively at whatever recommendations Lord McCarthy makes. Beyond that I am not saying anything."

Mr Tom Jenkins, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association (TSSA), said he had a feeling of utter despondency because all the parties had indicated that they were not prepared to compromise. He said he had asked Lord McCarthy to advise that British Rail should pay the 3 per cent to the Aslef members because he believed that the understandings on pay and productivity were separate.

He said he thought the productivity issue should be put back into the negotiating machinery and if necessary should be decided by the Railway Staff National Tribunal. The three members of the inquiry committee also make up the tribunal membership.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), said he had asked Lord McCarthy to state clearly what he thought was the status of the understanding on productivity and, in particular, of the six efficiency proposals, including flexible rostering.

He also indicated that he shared British Rail's worry that the inquiry may produce recommendations that throw into the melting pot the agreement on flexible rostering that has been signed by the NUR and the TSSA. He said he had asked the inquiry not to pronounce on the agreement.

Miners' leaders yesterday drew back from calling an immediate national ban on extra movements of coal by road on days when there are rail strikes after being asked by the NUR not to exacerbate matters.

Left-wingers on the National Union of Mineworkers' executive urged that a ban should be imposed, but instead the NUM is to talk to all three rail unions on Monday.

Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef general secretary, is due to address the TUC's south-east regional council tonight when he will ask for the support of all affiliated unions in London and the South-east.

Mr Roland Davies, the Aslef member who drove the only passenger train to run in Britain on Tuesday, has been "sent to Coventry" by other Aslef members at his depot in Nottingham.

US interest rates worry Chancellor

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear yesterday to the Commons the serious concern of the Government about continued high interest rates in the United States. Questioned by MPs about the gloomy interest forecasts of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, if the United States budget deficits were not greatly reduced, Sir Geoffrey said that it was important that countries should have regard to the international consequences of their actions.

While accepting that the policies of governments must be determined by their domestic circumstances, the Chancellor agreed to consider further consultations with the United States Administration over their interest levels.

Sir Geoffrey said that the main reason for the increase in interest rates in this country last September was the impact of the higher interest rates in the United States, which was a consequence of prospects of high United States public sector borrowing. While the British Government supported the general objectives of United States policy, it had pressed upon President Reagan's Administration the need to contain Budget deficits as was urged in this country.

From the Tory back benches, Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing) pointed out to the Chancellor that there was little hope of reducing interest rates in this country while rates remained high on the other side of the Atlantic.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that his Budget last year enabled this country to enjoy interest rates throughout the summer which were several points lower than they would otherwise have been and several points lower than in other countries round the world.

From the Labour benches, Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow) said the Budget which the president was now producing, with its crazy 18 per cent increase in defence expenditure, threatened a deficit which would raise interest rates throughout the world.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, said that abolition of exchange controls was one of the main reasons why interest rates had gone up during the year. The Chancellor had contributed to the high interest rates of which he was complaining. Sir Geoffrey replied that Mr Shore misunderstood the matter. The impact of the abolition of exchange control on interest rates was small while abolition had brought down exchange rates.

Parliamentary report, page 8
Leading article, page 11



John Manning

Sir Freddie Laker outside the Lonrho offices in London yesterday: "We want to employ as many of the old staff as we can."

I will foot Laker's Skytrain bill, Tiny Rowland promises

By Michael Baily and John Witherow

Sir Freddie Laker was running into serious licensing difficulties with his People's Airline last night after satisfactory talks with Lonrho arrived at a 50-50 partnership to start operations in April—and after which Lonrho's Mr Tiny Rowland guaranteed that the Laker Skytrain passengers would get their money back.

Rival airlines are certain to oppose his application for a renewed licence on the ground that he is no longer a fit and proper person. One of them, British Caledonian, formally notified the Civil Aviation Authority that they would be applying for Laker's Los Angeles licence.

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chairman of Lonrho, last night, guaranteed that the Laker Skytrain passengers would get their money back.

Emerging from day-long talks at his City headquarters with Sir Freddie Laker he said: "I'm going to foot the bill."

Sir Freddie had already said that passengers booked on scheduled flights before February 5 would have their tickets honoured by the new company he hopes to set up with Lonrho.

But he admitted that if the new airline did not get off the ground, he did not know what would happen about the £700,000 owed.

Mr Rowland said: "Of course they will get their money back, if not from the new company then from us. I'm going to foot the bill." Sir Freddie replied: "That is the most generous offer I have ever heard".

Mr Adam Thomson, British Caledonian chairman, said last night that the Laker experiment had failed and "the most honourable solution is to sweep away the Laker Airways debris". Sir Freddie admitted after a two-hour lunchtime meeting with the CAA that "licensing is the main stumbling block at the moment".

Sir Freddie and Mr Rowland have agreed a Skytrain Mark II of which Laker would be chief executive and Lonrho a sleeping partner in a 50-50 deal.

Up to 10 DC 10s, costing around £110m, are apparently envisaged to operate low cost services on the same routes as before: New York, Florida and Los Angeles.

They would probably carry the name "Laker" on the tail fin and "People's Airline" on the body, Mr Rowland said.

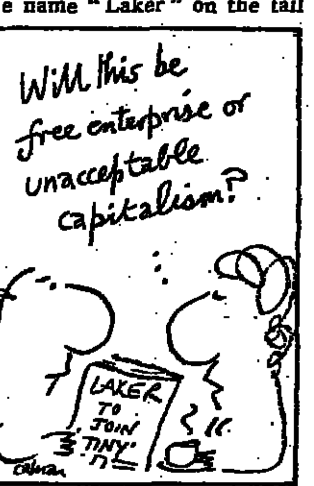
If Sir Freddie's new operation is sufficiently close to the old one in routes, schedules, and fares, he will need to satisfy the CAA of his financial strength and commercial viability to prevent revocation of his existing licences from next Wednesday.

These licences were granted not to Laker International, which is in the hands of the official receivers, but to Laker Airways, a Jersey company Sir Freddie still owns. If the CAA decided on a reprieve this could be done within days. But if the CAA took the view that it was a new operation, new licences with public hearings and the right to object would be necessary, taking months. It is clear there would be objections from other airlines.

A senior executive of one (not BCal) said: "Officials at the CAA must feel very conscious of their public duty, and very sure that what happened last week would not happen again. We would regard it as amoral to continue the same policy that put Laker into liquidation last week, using aircraft picked up half-price

"If that happened the Americans would be right out of their seats. Acker (chairman of Pan American whose matching low fares last November helped to precipitate the Laker crisis) would tighten the attack. Laker and possibly Pan Am would be out of business within a year and others would suffer. It could legitimately be asked if the

Continued on back page, col 2



MPs will challenge ruling on contempt

By Frances Gibb

A delegation of Labour MPs is to urge the Home Secretary to consider a change in the law to override the effect of a House of Lords majority ruling yesterday that a solicitor was in contempt of court when she showed a journalist Home Office documents that had been read out in open court.

By three to two the law lords ruled that Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL), was guilty of contempt when she showed a journalist confidential documents obtained by an order of discovery.

But it would not have been contempt, they ruled, if the documents had been shown to a law reporter and not, as in this case, to a journalist who used them in a feature article critical of the Home Office.

The lords ordered Miss Harman to pay the total costs of the hearing and those of the hearing in the Court of Appeal last February resulting from an action brought by the Home Office to "clarify the law". They are estimated at £25,000.

After the ruling, the NCCL said it would be lodging an appeal with the European Commission on Human Rights and launching an urgent appeal for funds. The order had put it in "an extremely serious financial position".

Lord Diplock, who, with Lord Keith of Kinkel and Roskill, upheld the court of appeal's ruling against Miss Harman, held that a solicitor's undertaking not to use discovered documents for any purpose other than that action, did not vanish just because the documents were read out in open court.

But in a strong dissenting judgment, Lord Scarman and Lord Simon of Glaisdale said there was no justification for "what appears to us to be a discriminatory and unnecessary exclusion of the litigant and his solicitor" from the right to make greater use of the documents, in the way that everybody else could, and exercise a fundamental freedom.

Lord Diplock also made a distinction between the kind of reporter who might be allowed to see documents once read out in court. These fell into two categories, he said.

There were those working for the law reports and general reporters "whose métier is to produce fair and accurate, although it may be much condemned, contemporaneous accounts of what happened in the course of the day's proceedings in court". But the journalist, Mr David Leigh, then of *The Guardian*, to whom Miss Harman disclosed the bundle of Home Office documents, was not a press reporter of either of those kinds, Lord Diplock said.

He was a journalist who wanted to see the documents "for the avowed purpose, with which Miss Harman was in sympathy, of composing not a report of the proceedings but a feature article attacking the running of the Home Office

Continued on back page, col 5

Lovesick—or just a pain in the neck

From Peter Watson
New York, Feb 11

Dr Albert Ritterson must be the most unromantic soul on earth. With St Valentine's Day bearing down on us, sentimentalists are having a field day. In New York, laundries have offered to clean free of charge anything that is red or has hearts on it. The ice cubes in your scotch are available in some bars in heart shapes and on Sunday several restaurants will be providing free oysters as aphrodisiacs.

Against this gushing background, Dr Ritterson, a microbiologist from the University of Rochester, has stuck his neck out and claims to have proved that lovesickness simply does not exist. It is based, he says, on a medical misconception.

He says that when we feel that longing ache for someone else, when we get dizzy, depressed, cannot sleep and get feverish at nights, we are deluding ourselves if we think it is love. No, it is brucellosis.

His theory works like this. Two thousand years ago, the Roman feast of Lupercalia used to take place on February 15. This was a fertility festival, designed to celebrate the purity of fertile women and to ward off evil. To accomplish these ambitious goals, the Romans used to sacrifice several goats and a dog each Lupercalia.

Young men, known as Luperci and dressed in loincloths made from the hides of goats, ran through the stadiums and, using slender thongs also fashioned from the animal skins, lightly flogged the audiences gathered for the festivities.

Dr Ritterson says in a letter to the *New England Journal of Medicine* today that brucellosis—the bacterial disease discovered in Malta, in 1887, by Sir David Bruce—is spread in just this way from goats to humans: by contact with the skins of freshly killed animals carrying the disease.

The symptoms of brucellosis are identical with lovesickness: depression, loss of weight, general malaise, aching, dizziness, insomnia, and a rise in body temperature at night. It can even be fatal through endocarditis, heartbreak.

What clearly must have happened, Dr Ritterson says, his tongue not entirely out of his cheek, is that many Luperci in ancient Rome went down with brucellosis shortly after the celebrations. The sickness became associated with lupercalia.

The Christian festival of St Valentine, which began after his death in the third century, was celebrated on the day before Lupercalia and brucellosis became mixed up with thwarted love.

Poets and writers have sustained the tradition that unhappy lovers have suffered these symptoms of brucellosis and we have all been taken in.

Dr Ritterson had no time to elaborate on his theory today. He was dashing off to order his wife red roses. "She'll kill me if I don't. She thinks my theory stinks", he said.

Primate of Poland may baptize Walesa baby

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 11

Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Primate of Poland, may baptize the newly born daughter of Mr Lech Walesa, the interned leader of the Solidarity union, according to a senior churchman. The move would be powerfully symbolic, underlining church support for Mr Walesa at a time of deadlock in church-state and state-union relations.

The news was revealed at Warsaw airport upon the arrival of Archbishop Glemp from a week's visit to the Vatican. Accompanied by Cardinal Franciszek of Cracow and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw, the Primate had sought advice on future strategy from the Pope.

Archbishop Gulbinowicz said that he "would not rule out the possibility of the Primate carrying out the baptism" of the daughter born about two weeks ago. Other priests added that Mr Walesa might be temporarily released for the occasion and that his wife and their other six children might be allowed to visit him.

After several weeks of tense discussions with the martial law authorities, the Primate seemed relaxed and in high spirits. Would Mr Walesa be released into church custody? he was asked. "There was a report that he had been released yesterday," he replied, "but I leave it to you journalists to determine the facts." Church dignatories questioned after this comment indicated nervously that the Primate had been joking. Mr Walesa was still beeing held in Warsaw.

The tone of church strategy after the Vatican talks seems to be to defuse the situation, to settle down to long-term campaigning, above all to move away from playing a direct political role. "We must take a wider perspective," said Cardinal Macharski.

Foot battles for ousted Labour MP

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, said last night that all Labour MPs were horrified over the failure of Mr Frank Hooley, MP for Sheffield, Heeley, to be reselected as his party's candidate for the next general election.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party he described the defeat of Mr Hooley, one of the party's wing Sheffield councillor—most respected MPs, by Mr William Michie, a left-wing Sheffield councillor, as a deplorable event.

In response to calls on him to raise the issue with the national executive committee Mr Foot said that any action he took would be in consultation with Mr Hooley, a remark taken by MPs as clearly indicating that he will take the matter further.

The issue raises again the prospect of further conflict in the party, with Mr Foot supporting the rights of MPs against their steady erosion by activists.

Labour MPs were shocked by Mr Hooley's failure last Friday to be reselected. He is far from being regarded as a right-winger, but his defeat has been blamed on his refusal to support Mr Wedgwood Benn in Labour's deputy leadership election contest. He voted for Mr John Silkin on the first ballot and abstained on the second.

Mr Hooley, who was not present at last night's PLP meeting, at which much of the bitterness of last year resurfaced, was paid warm tributes by all speakers.

Mr Peter Snape, MP for West Bromwich, East, said that Mr Hooley was a hard-working and conscientious MP. If it was wrong to purge Militant, as the far left said, it was wrong to purge MPs like Mr Hooley.

MP moves to avoid costlier mortgages

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

An Inland Revenue economy measure is threatening to increase the monthly mortgage payments made by most of first-time housebuyers as well as a large proportion of the 5.5 million people with mortgages.

Mr George Cunningham, Labour Independent MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, will this afternoon raise the issue in the Commons with a warning that MPs must not allow the proposal to pass into law

For the MP has maintained that with an average mortgage of £15,000 over 25 years, people on a repayment mortgage at 15 per cent could be asked to pay out an extra £5.85 a month net from April, 1983, because of the new Inland Revenue proposals.

That extra charge will slowly decline over the years, but lower net repayments will only come into effect after year eleven and, then, only if the mortgage has not been altered in the intervening period.

The change, which takes effect from April next year, would, the Inland Revenue, confirms, save it about 1,000 staff by cutting out interest relief on mortgages with borrowings making interest payments net of the basic 30 per cent tax rate.

But Mr Cunningham will explain that building societies have decided that they do not wish to make annual increases in the net payments for borrowers on repayment mortgages.

Instead, they will level out the net payments over the life of the mortgage, subject to interest rate fluctuation, so that borrowers will have to bear increased net payments in the early years of their mortgages, with compensating reductions later on.

Mr Cunningham's complaint, which will be shared by other MPs, is that the new system will make it more difficult for young couples to buy their first homes by imposing a greater burden when they can least afford it.

The political point will not be lost on other MPs, if only because it is not known how many people are on repayment mortgages and how many will face net increases in their repayments.

The Building Societies Association said yesterday, however, that 74 per cent of new mortgages are taken out on a repayment basis.

It said that a £10,000 mortgage taken out over 25 years would have a net repayment of £91.50 a month in the first year, with a £48 reduction in capital loan, compared with an increased net repayment of £95.40 a month, with a £95 reduction in capital loan, under the new system.

Mr Cunningham said last night: "The amazing fact is that the new system will result in an increase in the payments required by all who have current repayment mortgages at the time when the new system is introduced in April, 1983, with only one exception: those who are within 12 months of paying off their loan completely."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Export of Stubbs is halted

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has suspended an export licence for a George Stubbs painting and offered the painting to a public collection in the United Kingdom for £750,000 (Christopher Warman writes).

The painting, "Gimcrack, with jockey up", on Newmarket Heath, is believed to have been painted in the mid-1760s. Gimcrack raced between 1764 and 1771, and gave his name to the Gimcrack Club and the Gimcrack Stakes at York.

Details of the sale halted by Mr Channon have not been disclosed.

Galleries and public collections have until June 11 to raise the £750,000, the Office of Arts and Libraries said yesterday.

Cabinet faces police dilemma

A dispute over threatened cuts in police budgets in provincial cities looks as if it will have to be resolved in Cabinet.

Metropolitan counties say they are boxed in by the Government's financial restrictions and have threatened cuts of up to 5,000 people in six police forces. They complain that the Metropolitan Police share of resources in London would increase by 24 per cent in 1982-83, compared with a 3.4 per cent increase for other forces.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has written to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities saying that the possibility of reducing the Metropolitan Police share is being considered urgently.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has told West Midlands County Council that it must decide whether it wants to make cuts in the police service.

New leader for postal workers

Mr Alan Tuffin, deputy leader of the Post Office union, the Union of Communication Workers, is to succeed Mr Tom Jackson as general secretary when he retires in July. Mr Tuffin defeated Mr Tony Clarke, editor of the union's journal, by 110,070 votes to 65,280, a turnout of 88 per cent, in a final ballot.

Mr Tuffin, aged 48, joined the Post Office as a telegram boy at the age of 15.

Dispute goes on at Heathrow

A meeting of 2,000 British Airways ground staff at Heathrow airport yesterday voted to continue the industrial action which has disrupted the airline's services for the past four days.

The staff in dispute, including baggage handlers and aircraft cleaners, say they are not being allowed to work because they refuse to accept new working rosters. BA flights were kept in the air by volunteers, including pilots and senior management, working on their days off.

Lord Denning's flat raided

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, had his flat in Lincoln's Inn, London, raided yesterday while he was in court and his wife was out shopping. A clock which had belonged to Lady Denning's grandfather and a pair of gold cufflinks and cash were stolen. Earlier Lady Denning showed two young men who said they were window cleaners around the flat.

Saharan dust falls on Britain

As a belt of rain crossed southern Britain yesterday there were reports from many places of falls of reddish brown mud, the London Weather Centre reported last night.

They are believed to have originated in north Africa as fine dust, lifted into the atmosphere by strong desert winds. The dust remained in suspension until washed out by yesterday's rain.

Test-tube study urged

Mrs Shirley Williams, Social Democratic MP for Crosby and one of the joint leaders of the party, yesterday called for the setting up of a royal commission to inquire into the social, medical, legal and ethical issues involved in test-tube baby work.



More students in chase for fewer university places

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Britain's universities admitted 3 per cent fewer home students last autumn despite a 4 per cent increase in applications compared with 1980, according to figures released yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

Applications from overseas students fell by a further 35 per cent, after a big drop in 1980, the first year of the so-called "full-cost" fees; but there was no change in the number of overseas undergraduates actually admitted in 1981 compared with the previous year.

The fall of some 3,000 in the number of home student university places for first-year undergraduates was more than made up for by about 9,000 more admissions to polytechnics.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, last night challenged the Government to explain to the thousands of disappointed school-leavers denied university places because of the cuts how the country will now be better off.

Accountancy overtook veterinary science last year as the most difficult subject on which to enter university, as judged by the proportion of applicants accepted to study the subject of their choice. Only one in five accountancy applicants were successful, compared with an overall success rate for all subjects of 37 per cent.

However, veterinary science still requires by far the most difficult qualifications. Figures for university entrants in 1980, the lastest available, show that 96 per-cent of those accepted to read veterinary science had at least two A-level passes at grade B and an A or better.

The accompanying table, compiled from the UCCA statistics, ranks subjects according to their difficulty in terms of the proportion of candidates who get into the subject of their choice.

The figures in brackets in the final column ranks subjects according to their difficulty in terms of A-level grades.

☐ More than 200 academic been frozen and the number posts at medical schools have could double by 1984/85 as a result of the university cuts, Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich said last night (Annabel Ferriman writes).

Members of the Parliamentary Social Services Committee questioned senior officials of the Department of Health and Social Security on the effect on the National Health Service. They were told that the cuts were the subject of discussions between the department, health authorities and universities. The results were expected in March.

Sir Keith Joseph, page 10

	Subject	No. of applicants 1981 entry	% 1981 applicants accepted for preferred subject	Successful home applicants (1980) with 2 Bs and an A or better (rank order in brackets)
1	Accountancy	3,158	20	23* (13)
2	Veterinary science	1,421	21	96* (1)
3	Education	3,524	22	9 (23)
4	Business management	4,740	23	5 (27)
5	Pharmacy	2,599	25	9 (23)
6	Dentistry	2,819	31	18 (19)
7	Architecture	1,867	32	21* (17)
7	Computer science	5,062	32	34 (4)
9	Art and design	1,511	33	23* (13)
10	Medicine	10,810	34	59 (2)
11	Biology	3,596	35	8 (25)
12	Law	8,815	36	38 (3)
12	Mechanical eng	4,755	36	23 (13)
14	Electrical eng	7,367	37	26 (10)
14	Economics	3,667	37	16 (20)
14	Psychology	3,497	37	16 (20)
17	Sociology	2,668	39	4 (28)
18	Civil eng	3,823	40	16 (20)
18	Agriculture	1,412	40	8* (25)
20	English	7,133	41	33 (7)
21	Biochemistry	1,488	43	24 (12)
22	Geography	4,409	44	22 (16)
22	French	1,950	44	25 (25)
24	Music	1,413	46	20* (18)
25	History	4,381	53	30 (8)
26	Mathematics	4,327	61	34 (4)
26	Physics	3,406	61	34 (4)
28	Chemistry	3,186	62	30 (8)
	Total (all subjects)	167,096	37	26

* Figures subject to error because of small size of sample.

Teacher's attack on magistrate rejected

By Our Education Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has repudiated criticisms made last month about a London stipendiary magistrate who was alleged to have told a teacher that she should expect to be assaulted at least six more times during her career.

Miss Suzanne Puttock, who had been assaulted by a parent, was allegedly told she was wasting public money by bringing the case to court.

In a letter to Mr Michael O'Halloran, Social Democrat MP for Islington North, Lord Hailsham agrees that the statement attributed to Mr David Fingleton, stipendiary magistrate at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court, would have been objectionable had it been made.

However, he continued: "Inquiries which I have made have established that there was no press reporter in court, and that the accounts which appeared in the press were the result of a distorted and an inaccurate report from an unspecified source as to what had occurred.

"The magistrate gives an entirely different account of the matter, and in particular denies that he used the expressions attributed to him in the press."

The summons for assault taken out by Miss Puttock, a teacher at Newington Green Junior School, north London, could not be proceeded with because it had not been properly served on the defendant, Mrs Sainte-Marie, the mother of one of Miss Puttock's pupils, Lord Hailsham said.

"Mr Fingleton was concerned," the letter continued, "that Miss Puttock was funding the prosecution herself; but when he learnt that the Inner London Education Authority was funding the proceedings, he remarked that the money thrown away (as it had been) was public money.

"He tried to convey to Miss Puttock his sympathy for the fact that being a teacher she was in so vulnerable a position .... He deplored the fact that teachers were exposed to the risk of assault as a hazard of their work."

He had made clear that it was up to Miss Puttock to decide whether she wanted to proceed with the case, Lord Hailsham added.

Miss Puttock, in her statement, says Mr Fingleton adopted a stern manner toward herself and her solicitor from the start. "He expressed irritation at public money being wasted by such action being taken ... (and) suggested that I would not have brought the action if I had to pay for the case myself."

Wife to pay £50,000 to ex-husband

A wealthy wife who helped to pay her husband's way as he rose from a working-class background to a top position in business must also make a £50,000 end-of-marriage payment to him, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday. The woman, aged 44, a millionaire's daughter, failed in an attempt to cut the sum she must pay him.

The court ruled that the husband, a £21,000-a-year regional director with a national retail company, is entitled to the full £50,000 awarded him by Mrs Justice Booth in the Family Division in September.

During the case, in which the court ruled that only the initials of the parties should be reported, it was claimed that Mr B had the prospect of boardroom status and needed the £50,000 to help to buy a £75,000 house in keeping with the status of his job.

Lord Justice Ormrod said yesterday that during the couple's 20-year-marriage the pattern of life had been that Mrs B had provided a home out of her resources for her husband and their two children.

The marriage had ended in divorce and the husband was in a difficult position at the age of 50. Having never had an interest in a house, he had none of the protection against inflation that other divorced men already on the "property escalator" had.

Mrs B, who suffers from multiple sclerosis, has an income of £17,837 a year from trust funds. She appealed against last September's award.

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, her counsel, told the court that when legal costs were added to the award the real sum she would have to find was about £70,000. However, about £28,000 of the award would come from the sale of a house in Nottingham which Mrs B's trustees provided for her husband while he was working in that area.

Lord Justice Ormrod said the court considered Mrs B could raise the £22,000 balance and pay the £50,000.

It was an "unusual case" the judge said, in which Mrs B had made "very large contributions to the family in financial and every other way". Her husband had made no financial contribution because there was neither need nor scope for him to do so. Taking into account Mr B's need to buy himself a suitable home, and balancing the financial resources of each party, Lord Justice Ormrod said it was impossible to regard a lump sum of £50,000 as an unreasonable amount for Mr B to receive.

Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Eveleigh agreed with the decision.

FitzGerald cites Ulster 'challenge'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, in a policy speech on Northern Ireland, last night spoke of the challenge facing the republic's political leaders over the province, which he described as the single greatest problem that Ireland faced.

He said political leaders in Dublin should wait for Mr James Prior's initiative for a regional assembly to be unveiled before rushing into judgment. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland had a difficult task in attempting to accommodate the fundamental requirements of both sections of the community but "after years of political vacuum, there are once again stirrings of politics in Northern Ireland", Dr FitzGerald said.

In a clear criticism of Mr Charles Haughey, who has said that any initiative involving only the Six Counties will not succeed, Dr FitzGerald said: "We should not, and my government will not, seek to dis courage it (the initiative) by pouring cold water on Mr Prior's plans before we know what they are."

The Prime Minister acknowledged that the tragedy of Northern Ireland was not the primary issue in the election but said that although the republic was not its principal victim, they were all players in the tragedy.

The challenge to political leadership was to ensure that the role the republic played was responsible and positive and not destructively negative and selfish.

IRISH ELECTION

Mr Haughey went back on the campaign trail yesterday after three days in which Ireland's electorate must have wondered whether there still was a Leader of the Opposition.

For his appearances have been few since the beginning of the week, when opinion polls had shown his personal credibility to be far behind that of the Prime Minister.

Ostensibly, the reason why he appeared to be taken off the road was the uncertainty over the planned presidential-style debate between the two leaders and the preparation needed to produce Fianna Fail's alternative Budget proposal.

His opponents have suggested a more pressing reason; his public image was so poor that it was harming the party's election prospects.

☐ An increase of one third in the number of deaths in Northern Ireland last year and a significant rise in injuries sustained is recorded in the latest statistics.

The figures, issued by the Government in answer to a written parliamentary question by Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down South, show that the deaths rose from 75 to 99, and injuries from 801 to 1,350.

Sit-in workers sacked

Two hundred workers at Plessey's Bathgate plant, near Edinburgh, who were dismissed yesterday, voted unanimously to continue their sit-in protest over plans to close the factory. Plessey, the electronics group, sent dismissal notices to the workers, and warned them that they would lose redundancy pay, which could amount to several thousand pounds in some cases.

The workers, most of them women, decided at a mass meeting last night to seek legal advice on whether the company was within its rights in withholding the payments.

The firm announced last December that it planned to close the plant by the end of March because of unprofitability and falling demand.

On January 25, some 200 employees of the 330-strong work force began occupying the firm's administrative offices, in an attempt to save their jobs. A week ago the Court of Session in Edinburgh awarded Plessey an injunction, requiring the workers to leave. However, last weekend they voted to continue their occupation, and they reaffirmed that decision yesterday.

In a letter, Mr Harold Jackson, Plessey's managing director, told the employees that they were dismissed forthwith, and had forfeited any right to redundancy pay.

Mr George Wilson, the works convenor at the plant, said earlier this week that the sit-in was taking place because the workers were determined to save their jobs. There had been considerable bitterness over Plessey's lack of consultation over the closure.

The court order which was delivered to workers' homes and pasted on the factory gates, gives them until next Thursday to vacate the buildings.



The lucky boy with the plastic bag

Mrs Linda Gregory, aged 28, of Holmewood, Derbyshire, with her son John Paul, aged 20 months whose life has probably been saved by a breakthrough in the treatment of kidney failure. Doctors have successfully adapted for babies a technique of dialysis normally used by adults. When the boy was first taken to St James's Hospital, Leeds, he was given only a few weeks to live. Now he is putting on weight and thriving, according to his father, Mr Ian Gregory, aged 31, an electrician.

Many young children with kidney failure die because they are too small to be connected to conventional dialysis machines, which purify the blood. Doctors have adapted an alternative technique, called continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. A tube is inserted surgically into the abdominal cavity and connected to a plastic bag, containing a special solution, which is worn externally. Babies can toddle about with the bag attached under their clothing, draining off the body's waste material.

The bag and solution must be changed about every four hours except during the night. Mrs Gregory has been trained to carry out the technique.

Mr Trevor Brocklebank, a consultant paediatrician, said yesterday: "We have only applied this technique to children in the past six months. Without this treatment, it is very likely that John Paul would have died."

Mrs Gregory said: "When we brought him to St James's we were told he had only a few weeks to live. We would have tried anything to save his life. We can see anenormous change in him now and we are very happy."

Barnett remembers

Minister-mouse who ate the cat

By Bernard Donoughue

For five years, as a policy adviser, I sat at the end of the Cabinet committee table watching Mr Joel Barnett with discreet admiration.

The position of Chief Secretary to the Treasury is one of the least attractive in the Cabinet. His job is to say "No" to fellow ministers who are life-long political colleagues, possibly friends, and whose support he will need on various future occasions.

The Identikit person for the job is big, tough, and wholly without compassion or ambition to win affection. Mr Barnett is tiny, sleek, and funny. He peeped smiling above the Cabinet table like a field-mouse that had just eaten the cat.

But he was good at the job. As with Mr Harold Lever, now Lord Lever of Manchester, his business experience and numerical agility enabled him to master the intricacies of public expenditure and to avoid bamboozlement either by mandarins massaging the numbers or by party ideologues who could not see the difference between political fantasy and economic reality.

He was the small rapier supporting Mr Denis Healey's mighty cudgel. Together they made perhaps the most impressive ministerial Treasury team since R. A. Butler's a quarter of a century earlier.

Mr Barnett's newly published book, *Inside the Treasury*, tells the story of financial and economic management under the three consecutive Labour administrations from 1974 to 1979.

The opening 18 months were a time of honeymoon expansiveness, when manifesto and election promises were met and the trade unions collected their share of the social contract. The price was spiralling inflation and taxation and a depreciating currency.

Most people in government knew that a crisis lay ahead. The Cabinet contained men of great ability and experience. Apart from Mr Healey and Mr Barnett representing Treasury caution, it included former Chancellors in Mr James Callaghan and Mr Roy Jenkins, as well as Mr Anthony Crosland and Mr Lever, two of the best Chancellors we never had.

But the political pressures and commitments were such that the extravaganza simply had to run its course until the sight of the precipice made it possible to apply the brakes.

First Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson, skilfully engineered the most effective incomes policy Britain has yet experienced. Then his successor exploited the IMF intervention to take control of British economic policy and usher in two years of very good government.

Mr Callaghan frequently interfered in Treasury policies, imposing his own ideas and having some frank exchanges in private with his Treasury ministers; but he usually supported them totally in Cabinet.

As Mr Barnett repeatedly demonstrates, the Cabinet is overloaded with spenders; the Treasury has only two lonely (although with Mr Healey one of them was impressively loud) voices and if the Prime Minister does not back them public spending is certain to swill out of control.

That period of financial prudence, when public expenditure was being restrained, the money supply was under control, Mr Barnett and the Treasury rode high and happy, and socialist imperatives were put on a back burner, was one of great triumph and popularity for the Labour Government.

Despite having no majority in Parliament, Mr Callaghan seemed never in danger from the Tory enemy without.

The enemy within was a different matter and the final phase of government reviewed here was the winter of discontent.

Inside the Treasury (Andre Deutsch; £8.95).



Mr Joel Barnett: Mr Healey's loyal suporter.

NO TRIDENT SPLIT, NOTT SAYS

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, last night came out strongly in favour of buying the American Trident-2 missile to replace Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s. He hoped for a Government decision "before very long".

He also announced the imminent end of HMS Dreadnought, the Royal Navy's oldest nuclear-powered submarine, which is being scrapped to avod a £70m refit.

So far the Government has decided only to replace Polaris with the Trident-1 or C4 missile, costing about £5,000m at 1980 prices, including four new submarines. But Mr Nott made clear that he is convinced that Britain should follow the Americans and switch to the bigger, longer-range but more expensive Trident-2 or D5 missile.

He said Polaris would need replacing by 1995 and the present submarines would by then be too noisy. By choosing the D5 missile, Britain would retain her "commonality with the Americans, cutting maintenance costs for a system bought to last for about 25 years.

He denied that the Conservatives were in danger of splitting on the Trident issue. "I have seen about 40 backbenchers during the last ten days and have seen no sign of any doubts over the rightness of the Trident choice."

Union fails to sway 'Times'

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Officials of the union most severely affected by planned cuts at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* failed last night to persuade management to lift next Thursday's deadline for redundancy applications to allow "unfettered negotiations".

A 45-minute meeting between the company and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel left the two sides as far apart as ever, but the management will continue to meet chapels (office branches) to explain the plans to reduce the full-time staff on *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* from 2,600 to 2,000.

Yesterday's meeting was the first full one between the London Natsopa clerical and machine branch officials and senior management since Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers, gave a warning last Monday that the papers would close unless agreement on the redundancies was reached "within days".

The Natsopa representatives said that they would enter "unfettered" negotiations on manning levels provided the management withdrew their detailed proposals, which the union claims will mean the loss among their members alone, of 580 full-time jobs and job equivalents among part-time workers.

Mr John Mitchell, secretary of the London machine branch, said after last night's meeting that the management had refused both requests and a further request for guarantees of job security after any cuts had been made. The management had said only that it would be prepared to talk about the issue.

"We do not believe what is being suggested compares with any other situation in Fleet Street and we do not believe that there is any industrial or logistical sense in it", Mr Mitchell said. "There are some departments which we do not think could function on the level which is being proposed."

He added: "We can only conclude that Mr Murdoch is trying to put a facade over his real desires, which seem to be to let *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* go.

Mr Gerald Long, managing director of TNL said last night that the company had been unable to withdraw proposals "which we regard as realistic" and added: "The deadline is one which has been imposed on us by the fact that time is running out".

He added: "There is an impression that we are trying to do everything suddenly in 10 days, when in fact we have been trying to do much of it for months past and most urgently since November". The "curious assertion" that some departments would not be able to function suggested that Mr Murdoch, with the benefit of the management expertise of an international group, was preparing to "continue at levels at which it is impossible to continue".

Science report

How hot is the earth's core?

By the Staff of "Nature"

Deep beneath our feet the core of the Earth is probably a solid ball of iron 1,600 miles across. Above it lies an ocean of molten iron, 1,300 miles deep, and above that a sticky fluid of molten rock—the magma.

Both the iron ocean and the magma move slowly in twisting convection currents, heated by some process deep below. The currents create the magnetic field of the Earth, and move the wafer-thin continents around on the Earth's surface. But what keeps the Earth hot? And what, exactly, is the temperature down there?

New experiments by an American group, and the theories of Professor Orson L Anderson of the University of California at Los Angeles (which were revealed in a meeting of the Royal Society recently) may provide the answers.

It is not possible to journey to the centre of the Earth, as Jules Verne imagined, but it is possible —just—to recreate the conditions that pertain there. It is done by firing iron projectiles at immense speeds (over a mile a second) at fixed targets, rather like a bullet.

Measurements of the iron during impact, with various high-speed detectors and observation of the resulting mess, can determine what happens to iron at the immense pressures down below.

The latest of these measurements, made by Dr J. Michael Brown of Texas *A & M University* and Dr R. G. McQueen of Los Alamos National Laboratory, indicates that iron under high pressure melts at much higher temperatures than had previously been believed.

On the other hand, measurements of the way earthquake waves travel through the Earth show clearly that the iron core is molten for 1300 miles below the magma and above the solid core. Therefore, Professor Anderson, reviewing Brown and McQueen's data, was forced to conclude that the Earth's core was hotter than previous estimates had it. Anderson estimates that the centre of the Earth is at about 4700°C.

This has an interesting consequence. Near the surface of the Earth, it is possible to measure the heat flow from below (by measuring the temperature at the bottom and top of deep mines, for example), and knowing the properties of solid and molten rock, it is possible to calculate backwards (or downwards) to estimate the temperature of the magma where it meets the iron ocean.

The result is about 700°C cooler than the figure Anderson calculates for the top of the iron ocean, using the iron-bullet melting-point

Does this mean the melting point is wrong? Unlikely, says Anderson, who has been convinced by Brown and McQueen's work. Seismologists have detected an unusual region between the iron and the rock, and have even given it a name: the D layer. This narrow region, perhaps 100 miles thick, must act like a kind of blanket from the heat flowing out from the core.

Anderson believes this may be caused by some resistance to physical movement caused by the interaction of two convection current systems in two different media (molten iron and molten rock).

Another aspect of the calculations, says Anderson, is that they support the 20-year-old idea of American geophysicist John Verhoogen that the Earth's heat arises because of the continuous solidification of the inner core from the iron ocean above. This would mean that the inner core is growing, at about half-an-inch a year, and that in the far future the whole of the Earth's iron core will be solid.

Source: Proceedings of the Royal Society, to be published.

RSPCA strike called off by inspectors

RSPCA inspectors yesterday called off a proposed national strike, after talks over planned redundancies. The inspectors' union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, will now propose alternative cost-saving measures to the RSPCA's council meeting on February 24.

☐ The RSPCA said yesterday that its unit for the cleaning and rehabilitation of sea birds affected by oil might have to close because of a shortage of funds. The unit, at Little Creech, near Taunton, Somerset, was built with money raised by public appeal after the Torrey Canyon oil tanker was wrecked in 1967.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Do not promise too much, SDP tells candidates

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party yesterday launched its campaign for the local elections in May by warning its candidates not to promise more than they can deliver.

As the party prepares for the first national test of its electoral appeal and its organizational and campaigning ability, it published a background document to guide area SDP parties on how to adapt the national party's philosophy to local circumstances.

It is clear from the document and from remarks from Mr John Cartwright, chairman of the subcommittee that looks after the SDP's local committee network, at a press conference to introduce it, that candidates will be allowed considerable latitude in the policies they present to the electorate. The party's lack of agreed policies, constantly remarked on by its opponents, is again being made to appear as a virtue rather than a hindrance.

Thus the document says that a detailed policy programme would be inconsistent with the party's need for genuine decentralization of decision-taking and programmes can be expected to differ widely across the country.

It is firm, however, on the danger of arousing unjustified expectations. "We must tell people frankly that what SDP-Liberal-controlled councils can achieve alone as long as an insensitive Tory Government stays in power is severely limited."

The party is preparing for the elections having already achieved a remarkable degree of agreement with the Liberals over the sharing out of seats.

Mr Cartwright reported yesterday that of 166 local authorities both parties will be contesting, negotiations are complete in 144, a marked contrast with the tardy progress so far over the allocation of parliamentary seats. In those local authority areas the SDP will field 2,183 candidates.

The SDP has high hopes of big gains in the London boroughs and the metropolitan district councils. Talks with the Liberals have been completed in 28 of the London boroughs. Only in one authority, Newcastle upon Tyne have the parties' arbitrators been called in.

Mr Cartwright said that the SDP was finding noticeable support among council tenants. "There is a sense in which the Labour Party has regarded the council estate as its own private preserve for too long. It has taken council tenants for granted. I is omething for which it may pay a heavy price."

His party was putting all possible resources into the campaign and soon would be appointing a full-time local government officer.

He spelt out the dilemma for the SDP over public expectations. Labour had the image of being a high-spending party, the Tories of wanting to keep rates down at almost all costs. "We shall try to carve out a position, much more difficult to achieve, having the best possible services but delivering them at the lowest possible cost in the most efficient way."

The document says that the SDP believed that many of the problems facing local authorities could not be solved "by throwing money at them". The party's objective was to improve services where councils had the power to influence the way they operated by changing the approach to the way those services were run.

Women line up against plan for sex equality

By Our Political Reporter

Dr David Owen last night urged representatives at the Social Democratic Party's weekend constitutional convention to support positive discrimination for women in the party's organization.

The party's leaders fear that its promise to ensure the equal representation of women is under threat, from women. The convention will be asked to agree that area parties should each elect one man and one woman to the Council for Social Democracy, the party's parliament.

But the recommendation faces resistance at area party level, particularly from women who are in positions of prominence locally, who say that such a provision is unnecessary, even condescending.

Dr Owen last night poduced figures indicating that claims that the party's "normal processes" would ensure representation of women were unfounded.

He told a meeting at the Commons of the 300 Group, whose aim is to bring more women into Parliament, that although 40 per cent of the SDP's members were women, only 18 per cent of its national steering committee, 16 per cent of the weekend convention representatives and 11 per cent of applicants to be parliamentary candidates were women.

"All this demonstrates that without some specific provision within the constitution to ensure equal representation, we will continue down the path of the old parties, inadequately representing women in all the decision-making bodies which the SDP will influence.

"We will have insufficient women MPs, insufficient women councillors and an insufficient number of women holding office within the party."

If the convention defeats the plan, it could still be put to a ballot of all members.

☐ Mrs Shirley Williams yesterday defended Social Democratic MPs who supported the Government on the Employment Bill, even though they disagreed with much of its contents (the Press Association reports).

She told a lunch of the United States Chamber of Commerce in London: "The Bill is right to try to protect individuals against the misuse of union power, and that is why we supported it on second reading.

"Yet neither the Employment Bill nor the predictably Pavlovian and exaggerated reaction of the Labour Party to it addresses the real problems. The real problem is that British industrial relations like Britain's political system, are locked in sterile combat."

She said Social Democrats would seek to change the clauses in the Bill on industrial democracy, secret ballots for the election of national officials and the political levy.

"In the next two months you will see the old parties, despite their cherished mutual hostility, united in an attempt to drown our voice.

Research council cuts: 5

The guardians of British science

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

By considerable juggling of its finances, the Science and Engineering Research Council hopes to avoid serious disruption to existing university research programmes after the recent budget cuts, although many applications for grants from working young scientists cannot be considered this year or next.

In a positive rescue plan, the council has arranged to help the transfer of outstanding academics, whose departments are marked for closure, to another university. In an unprecedented gesture the council is prepared to pay their salaries for up to 10 years if necessary. Such measures have been prompted by the impact of the Government's economic squeeze on academic research.

The council (SERC) is not the most seriously affected of the five research councils, although it is by far the largest. It has a budget this year of £234.4m from a total £463.9m shared between the five research councils.

The proportion which goes direct to scientists in universities varies. Last year, for example, foreign subscriptions for scientists to collaborate in international research through organizations such as the Centre for European Nuclear Research, near Geneva, the European Space Agency, Nato science schemes, and the Anglo-Australian Telescope cost SERC £41.5m.

Those payments give a glimpse of the increasing cost, scale and complexity of maintaining a comprehensive and modern basic research programme. For they form the entry fee for British scientists to conduct experiments in particle physics, astronomy and space exploration which cannot be afforded on a purely national programme.

At the other end of the scale, a piece of brilliant fundamental zoology — on, say, insect behaviour — may be studied in a small laboratory supported for a few hundred pounds.

Whatever the size or subject of a university project, an initial assessment on its merit has been made by one of the hierarchy of almost 100 boards and committees of senior scientists who, in the end, are the arbiters of the standard of British science.

At the top of the pyramid are four main boards of eminent scientists accountable for several broad categories into which research is divided: nuclear physics, astronomy and space research, science, and engineering. Membership of the first three is predominantly from universities, and the engineering board includes industrialists.

The responsibility of each board is wide. The science board, for example, is answerable for the quality of university research in biology, physics, mathematics, chemistry, computing, archaeological sciences and other subjects.

Adequate support for research depends increasingly on very large items of apparatus, for special forms of analysis, which no single university can afford. Therefore, the council makes provision for a central university facility.

Among the equipment for which the science board is liable is one of the most powerful lasers in the world for experimental work, built at the council's Rutherford Laboratory near Oxford; and two huge machines, referred to as the Synchrotron Radiation Facility and the Nuclear Structures Facility, at the Daresbury Laboratory, near Warrington, which cost £47m and £14m each year respectively.

Looking to the future, Professor John Kingman, who succeeded Sir Geoffrey Allen in October as chairman of the SERC for the next five-year term, believes Britain must collaborate with its European neighbours if it is to build new major research facilities. So the council is already looking for partners — for instance in the construction of a spallation neutron source at the Rutherford Laboratory, at an estimated cost of £15m.

The council's difficulties in building large central facilities have been accumulating since the mid-1970s when its budget failed to rise with inflation. The organization was forced to lengthen construction times for some large undertakings.

☐ The Natural Environment Research Council, NERC, is the youngest of the research councils. Its budget for the year is £57.6m.

Its fields of research are defined broadly as the solid earth, its physical properties and mineral resources, the seas, their characteristics and living resources the terrestrial environment, or the organization, interaction and productivity of plant and animal populations and communities; the atmosphere and the inter-disciplinary studies of the Antarctic environment embracing atmospheric, earth and life sciences.

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Concluded

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Catamaran ferry trial stormbound

Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive is to carry out trials with Highland Seabird, a high-speed, 180-passenger, diesel-powered catamaran craft, as a possible replacement for the last of the Mersey ferries operating at a loss of £1,750,000 a year John Charteris writes from Liverpool.

Highland Seabird, built by Westmarin AS in Norway and owned by Western Ferries, Scotland, is to be evaluated on the Mersey and possibly chartered for six months.

The official announcement of the plans started inauspiciously yesterday because Highland Seabird was still storm-bound in the Isle of Man.

Representatives of the manufacturers emphasized that vessels of that type are designed for sheltered water operations. Her voyage from Scotland for the proposed demonstration had been beset by gale-force winds and high seas.

Cataramans of that type could ply up river as far as Potterspool, Eastham Country Park and the Ellesmere Port boat museum

Orders against two solicitors

The names of two solicitors found guilty of undefitting conduct were ordered to be struck off the Roll by the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal yesterday. Keith John Field, formerly of Ship Street, Brighton, was sentenced at Brighton Crown Court on April 14 last to three year's imprisonment for offences under the Theft Act.

Andrew James Milne, formerly of Normanton and now of West View, Heath, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, admitted using clients' money for his own purposes.

Hunt for killers of Pakistani

Detectives launched a murder inquiry yesterday after four men left a Pakistani robbed and dying in a back street in Nelson, Lancashire.

The attackers stole a small quantity of cash from Mr Ali Asghar, aged 28, of Reedyford Road, Nelson, and left him in a pool of blood only a mile from his home on Wednesday night.

£9,000 raid at hospital

Two hooded raiders in boiler suits sprayed ammonia on a security guard's face and escaped with £9,000 in wages from Bedford Hospital, Bedford, yesterday.

A white Ford Capri was found in the hospital grounds. It was stolen from Dunstable on Tuesday. Police were trying to trace its movements since then.

Footballer remanded

Terry Hurlock, aged 23, captain of Brentford, the Third Division football club, was remanded by Waltham Forest Magistrates, in London, Yesterday, charged with assault and causing criminal damage. With Jamie McMeekin, aged 23, a co-defendant, of Walthamstow, he was granted unconditional bail.

They are accused of assaulting Ronald Drewett, causing actual bodily harm, and damaging a car in Walthamstow on January 1. Mr Hurlock and Mr McMeekin allege assault by Mr Drewett, who was also remanded on unconditional bail.

Mackerel catch curb

The mackerel fisheries off south-west Britain are to be closed to large United Kingdom trawlers from the end of next week to conserve stocks, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday. Local vessels less than 60ft long will be allowed to fish with a weekly catch quota of 25 tons.

Mortimer is asked to arbitrate

By David Walker

Mr James Mortimer, former chairman of ACAS, the conciliation service, has been asked by the Labour leaders of the Greater London Council to settle an embarrassing dispute between them and the leaders of eight Labour-controlled London boroughs.

He is being called in to decide the fate of about 300 GLC employees left jobless by the transfer of the GLC's housing to the boroughs. Unless the boroughs agree to reemploy them the GLC may have to make them redundant.

Mr Mortimer, as the next general secretary of the Labour Party, is acceptable to both parties. If he cannot arbitrate, then Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board, may be asked to help.

The dispute arises from the rapid reduction in the GLC's housing responsibilities. During 1981-82 it is managing just over 100,000 dwellings; but on April 1 it will be left with only about 45,000, of which about 30,000 will be managed jointly with the borough of Tower Hamlets.

Eight boroughs, Brent, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Lambeth, Lewisham, Camden, Haringey and Hounslow, have unwillingly accepted GLC property but have resisted the GLC's attempt to transfer to them its staff.

The GLC hoped that by April 1 about 1,900 employees would have been transferred. Rough agreement as been reached on 1,600 but arbitration is sought on the rest. The boroughs of Hackney, Lambeth and Lewisham have said that the GLC's staff, notably its caretakers, are unsuited to their needs.

If the GLC does not transfer the staff or dismisses them its leaders will come under pressure from the Conservative opposition and its senior officials.

Anger over second TV delay

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcastng Authority, said yesterday that Central Independent Television, which has had to postpone for the second time the opening of its East Midlands service, had consulted him about its difficulties.

He replied to a telegram from the East Midlands Forum of County Councils, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Northanptonshire, which was said to be "seething with indignation" about the further postponement.

A spokesman of the forum said: "Our confidence has been badly shaken and we intend to get the matter raised in the Commons by a local MP. I hesitate to use the word renegue, but there are lots of areas to which we need reassurance."

The forum was instrumental in getting the authority to make the Midlands a dual-franchise region and Central, which succeeded ATV, had planned to start its special service on January 1.

A dipute with electricians stopped it, but since a settlement it had been announced the service would start next Monday. Central Independent Television has now put it off to a date yet to be fixed because of "new prob;ems and demands" raised by its workforce.

It said it would cost an additional £2m a year to second staff to a tamporary studio near Nottingham and it had a projected loss of £2m for the first 15 months

Fulham pay damages

Fulham football club yesterday agreed to pay Mr Rodney Stone, the former club secretary, £5,750 in settlement of his claim in the High Court for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Suspended Leftists to appeal

From a Staff Reporter Birmingham

Nineteen left-wing members of the controlling Labour group on Sandwell council, West Midlands, who were suspended by moderates for up to six months, said yesterday they would appeal to the party's national executive.

The 19 were suspended after they left a council meeting in protest over a rent increase of £2.25 a week and a rate rise of 5 per cent. They also objected to £2.2m spending cuts to keep the rate increase to a level of 6.28p in the pound.

They said that 250 council workers would lose their jobs because of the cuts. Two other moderate members of the Labour group were suspended for refusing to support a school closure.

The left-wingers were instrumental in forcing the dismissal last year of Miss Joanna Harris by a closed shop agreement they introduced.

During their suspension they will not be able to attend group meetings or participate in policy talks. If they vote with the 17 Conservatives they could defeat the remaining 33 Labour members over the proposed increases.

Mr Joseph Adams, leader of the Labour group, said that any controlling group must have discipline.

"A collective decision has been taken which they chose to ignore. What we are doing is working within the framework of the law, and that is a responsible attitude. Local councillors of all parties have to understand they are not the masters of their own destinies because of the dictates of finance and with the new powers Mr Heseltine has acquired".

Mr John Edwards, chairman of the left-wing group, who is under a six-month suspension, said: "The only offence we have committed is to support Labour Party policy and seek to defend working-class people who elected us".

Prison for fiddler on the railway

Paul Richmond, a British Rail timekeeper, was sent to jail for five years yesterday for calling up a phantom army of railway workers to swindle BR of £13,000 in wages.

Richmond, aged 25, of Bridle Path, Park Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire, pleaded guilty at St Albans Crown Court to two charges of obtaining property by deception and eight charges of conspiring to defraud British Rail.

The court heard that Richmond used ficticious names in the BR wages books and even got his friends to pose as rail workers and turn up for medical checks in order to make his fraud successful from December, 1979, until the summer of 1980.

Also before the court were David Timberlake, aged 22, of Clarence Road, Peter Crawley, aged 21, of Watford Road, Terence Rogers, aged 19, and Keith Rogers, aged 21, both fo Sandifield Road, and Alfred Ladd, aged 19, of Stanhope Road, all St Albans, who all admitted conspiring to defraud British Rail and were given suspended sentences or community service orders. They were all ordered to pay compensation.

Mr Stephen Coward, for the prosecution, said that Richmond invented a worker called "Paul Smith", who was paid for six weeks, and then "left" when a medical check was imminent.

A second fiddle was "far more sophisticated", Mr Coward said. Richmond persuaded friends to apply for BR jobs under fictitious names, and then took half the wages they collected each week.

Terence Rogers, Mr Coward said, even went to a medical check masquerading as a "David Williams" and drew £100 a week from the booking office at Luton station.

Rogers collected a total of £1,112, half of which went to Richmond. Mr Coward said Richmond drew four other men into the fiddle and took half of their wages each week.

In the third fiddle Richmond inflated overtime hours worked by colleagues. He would forge his supervisor's signature on time sheets for the men, but received nothing himself.

Mr Coward said it was a case of a man in a position to line his own pockets.

In all, BR paid out £13,000 in wages because of the fiddle. The net gain to Richmond and his colleagues had been £9,000.

Jailing Richmond, who asked for 214 other offences to be considered, Judge Michael Hickman told him: "You were the architect and inventor of a scheme for milking British Railways.



Mr Alan Curl putting the finishing touches to a £55 wedding cake at his bakery in Wandsworth, London

£55 wedding cake

Britain's white economy is booming. More couples are taking the matrimonial plunge, more brides are trekking up the aisle in white and more guests are being fed and watered at receptions. And the wedding cake has finally broken the £50 barrier (David Nicholson-Court writes).

Those and a host of other salient facts about the state of contemporary matrimony are disclosed in a survey published today by *Wedding Day* magazine. They show, the magazine says, that true love is beating the recession.

The extent of that victory can be gauged by the finding that intending couples are planning to spend 13 per cent more on their weddings than last year. Even the increasingly voracious appetites of guests, who cost on average £486 to feed, against £400 last year, do nor deter them.

The survey shows that 93 per cent of respondents are marrying in white, compared with 90 per cent last year, 94 guests are turning up to jollify (92 on average last year) and 45 per cent of couples are honeymooning abroad (38 per cent last year).

Parents and other financing institutions might also do well to target themselves on the average costs cited. Those include £168 for the bride's dress, £85 for her trousseau, £92 for the (professional) photographs, £58 for flowers and £60 for car hire. Engagement rings average £165 and wedding rings £72.

Farm aid to France 'illegal'

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

An agricultural wrangle between Britain and France threatened to break out yesterday when Ministry of Agriculture officials told Commons select committee that between a quarter and a third of the latest government aids to French farmers were at first sight illegal under the Treaty of Rome.

At the same time the French embassy in London issued a statement claiming that the average Briton engaged in agriculture had received £50 more in aid than his French counterpart during this financial year.

The £510m French package was announced towards the end of last year and was immediately denounced by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as an encouragement to overproduction and unfair competition.

Mr Walker returned to the attack in Eastbourne last week when he called for action against the French Government's huge handouts to its farmers before they destroyed the whole concept of free and equal trade in Europe. France's agriculture budget was seven times as great as Britain's, although the industry was only twice the size, he said.

Yesterday Mr Jean-Baptiste Danel, the French agricultural attache in London, said the average expenditure a farm in France was £2,285, compared with the United Kingdom figure of £2,904.

It was misleading to quote totals because the two countries' agricultural budgets were constructed differently.

That cut no ice, however, with British ministry officials, who assured the Commons agricultural committee yesterday that in their view many of the French payments were illegal

Mr Ian Redfern, an assistant under-secretary, added that the sheer size of the package would have a serious impact on the working of the common agricultural policy.

The question of cheap gas supplies to Dutch horticulturists, enabling them to undercut other EEC producers, was also raised.

Mr Robin Catford, an under-secretary, said that until agreement was reached the British glasshouse industry faced a bleak future, but he was confident that action would be taken soon.

Miss Joan Maynard, Labour MP for Sheffield, Brightside, asked what was the point of increasing production when people could not afford to buy the produce.

Airey Neave's sister tells of phone threat

From Our Correpondent, Winchester

Lady Milton, sister of the late Mr Airey Neave, the MP who was murdered by Irish terrorists, was terrified when a mystery caller telephoned her isolated country home and demanded £2,000, a court was told yesterday.

The caller threatened the lives of Lady Milton and her two sons, saying: "The Lord help you all, you know what they did to Airey". She replied: "Well, I'm afraid I cannot do anything without consulting my solicitor".

Lady Milton told the jury at Winchester Crown Court: "The voice sounded rather stunned by this comment and he said he would contact me later. I was terrified but tried to keep very calm."

Mervin Baylor, aged 30, and his brother, Chadwick Baylor, aged 24, the sons of Sir Banja-Sie, former Governor General and Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, both deny demanding money with menaces.

Mr Hogn Hayn :, for the prosecution, said , ady Milton was shocked and frightened by the reference to her brother, "but she overcame her fear and gave that very stoic and very English reply about speaking to her solicitor."

Lady Milton, whose address was not given open court for security reasons, got in touch with her solicitor, who arrived at her home with the police.

The court was told that Mr Chadwick Baylor was an old school friend of Lady Milton's younger son, Nigel, and had dined at the Milton home a fortnight before the call.

Police traced Mr Chadwick Baylor, of Landor Road, Clapham, South Lnodon,

He added that Mr Nervin Baylor, of Sir Francis Chichester Way, Battersea, South London, told the police when arrested: "Oh no. I told him we should not do it. Chad told me what to say on the phone."

The case continues today.

'Two million will lose benefits'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

More than two million households will lose some housing benefits under new government proposals, ministers confirmed yesterday as the Commons standing committee on the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill began the first parliamentary scrutiny of the measure. Losses would be confined to a maximum of 75p a household each week.

The scheme will merge the dual system of rent and rate rebates from local authorities for some people and housing additions, usually equivalent to 100 per cent of housing costs, for those receiving supplementary benefits. Instead, all state help with housing costs will be paid by local authorities.

Although the new scheme is intended to simplify help with housing costs, it has been widely criticized as being more complicated than the present systems and unfair in that it will reduce help with housing costs for a number of low income households.

The losses arise because the change is being introduced without extra money being made available, so that some people will be better off while others will lose.

The standing committee yesterday had some guidance on how the new scheme is expected to work in a paper on the proposed procedures, and the use of regulation-making powers. But the paper was strongly criticized for being silent on crucial issues and not giving MPs enough information on how the new scheme will work.

Mr Nicholas Raynsford, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre, said yesterday that the paper gave no indication of how the losses would be limited to 75p a household, nor did it give any indication of how the protection of council tenants in high rented accommodation would be continued.

"The paper falls far short of the detailed draft regulations which should be available before Parliament starts to consider this scheme in committee", he said.

"The committee is being asked to sign a blank cheque for the Secretary of State to produce detailed regulations that will affect the living standards of approaching one quarter of the country's population."

The Government has postponed implementation of the scheme from next November until April, 1983, because of pressure from local authority associations.

Union's right to black TV series upheld by court

By Kenneth Gosling

A union had not acted unlawfully in blacking a television series made by an independent production company because it feared redundancy among its members, the Law Lords decided yesterday.

In a unanimous judgment they allowed an appeal by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) against a Court of Appeal decision granting an injunction to Hadmor Productions against two union officials over a pop music series called *Unforgettable*.

The union said afterwards it was delighted at the outcome of the hearing. Hadmor, however, said: "This means we have lost the independent television market completely and no independent facility company can offer programmes to the network."

Mr David Heath-hadfield, a Hadmor director,said the company would be considering whether to proceed with a £1.5m damages action against the ACTT. "After all the legal wrangles we have had over the past year it is not our intention to try to aggravate the situation any further. The implications for television production companies using ingenuity and enterprise to expand the television field are serious."

ACTT's appeal is the first of its kind to be given financial support by the TUC. Mr Roy Lockett, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "Having taken the matter to this level, we are content to let it rest. The Law Lords have decided the fear of redundancies is a legitimate reason for a trade dispute."

Delivering the judgment, Lord Dicplock said the action arose out of the activities about a year ago of three ACTT officials in an endeavour to ensure that Thames Television should not transmit certain programmes produced by Hadmor.

The means were the familiar ones of threatening to black the programmes, and hat action was intended to extend to transmission by other independent television companies.

Early last year, he said, there was a shortage of work at Thames's production studios at Hanworth and Teddington. At Hanworth 13 employees who were ACTT members had been lost by natural wastage and had not been replaced. Of the remaining 60 members, most had had nothing to do for some time.

"The uncontradicted evidence is that ACTT members feared that there might be redundancies if work that could be done in Thames's own studios was farmed out to facility companies".

He called the case "a classic instance of a trade dispute arising out of fears for job security in a period of high unemploment". The evidence, he said, was all one way, namely that ACTT members feared redundancies if programmes produced by facility companies were transmitted instead of programmes Thames was capable of producing itself.

The Court of Appeal had given short shrift to the argument that there could be no dispute about termination or suspension of employment until redundancy notices had been issued or threatened by the employer.

At a press conference after the judgment Mr Heath-Hadfield said that *Unforgettable* was a 13-part series, of which three parts and two Christmas special parts had been shown by some independent companies, including Thames.

"It is rather like Joe Bloggs from a terrace house making a record and having a hit. We would never have got into these legal complications if we had not decided to buy our own gear, cameras and video-machines, at a cost of £410,000.

"But we have a number of programme ideas, including a series on how ordinary people in the Middle East live. We have a large stake in the television production field and the coming of the fourth channel will open up tremendous possibilities for us. Hadmor Productions will continue to operate and provide employment for ACTT members and members of other unions as they have done in the past."

ACTT officials have said that the case has important implications for industrial relations law.

GKN calls halt to challenge on rates

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

One of Britain's biggest industrial companies said yesterday it had grave reservations about the methods and expenditure of the West Midlands County Council's economic development committee, which was set up when Labour regained control last May.

Mr Roy Roberts, group managing director of GKN, said he had been advised that some of the committee's past or proposed expenditure as shown in reports, was "questionable".

GKN was a party in a recent High Court action which quashed the county's supplementary precept of 14p in the pound and led to a cheap bus fares policy being abandoned. The company said it did not intend to challenge a new precept of 5.75p. The burden had been considerably mitigated and it was felt that a fresh challenge would cause further confusion.

Mr Roberts said: "We have been advised that in legal terms the new precept suffers from several of the same defects as the original one. In particular, there has been a failure to give consideration to avoiding or reducing loss of central government grant and a failure to take into consideration the fiduciary duty owed by the council to ratepayers."

He continued: "GKN wholeheartedly supports any initiative which is really likely to result in permanent new jobs within the West Midlands.

"We stress, however, the words 'permanent' and 'new' because we have grave reserbations about whether the methods the council is adopting and the expenditure which is being incurred are likwly to achieve a material improvement in the number of permanent and new jobs in the changed and fiercely competitive circumstances of the 1980s.

"The mere temporary provision by one means or another of favourable financial terms will not ensure the long-term viability of a business and we would not regard as new, jobs which have in effect been drawn from elsewhere by the financial terms offered.

"We see no sign that any advantage in job creation from these initiatives has been balanced by any assessment of the consequent rate burdent upon existing employers, such as our companies."

Mr Geoffrey Tite, aged 26, of Buckland Newton, Dorset, with his home-made "rabbit buggy". The vehicle is too light to damage crops and can cover 1,000 acres in three hours. With his wife using the searchlight, Mr Tite once bagged 63 rabbits in one night.

Warn rape complainants about privacy risk, academics urge

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Leading criminologists involved in research into rape suggest that complainants should be warned that information they give to police surgeons may be used in the investigation.

They say it is unfortunate that personal information told to doctors because of the respect in which they are held should go into the "law enforcement arena".

The criticism is by Professor Gilbert Geis and Professor Robley Geis, visiting fellows at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, from the university of California, and Dr Richard Wright, a research associate at the institute. Their criticism is made in an updated version of an article that first appeared in *The Police Surgeon* in 1978 and is based on data obtained then.

They then found that police surgeons were divided over whether to ask a complainant of rape about her previous sexual history and pass the answers to the police.

Forty-nine per cent were in favour of finding out about a woman's previous sexual experience with men other than her husband and telling the police, but 51 per cent disagreed. Three quarters of police surgeons believed that inquiry into the sexual history of the complainant served a legitimate medical purpose.

The criminologists say: "It may be important for a defendant's case to reveal 'damaging' data about a complainant's previous sexual activities, but such disclosure could prove socially, even medically, harmful, to the woman.

"What policy are the police surgeons to follow in such matters? Is their obligation to the complainant, as a patient, or to the criminal justice system?"

Dr Hugh Davies, honorary secretary of the Association of Police Surgeons of Great Britain, said the complainant's permission was asked for the exmaination and for the findings to be submitted in a report to the police.

He accepted that she was not asked if anything disclosed by her might be passed on. "But an experienced police surgeon would make her aware of the possibility."

If she said that she had never had sexual intercourse before and there were signs of physical damage consistent with a girl's having been a virgin, that was evidence towards corroboration of her story.

The researchers say they are puzzled about the discrepancy between the "extraordinarily large" case load said to be handled by the police surgeons and official statistics. The research suggested that police surgeons saw three to five times more rape complainants annually than appeared in the official figures.

"It may be that, as the police surgeons estimate, about one third of these complaints are spurious they write.

"The number of estimated false complaints, however, seems to us extremely high, although by the nature of the issue the matter is not readily determined."

The survey was of 128 surgeons in the association, who said they had examined during the year a total of 1,379 women complaining of completed rapes.

Kissinger worry for NHS

By Our Medical Correspondent

Dr Henry Kissinger's decision to put his trust in coronary by-pass surgery will generate a demand for similar procedures in Britain that may embarrass a financially overstretched National Helath Service.

The three specialist chest units in London carry out 1,800 by-pass operations a year. There is no waiting list and selection for surgery is on clinical grounds alone.

Cardiologists outside these specialized units expect that the national picture will change when patients realize that surgical procedures can enable many angina suffers, not helped by medical treatment, to resume work.

In the coronary artery disease the arteries suplying the heart are gradually narrowed so that the heart muscle is starved of blood carrying the oxygen. Modern X-ray techniques enable the coronary arterial system to be outlined so that the surgeon knows the exact position of any narrowed areas.

By-pass surgery consists of by-passing those narrow patches in the three main coronary arteries. Thus there is usually a triple by-pass operation using sections of saphenous vein removed from the leg. The by-pass leads from the root of the aorta to the far side of the affected artery.

The operation is comparatively safe, but the mortality varies enormously from hospital to hospital and can be ditrectly related to the number of operations performed by the surgical team. In the best hands in the United States mortality is less than 1 per cent; but even if those figures could be universally achieved it is not an operation undertaken lightly.

Most cardiologists in Britain believe that it is essentially a pallative operation for the relief of angina or other symptons that cannot be helped by medical means.

It is apparent that in suitable subjects about 90 per cent find that their symptons are considerably improved and are able to resume a nearly normal life. The advantages gained by surgery become less marked after about five years when coronary arterial desease is apt to recur.

Statistics have indicated until now that although the quality of life is improved for the patient the treatment does not prolong his life. However recent results indicate that there may be some slight improvement in life expectancy as well.

An operation in a private unit, allowing for a three — week stay, including five days' intensive care, would cost not less than £10,000.

That money would be refunded by the medical insurance firms to those whom they cover, but the private sector would not be happy to see such surgery being available only to the rich or the insured.

Rebuff for critics of judges

By Richard Evans

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, yesterday defended the training on sentencing given to judges, after criticism from MPs.

The clash, during the committee stage of the Criminal Justice Bill, came after Mr Alexander Lyon, a deputy circuit judge and former Labour Home Office minister, said sentences were often based on the current view in a "bar mess" and benches worked within "tariffs" that they knew would be allowed by the Court of Appeal.

No one on the criminal bench at whatever level, he said, should sentence anyone before he had six months' experience as a magistrate or judge. "They should be taken round penal establishments and subjected to the information which is available, so that they know it is not necessary to have high tariffs in order to do justice to the prisoner and the public", Mr Lyon said.

Mr Edward Lyons, SDP MP for Bradford, West, and a QC, said training was not sufficient and he cricrized the judges' lack of knowledge of modern penological thought.

Me Mayhew, however, said judges knew much more about sentencing than the two MPs had suggested.

"Today every newly appointed deputy circuit judge, before he first sits, spends a period of time, normally between five and ten days, sitting in a court with an experienced circuit judge.

"The precise time is decided by the presiding judge. He visits a prison and a borstal institution receiving offenders from the court at which he will be sitting and a probation office. He attends a residential seminar, which includes one day of visits to prison establishments. This is taken extremely seriously, as it deserves to, and as the seriousness of the subject demands it should be."

He said that each year about sixty-five experienced circuit judges and recorders were invited to join a three-and-a-half-day residential judicial seminar that was also attended by newly appointed High Court judges. "While attendance is not obligatory, on practice invitations to those newly appointed judges are almost always accepted and when they are declined they renewed the next year", the minister said.

The position on training was far more reassuring than allowed for by Mr Lyon and Mr Lyons.

When Mr Lyon asked Mr Mayhew to name another country where judges "got such inadequate training", the minister replied that in many countries one rose through the judicial ranks according to how one kept one's "nose clean with the government of the day. I would not wish us to depart from our procedures at all".

£80,000 for pillion rider

Miss Jayne Sharman, aged 21, a hairdresser, of Rugby Road, Brighton, a pillion passenger who suffered brain damage in a road accident, was awarded £80,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

She sued Mrs Dorothy Sneddon, a motorist, of Queen Alexandra Avenue, Hove, over the accident in January, 1978.

Action to end civil law waste is urged

By Frances Gibb

An urgent review of the civil legal system to identify those aspects causing avoidable delay and unnecessary expense is urged by the Law Commission in its annual report, published yesterday.

A new body should be set up to draw up proposals for immediate improvements and radical experiments to save time and money, the commission says.

It notes that over the last year there has been considerable comment on the civil procedure and on the delay and ewpense in the system. "Some criticism has been intemperate and ill informed, but much has been fair, moderate and accurate", the commission says.

The Royal Commission on Legal Services in 1979 recommended that civil procedure be kept under continuous review and said that the Law Commission, suitably expanded, might perform that duty.

But the Law Commission felt the task called for a new body designed for the purpose. "Civil procedure is potentially a subject of almost limitless scope", it says, and there was no early prospect of the commission being expanded.

Any new body must first undertake a general reappraisal of the civil procedure, its rules and the various assumptions on which it rests.

A second and "much more urgent" task was to identify the parts causing delay and expense and to draw up improvement plans.

On the Government's delay in implementing the commission's proposals for law reform, the commission urges the Government at least to make a statement of its support or otherwise for the proposals.

It would help, it says, if the Government could state in Parliament within a reasonable time "its general view of the acceptability and/or financial practicability of at least major proposals by the Law Commission or other official bodies".

In the past year the commission has published proposals for law reform of breach of confidence, replacing the common law with a new tort of breach of confidence, and on the financial consequences of divorce, under which matrimonial legislation would be anended to make children's needs an overriding priority.

Research undertaken for the commission in the last year included a study on the use of judicial separation proceedings which, the report says, is likely to be of wider interest both to the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's Department. The study has shown that most petitioners for judicial separation are women who start the proceedings as a short-term measure pending divorce, rather than as an end in itself.

The commission's current wish includes reform on common law offences of public order and binding over to keep the peace. It expects work on the codification of the criminal law to be complete in five to seven years.

The Law Commission Sixteenth Annual Report 1980/81 (Stationery Office, £4.40).

Church said to be acting too much like a sect

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The tension between Parliament and the Church of England over the use of the Book of Common Prayer in 1981 was part of a more general dissatisfaction among politicians that the church was becoming too political, and behaving like a sect, according to the preface of the 1982 *Church of England Year Book* published today.

The preface, an annual comment from an unidentified senior churchman, says Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, was summing up a widespread feeling when he remarked: "The bishops of the Anglican Church seemed more concerned with promoting vague and general social issues, instead of insisting on personal holiness and the highest standards of personal conduct for Christians".

That is linked with another general complaint, that the church, while remaining the established church of the country, behaves increasingly as if it were a sect, concerned with the interests of the regular churchgoers rather than with the wider body of people who number themselves among its members.

Those feelings fuelled the anger of those in both Houses of Parliament who voted for a Bill to reinforce the use of the Book of Common Prayer and reverse the trend towards the new Alternative Services Book.

"There was speaking in both houses of exceptional bitterness: in the House of Lords, in particular, the bishops were subject to a degree of vilification and abuse unusual in that house and untypical of it."

The preface comments that it is understandable that the church should be at odds with some party politicians on matters such as relations, aid to the Third World, and unemployment. The prevailing mood in the church is still "Butskellite", whatever has happened to Parliament.

The prayer book quarrel has been calmed by the steps taken by the House of Bishops in the General Synod to steer the church towards greater use of the Book of Common Prayer,it said. And the Prayer Book Society, which was responsible for the issue being raised in Parliament,is now reluctant to press the point to the extent that disestablishment would become a popular cause in the church.

The preface also contains a warning that the visit of Pope John Paul II in May could, if badly handled, "bring to ferment the residual anti-Roman feeling which lies not far below the surface in many people who would never subscribe to the Protestant societies". That would be an ecumenical disaster, the preface says.

It is difficult for Continental Roman Catholics to understand how sensitive are the issues when the Pope visits a country with an "historic folk church" not in communion with him, but confident of its identity as "the Catholic church of this land". It would be wrong to expect too much from such a visit, but Anglicans should not begrudge Roman Catholics their "fiesta", the preface concludes.

Virus link found with cancer

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A common virus which causes sore throats and eye irritation has been found to transform ordinary human cells into cancer-type cells in laboratory work at Birmingham University.

Scientists there have not yet publisheed their results but think their work on the adeno virus could have significant implications. If some human cancers are found to be caused by a virus, a vaccine could be developed, they say; or if the mechanism of the virus could be discovered, a drug to block its action might be produced.

Professor David Harnden, head of the Cancer Research Campaign's department of cancer studies at the university, outlined his work at a seminar organized by the campaign in London yesterday. He said that until recently viruses were thought to cause cancer only in animals, but work on the Epstein Barr virus and on human "T" cell leukemia indicated that they might also cause human cancers.

When human cells in his laboratory had been injected with the adeno virus, which had long been known to cause cancer in animals, they had been transformed into cells with the properties of cancer cells, he said.

Professor Harnden added that cancer, which kills one in five British people was a group of diseases, rather than one disease, and has a range of causes and possible cures.

The seminar brought together members of the 500 Group, a newly launched group of businessmen who aim to raise £1m from industry and commerce to provide a new building for Professor Harnden's department.

So far 85 companies have joined the group and pledged £250,000. The group is looking for 415 more companies who will each promise to raise £2,000.

The money is being raised by the staff of the companies concerned through raffles, auctions,golf tournaments, sponsored walks, discotheques and other social events. Companies who have joined include British Home Stores, Sainsbury, British Caledonian, Associated Biscuits, Austin Reed, Kyle Stewart and JCB Materials Handling.

Defence staff chief to have bigger role

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The position of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), Britain's most senior serving officer, has been strengthened at the Ministry of Defence in accordance with plans disclosed three months ago.

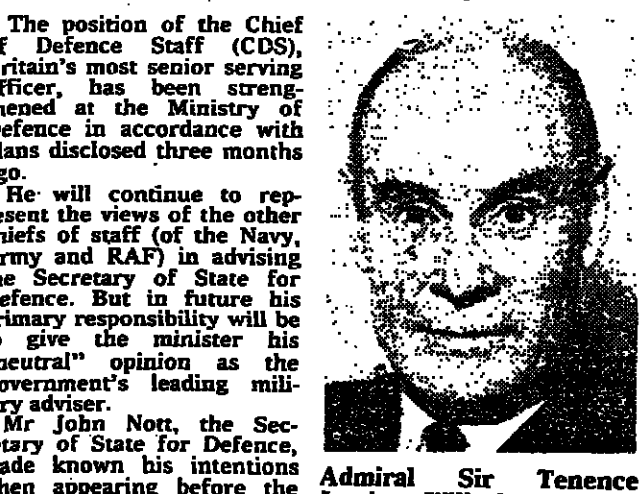
He will continue to represent the views of the other chiefs of staff (of the Navy, Army and RAF) in advising the Secretary of State for Defence. But in future his primary responsibility will be to give the minister his "neutral" opinion as the Government's leading military adviser.

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, made known his intentions when appearing before the Commons Defence Committee in November. Now he has written to Mr Cranley Onslow, Conservative chairman of the all-party committee, confirming that the plan has been effected.

Ministry sources have been anxiously playing down the importance of the changes, describing is as only a shift of emphasis, for fear of worsening morale among the Services.

Until now it has been left to the CDS to determine how far he should present his own view and how far he should act as spokesman for all the chiefs. A strong CDS such as Lord Mountbatten of Burma tended to express his own independent opinion with some force.

More recent officers in the post, now held by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, acted more like a chairman. Now every CDS will be expected to follow the Mountbatten model.



Admiral Sir Tenence Lewin: Will have more power

The change is significant because it will be seen as another step to strengthen the power of "the centre" over the single services in the ministry, although the other chiefs of staff will retain all their old rights, including access to the Prime Minister if they wish.

Previous Defence Secretaries have tried to achieve that, without conspicuous success. Mr Nott's position has already been strengthened by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's decision last summer to scrap the single Service junior ministers.

Anglers are in a spin

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Thousands of trout fishermen, busily dressing flies, oiling reels and flexing fly-rods in anticipation of the opening of the trout season this spring, are waiting anxiously to hear details from Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of a new threat to their art.

It is called whirling disease, or myxosoma cerebralis. In simplified termis it is a parasite which gets into the skull of trout fry, causing a fish to lose its balance so that it swims round and round until it eventually dies. If the fry can grow to three inches before being attacked, the parasite makes no inpression.

Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, a doughty rodsman who has never looked back since he caught a 5lb trout on an Ace of Spades with his first cast a couple of seasons ago, is putting Mr Walker on the hook on Monday with three parliamentary questions about the whirling trout.

He wants to know what reports have been received by the minister about the disease at fish farms; whether he has banned the movement of live trout and eggs in suspect areas and, if so, which farms are being controlled and what are the number of trout fishing waters being denied replenishment of stocks.

Further, Mr Mason wants to know how seriously the minister is treating the discovery of whirling disease in fish farms and what are the prospects of their being declared safe in time for the trout season. It is understood that 24 British farms are affected.

Newspaper 'insensitive' to victim

The *East London Advertiser* has been censured for publishing the name, age and address of the victim of an indecent assault, in an adjudication published today by the Press Council.

Upholding a complaint by a woman in Stepney that these details should not have been given, the council said the newspapaer's conduct was grossly insensitive and could cause her further distress.

After the *Advertiser*'s report gave details about the woman and the assault, she wrote to Mr Robert Hutchins, the editor, saying that it was irrespoksible to give the details and insensitive not to have gor in touch with her before publication.

She demanded an assurance that his staff would not print names and addresses of sexual victims without their pernission. She also complained to the council that the report endangered her because her assailant was not caught.

Mr Hutchins said the complainant was in no position to demand assurances on collecting and publishing news.

The complainant told the council that publicizing her personal details intruded into her private distress. The report came from confidential information at the police station, she said. It lessened public confidence, invited the inposition of controls on press reedom, and discouraged lical people from reporting crime to the police.

The editor said publishing the victim's name and address was the *Advertiser*'s practice. They had no access to confidential police information.

The council's adjudication was:

The *East London Advertiser*'s publication of the name, age and address of a woman cyclist it reported as having been indecently assaulted by an unidentified youth was grossly insensitive and calculated to cause the victim further distress.

Its editor's explanation to the Press Council that the publication was in accordance with his paper's usual practice is a matter of concern to the council. It finds the publication to have been a lapse from acceptable press standards.

The embarrassment of such publication is likely to deter women from reporting crime of this type and should be, and usually is, avoided by newspapers.

The conduct of the *East London Advertiser* is strongly censured by the Press Council and the complaint against it upheld. The council does not intend to identify its complainant.

POWER STATION HITCH

Machinery at the new £400 underground power station at Dinorwic, in North Wales, overheated during commissioning tests and is being rebuilt.

The setback to this unique sceme, built into a mountain was described last night by Mr Iorwerth Ellis, the project manager, as disappointing, but he said allowances had been made in the construction for technical difficulties because the generators, the largest of their type yet built, were assembled in position and they could not be tested beforehand in the factory.

The equipment which overheated was the first of six large geerators to come into service is a pumped storage project.

Syria says US exaggerated unrest in Hama

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, Feb 11

Travellers from Syria confirmed today that the Syrian Army attacked the city of Hama, 120 miles north of Damascus on Wednesday and arrested hundreds of rebels. About 3,000 troops were used in the operation.

However, Syria protested strongly to the United States over official Washington reports yesterday about an alleged uprising in Hama and complained of "gross intervention in Syria's internal affairs". Syrian Foreign Ministry sources said the Government was also displeased with the American Embassy in Damascus for "supplying the State Department with false information" about unrest.

The sources would neither confirm nor deny reports about Syrian intentions to ask for the withdrawal of the American Ambassador in Damascus, Mr Robert Paganelli, who took up his post only a few months ago.

Earlier a Syrian Goverment statement had denied State Department reports that Hama had been sealed off after fierce clashes between the army and militant religious fundamentalists of the Muslim Brothehood.

The State Department spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer, had told reporters that Hama, a traditional hotbed for Muslim extremists, had been cut off by troops supported by tanks and heavy artillery. He added that Washington was in regular contact with the American Embassy in Damascus on the situation.

In its statement, the Damascus Government said the American allegations "confirm once again the relationship that exists between United States and the crimes committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gang against the people of Syria.

"We would like to assure the Government of the United States that the situation in Syria is strong and normal," the statement continued.

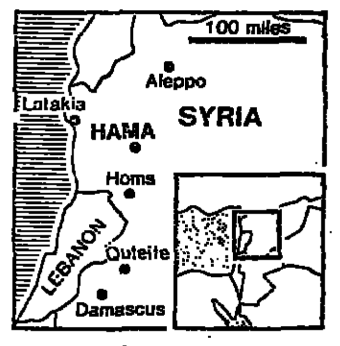
Nevertheless it confirmed that a security dragnet had been carried out "in search for arms at the hide-outs of the Muslim Brotherhood gangs. The Syrian security forces and the (Baath) party organs have, with full cooperation of the citizens, been able to confiscate hundreds of weapons and arrest a number of wanted criminals and fugitives."

Western diplomats in Beirut said the reports about Hama unrest were somewhat exaggerated, "and to have the State Department take the initiative in releasing such reports was somewhat undiplomatic".

A Syrian official, who asked to remain unnamed, said: "The American reports are evidence of US efforts to distort Syria's image and to short-circuit our successful diplomatic campaign against Israel for annexing our Golan Heights."

Travellers from Syria confirmed today that hundreds of people were arrested and large quantities of weapons seized when the Syrian Army made its thrust into Hama on Wednesday.

The travellers said that the attack on the city was launched after a Syrian Army patrol, heading towards Hama, was ambushed.



Iran celebrates third year of revolution

By David Cross

Hundreds of thousands of supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday celebrated the third anniversary of the revolution which overthrew the Shah of Iran with demonstrations, prayers and sports events in Tehran and other Iranian cities. In a message to mark the occasion, the ayatollah said that his Government was more powerful now than at any other stage of the revolution.

In a fresh series of moves designed to wipe out continuing opposition to his rule, Revolutionary Guards were reported to have raided the hide-outs of several leftist guerrilla groups and to have made an undisclosed number of arrests earlier in the week.

In London, Iranian supporters of the late Shah commemorated his fall from power with a film and slide show at the Commonwealth Institute. Up to four hundred exiles, intermittently shouting anti-Khomeini slogans, watched as a series of photographs of tortured and executed former generals, politicians and other opponents of the Khomeini regime flashed across the screen.

The pictures, which were recently smuggled out of Iran from Government files, showed the faces of the dead, many of them horribly disfigured and with what appeared to be cigarette burns. The photographs were apparently taken by the Khomeini regime to be used as proof of the deaths for relatives.

Tehran radio said that millions of demonstrators had converged on Tehran's Azadi Square. But Tehran residents contacted by telephone from London, estimated that only between 300,000 and 400,000 people, soldiers and Revolutionary Guards, had turned out to demonstrate their support for the ayatollah.

Israeli land seizure ruled legal

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, Feb 11

The Israeli High Court has upheld the military Government's practice of seizing "state lands" in the occupied West Bank, the main tactic now being used to create Jewish settlements and to expand those established.

The judgment yesterday was given in response to an appeal by Palestinian villages against recent land confiscation. Diplomatic observers regard the verdict as marking the final stage in the attempt by West Bankers to use the High Court and Israeli law to curb expansion of the settlements.

Justice Meir Shamgar, in a written judgment, also sanctioned the status of the three-man military advisory committee which is charged with reviewing claims of local Arabs who challenge land confiscation by the military.

Most land in the area has not been adequately surveyed and parcelled out since Turkish rule ended in 1917, leaving large areas registered under the name of their practical owners. These people enjoyed unlimited, traditional use rights under the old Ottoman system, while nominal ownership remained in the hands of state officials.

The Israelis have been relying on "state land" to increase settlements since October, 1979, when the High Court ordered the dismantling of the settlement of Elion Moreh because it was built on private land for political rather than security reasons. First, it is declared "state land" by the military Government and then seized from its practical owners even if it is under cultivation.

□ Amman: Mr Casper Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, discussed increased military cooperation with Jordan during his second day of talks here with officials (AFP reports).

Haig raises Moroccan arms hopes

Marrakesh, Feb 11. — Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, arrived here today for talks with King Hassan, expected to include a promise of substantially increased arms sales to Morocco.

Mr Haig praised the traditional friendship between the two countries when he was met on his arrival from Portugal by Mr Maati Bouabid, the Prime Minister, and Mr Muhammad Boucetta, the Foreign Minister.

Officials accompanying Mr Haig said the United States planned a big increase in arms sales credits to Morocco, in addition to the $30m (£16m) approved for the current financial year. Some of the sales were expected to be financed at concessional or extremely low interest rates.

Rabat appealed for military aid in November after an attack by Polisario guerrillas in Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony now administered by Morocco. The Moroccans said the guerrillas had used Soviet-made missiles to shoot down three of their aircraft.

The United States has remained neutral on the question of sovereignty over the territory, and has called for a negotiated settlement through the Organization of African Unity. But it does not recognize the guerrillas and has allowed Morocco to use American military equipment against them.

The officials said that apart from the Sahara dispute, Mr Haig wanted to review developments in the Middle East with King Hassan and to brief him on United States relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr Haig's visit, which was to have taken place last December but was postponed because of the Polish crisis, follows a series of recent visits by high-ranking American officials.—Reuter

Plumb to lead Strasbourg Tories

By George Clark
European Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher moved swiftly yesterday to endorse the election of Sir Henry Plumb, the former president of the National Farmers' Union, as the new leader of the European Democratic (Conservative) group in the European Parliament.

At a group meeting in London, the Conservative MEPs decided by a large majority to have Sir Henry, MEP for the Cotswolds, as their leader for the remaining two and a half years of the European Parliament's term of office in place of Sir James Scott-Hopkins, another farmer and MEP for Hereford and Worcester, after Mrs Thatcher had appointed him as the leader of the British Conservatives.

There were three candidates yesterday. According to some members present, the result was: Sir Henry, 36 votes; Sir James, 13; and Sir Fred Catherwood, the former director-general of the National Economic Development Council, 11. This would indicate that three Conservative MEPs were absent or did not vote.

Mrs Thatcher quickly resolved a constitutional dilemma. It was always possible that the European Democratic group, made up of 60 British Conservatives, one Ulster Unionist, and two Danish Conservatives, could elect a European leader whom Mrs Thatcher would not consider the best person to lead the British contingent of Tories.

But it was already known that she would be willing to approve Sir Henry's appointment which could be of much significance in the next two years during the battle that the British Government is waging on a fundamental restructuring of the EEC budget.

After his election, Sir Henry assured the group that his main preoccupation would be to transform the European approach to the economic crisis and to the Community's total of 10 million jobless.

He pledged himself to work with Sir David Nicolson, MEP for Central London, and others within the European Parliament and outside it, to induce the European Commission and the Council of Ministers to adopt a common strategy for industry and for measures to combat unemployment.

He told me earlier that, cutting across political allegiances, he believes that the MEP's are facing a test of credibility.

In a letter asking for support in the election, Sir Henry urged that the Conservative group should create new institutional links with the 117-strong Christian Democratic group under its new leader, Signor Paoli Barbi, of Italy, and also with the Liberals who, in the European context, are closer in their political views to the Conservatives than any other group. Where appropriate, the group would also work with the European Progressive Democrats, mainly Gaullists.



Sir Henry Plumb: Striving for a new European approach on economy, and unemployment.

Loan deal forces US aide to quit

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Feb 11

Mr Joseph Canzeri has resigned as a White House aide after disclosures that he borrowed $400,000 (£216,000) at low interest rates and put two claims for the same expenses.

An executive assistant to Mr Michael Deaver, White House deputy chief of staff, Mr Canzeri said he left his post to save the President any embarrassment.

"I firmly believe I did nothing wrong, improper or incorrect", he said, but added that he did not want the President "bruised or blackened" by anything he had done.

Mr Canzeri, a campaign worker and long-time associate of Mr Nelson Rockefeller, Vice-President during the Ford Administration, had borrowed $400,000 from Nelson's brother, Laurance Rockefeller, and Mr Donald Koll, a California property developer, at less than market rates.

The question Mr Canzeri would have had to answer had he stayed in his job was whether it was ethical for him to have taken the cheap money, and whether it amounted to a supplement to his official salary from outside sources that created a conflict of interest.

Von Bulow challenges blood test evidence

From Adam Edwards
Newport, Rhode Island, Feb 11

Defence lawyers representing Claus von Bulow, who is charged with trying to kill his wife with insulin injections, are challenging state evidence on the level of insulin found in Mrs Martha "Sunny" von Bulow's blood after she was admitted to hospital in a coma on December 21, 1980.

The defence is attempting to persuade the jury that the extremely high level of insulin discovered was found in a blood sample taken after Mrs von Bulow had been injected with glucose at the hospital.

Mrs von Bulow has been in an irreversible coma since then.

Mr von Bulow, a former London barrister, has two lines of defence. The first is that if his wife's coma is from insulin it was self-induced by over-indulgence in drugs, alcohol and sweets. The second argument is that a barbiturate and aspirin overdose made her dizzy so that she fell and became comatose from the cold bathroom floor and possible internal head injuries.

But Dr Gebard Meier, the first person to treat Mrs von Bulow, said no alcohol was found in her blood and the level of barbiturate and aspirin discovered was unlikely to induce a coma.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Coup trial date set in Madrid

Madrid. — The Spanish Defence Ministry has announced that the court martial of 32 officers and one civilian for their part in the attempted coup a year ago will begin in Madrid on February 20.

The civilian is included, although it is a military trial, because it is considered a military offence.

Prominent among the accused are Leiutenent-Colonel Antonio Tejero, who led about 300 members of the paramilitary Civil Guard police in a take-over of the parliament at gunpoint; Leiutenent-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, who was military district commander of Valencia, put tanks in the streets; Leiutenent-General Alfonse Armada Comyn, deputy chief of staff of the Army; and Major-General Luis Torres Rojas, former commander of the Brunete armoured division some of whose units took part.

Soviet embassy apologizes

Lisbon. — The Soviet embassy in Lisbon, apparently worried that more of its diplomats might be expelled, has issued a rare public apology over its recent comments on Portuguese politics.

It said it had made "appropriate apologies" for a statement it issued at the weekend describing Senhor Mario Soares, the Portuguese socialist opposition leader, as being mentally unbalanced and in need of prolonged treatment.

Rape victim, 12, gives bith

New York: — A rape victim aged 12 has given birth to a healthy girl and may be allowed to keep the child.

She was denied an abortion by a juvenile court judge in Detroit. The girl was repeatedly raped by a man who lived with her mother. Her sister, aged 11, was also raped and both are now wards of the state.

The baby, weighing 5lb 9oz, was delivered by Ceasarean section. Welfare agencies are anxious to keep the mother and child together but they will be separated if suitable accommodation cannot be found

Cuba denies jet fighter claim

Havana.—President Castro has denied that Cuba had recently taken delivery of fighter jets from the Soviet Union.

He told the opening session of the tenth World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) congress that there was no truth in United States media reports that the aircraft were of an "offensive nature" and therefore violated the United States-Soviet agreement which followed the October, 1962, missile crisis.

Dutch threaten Pretoria's oil

Amsterdam — The Dutch coalition Government is to ask Dutch companies for a voluntary embargo, particularly in oil, against South Africa, Mr Max van der Stoel, the Foreign Minister, told Parliament in The Hague.

He said he would ask for voluntary steps pending mandatory sanctions which entail the solving of complex legal problems requiring the cooperation of Belgium and Luxembourg within the framework of the Benelux union.

May investigators question man

Rome.—Investigators dealing with the deaths of Mrs Jeanette May and her friend Mrs Gabriella Guerin, whose bodies were found near Camerino on January 27, have questioned a businessman, Signor Giorgio Gefis, for five hours.

His name was found in the address book Mrs May left in her hotel room before her disappearance on November 29, 1980, and a photograph of him was found in her purse near the body.

Nationalization wins through in Paris

Paris.—The French Constitutional Court approved the revised Nationalization Bill passed by Parliament last week. With the signatures of the Prime Minister and President Mitterrand it becomes effective, and nationalizes five industrial groups and 39 banks (Charles Hargrove writes).

Terrorist link alleged

Walesa's guide held as Red Brigades suspect

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 11

The Italian trade union official who invited Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, to Rome last February is being held for interrogation for suspected links with Red Brigades terrorists. His arrest has been seized on by the official press of Eastern Europe as proof that Mr Walesa had terrorist contacts.

Italian police last Thursday arrested Signor Luigi Scricciolo, director of the office dealing with foreign contacts of the UIL trade union movement, one of the three leading groups in Italian trade unionism. His wife was detained with him.

Mr Walesa came to Rome, where he met the Pope during a much publicized visit, as an invited guest of the UIL group and Signor Scricciolo was his guide during the visit. A picture from that time shows Signor Scricciolo in a friendly pose with Mr Walesa.

Signor Scricciolo denies the allegations against him and is said to regard himself as a victim of a Kafka-esque plot. Mr Walesa may well have grounds to feel that the Kafka element is stronger in the way the case is being manipulated for use against him because he, like many other trade unionists in the world, had been in touch with Signor Scricciolo.

Secrecy still surrounds the case, in accordance with Italian procedure, but Signor Scricciolo's arrest appears to have been a direct result of the freeing last week of Brigadier-General James Dozier from his terrorist captors in Padua.

One of the five people guarding the kidnapped general, Signor Antonio Savasta, is understood to have told investigators that Signor Scricciolo acted as intermediary between the Red Brigades and their suppliers of arms. He was also said to have agreed to put them in touch with Soviet and other East European contacts.

Since his arrest, reports of the accusations made against him have grown more serious. He is said to have met Italian terrorists on a Greek Island in 1980. His cousin Loris Scricciolo, who is a confessed terrorist cooperating with the authorities, added fresh accusations to the list.



It has been alleged that in 1979 Signor Scricciolo met the "strategic directorate" of the Red Brigades, the second highest body in the hierarchy of the terrorist movement

Signor Savasta is credited with 17 murders and was regarded as one of the most ferocious terrorists of the Brigades millitant wing.

It is this type of person who is accusing Signor Scricciolo and his wife, and no official versions of he interrogation of the couple has been made public, though investigators appear to sense they are on an interesting track.

Mr Walesa's visit to Rome was originally at UIL's invitation, and the other two main trade union groups later became its joint sponsors. Polish newspapers today make much of the fact that the invitation was made personally by Signor Scricciolo.

The first connexion in the East European press, according to reports here, was made by *Rude Pravo* in Prague, which propounded the simple equation, Walesa knew him and therefore must have terrorist contacts.

The polish press bases its accounts on a report by the official Polish news agency PAP. The agency points out that Signor Scricciolo and his wife had been to Poland several times and that their relations with Solidarity were close, especially with Mr Walesa in person. They are also said to have been in contact with three other representatives of Solidarity.

The names given are Jacek Kuron, Karol Modzwlewski and Krzysztof Sliwinski, who had been head of the foreign relations department of Solidarity. All three were interned under the state of siege declared on December 13.

The Polish press points out the Signor Scricciolo and his wife have been active in pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Italy, having a particular sympathy for Solidarity but only in the sense that it fitted in with their plans. The question is raised of what the leaders of Solidarity really talked about with "these people tied to terrorists".

Signor Scricciolo apparently maintains that he had contacts with East European dimplomats, but only as a routine part of his job.

Four Silesian miners jailed

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 11

A Polish military court has sentenced four miners from the Wujik coalmine in Silesia to between three and four years in prison for organizing an occupation strike in the first days after the introduction of martial law.

The "pacification" of the Wujek mine in December was the most violent of the incidents during the past eight weeks of military rule — officials have admitted that seven miners were killed while resisting the police.

According to an offical communique, the military court in Katowice passed sentence after several days of hearing evidence. Mr Stanislaw Platek, one of the strike leaders, was sentenced to four years' jail and three years deprivation of civil rights. This ensures that he will not be eligible for the usual remission after serving two thirds of his sentence. He also has no right of appeal.

Another strike leader and fellow Solidarity member, Mr Jerzy Wartak was jailed for three years and six months, with suspension of civil rights for three years. Mr Adam Skwira and Mr Marian Gluch, were given three-year terms. Four others were acquitted.

Mystery still surrounds the events in the Wujek mine in December 13 to 16. It is clear that several hudred miners staged an occupation strike both underground and at the pithead. Wives and children brought them food and some of them chose to stay with their husbands. This later led the authorities to claim that a small group of "terrorists" were forcing wives and children to stay below ground.

Riot police appear to have moved in on December 15 but were rebuffed with some violence by the miners, some of them swinging chains. The police, suported by troops, used gas against the strikers but there were still a number of violent clashes.

According to the official account, the police shot miners in "self-defence". The official deathtoll has remained at seven but a number of travellers have reported that far more were killed as a number of them died in hospital.

One traveller, a priest, has recently told of a miners' helmet symbolically put up on the periphery of the Wujek mine where relations of the dead regularly place candles and wreaths. Tension between the miners and the authorities is still reported to be high, though they have been less affected by the recent food price rises than the rest of the country. Miners receive particularly large meat rations and are in any case paid far more than the average manual worker.

Summary courts continue to mete out sentences and newspapers like the army poper *Zolnierz Wolnisci* Regularly print lists of jail terms. The number of sentenced strike organizers runs well into the hundreds and it seems safe to assume that many other cases are not publiciced.

The Military courts have conistently been imposing higher sentences than civil sumary courts. Thus earlier this week, two students at the Marine Cadets College in Goynia were sentenced to particularly long jail terms, Miss Ewa Kubasiewicz was jailed for 10 years and Mr Jerzy Kowalski for nine years for otganizing a strike at the college. They have also been charged with "writing leaflets that could have caused unrest", a charge that carries a minimum three-year sentence. Seven others in the college have been jailed for between three and nine years.

☐ Madrid: No member country of the 35-nation European security eview conference could accept the kind of discussion of its internal affairs as the West wants on Poland, Mr Jozef Wiecajz, the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister said in Madrid today (Richard Wigg writes).

He told a press conference that the United States and "some other Western countries" were seeking by economic and propaganda pressure to maintain a tense situation in Poland, which might contribute to a prolonged state of martial law in his country.

Mr Wiecajz said he had no information on when Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, would be freed. "Most restrictions" connected with martial law would be raised at the end of this month, he promised. But martial law would still be required so that Polish factories worked "in a disciplined way".

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who arrives here tonight, is due to speak tomorrow.

"Don't worry, comrades — it's as good as new!

Mauroy proclaims industrial peace

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 11

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, today claimed in a meeting with employers and trade unionists that he had settled problems connected with the shortening of the working week.

He made it clear that workers would be paid the same for a 39-hour week as they now get for 40 hours, confirming an about-face by President Mitterand yesterday in a Cabinet meeting.

"It is not conceivable tha workers should earn less at the end of February than at the end of January", he told the press after the meeting. He welcomed what he called "the mobilization of the workers in defence of social progress", a euphemism for spreading labour unrest.

It is ironic that measures designed to bring home the reality of Socialist change to shop floor workers has upset the unions and touched off a fortnight of labour unrest. The shorter working week, and fith week of paid holiday, has also provoked the violent hostility of employers, whose cooperation is necessary to make it work.

The Government chose to ignore all the practical difficulties involved in the application of these measures in a country where working conditions vary from one region, one industry, and one firm to another.

It is a country where a multitude of special privileges and "perks", By comparison with which the British tea break pales into insignificance, are a jealously guarded heritage of the French revolution, if not the industrial one, left to themselves, employers and workers naturally interpreted the measures in a sense that suited their interests.

The employers wanted a corresponding reduction of earnings and a more rational utilization of plant. The workers saw the measures, as a way of obtaining more pay for less work and holding on to their perks.

The object of reducing the working week was to promote national solidarity through work sharing to help to reduce unemployment, so the Government was forced paradoxically to back the employers' approach. "The sharing of work also means the sharing of earnings", M Mauroy proclaimed this week.

A shorter working week was to be compensated for by increased productivity, in order not to increase overall production costs. The Prime Minister promised this in June, when employers and unions agreed to the principle of the 39-hour week, and to make more jobs available, especially in some industries through the introduction of a third eight hour shift.

With the exception of the left-wing CFDT union, which is close to the Socialists, the unions did not see it that way. Even the Force Ouvrire saw in this sharing of earnings the thin end of the wedge of capitalist incomes policy, anathema to the Socialists also when they were in opposition.

Koch war of words upsets UN

From Michael Hamlyn New York, Feb 11

Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor of New York, was in an Irish public house last night for the launch of an Irish television show. At the end of a little impromptu address he said: "I've said it before and I'll say it again", eyeing *The Times* correspondent, "England get out of Ireland".

A similar lack of subtlety attended an earlier foray into foreign affairs when he reacted to the United Nations vote to isolate Israel for the annexation of the Golan Heights.

Addressing his Jewish constituents he railed against the quotation from Isaiah which dignifies a wall opposite the United Nations: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation". It needed amendment. An additional quotation should be added: "With a reference to hypocrisy, immorality and cowardice."

Mr Koch has announced that he is considering running for Governor of New York State.

The Isaiah wall is a rather sad place. It is where demontrators gather, hoping to bring their protests to public attention, or at least to the attention of the United Nations. The protesters are by and large ignored, however, and many a hunger striker has left the place convinced that the thirty-eighth floor of the great green glass building opposite, where senior officials are lavishly housed, is simply too far away.

The mayor's proposal on the other hand has caused an attack of apoplexy at the United Nations, which has started talking about upping sticks, and moving elsewhere.

Herr Jans Janitschek a senior official said: "He can say what he likes, but if he puts it on the wall across the street that is going too far. If the Mayor of New York and the people of New York want us out of New York we would have to consider it very seriously."

The economic effects of the United Nations moving out of New York would of course be dramatic. But Mr Koch responded: "Money is of little consequence as it relates to honour and integrity."

Thousands strike in cell death protest

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg, Feb 11

Tens of thousands of black workers downed tools for up to 30 minutes in factories all over South Africa today in protest against the death in prison of Dr Neil Aggett, a leading white trade unionist.

Dr Aggett, who was 28, was found hanging by a scarf from an iron grill behind the door of his cell at security police headquarters here early last Friday.

The stoppage, which from first reports appears to have passed off peacefully, was called for by Dr Aggett's own union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, of which he was the Transvaal secretary. He was one of only three whites working for the union, which claims to have more that 22,000 members.

The call was supported by virtually all independent black unions which jointly circulated a black-bordered poster to their members urging them to "stop work to mourn our dead brother Neil Aggett, killed in detention". The use of the word "killed" reflects the widespread refusal to accept the claim by the South African police that Dr Aggett committed suicide.

The outrage at Dr Aggett's death has cut across racial lines with white opposition politicians, lawyers, and academics lending their voices to demands for the ending of prlonged detention without trial in solitary confinement. Some legal experts here have said it was "tantamount to torture." The Government says such measures are necessary to combat terrorism and communism.

At an emotional meeting of lprotest in the great hall of the University of Witwatersrand, the country's largest English-language university, 1,200 students and staff heard Professor D. J. Du Plessis, the principal and vice-chancellor, declare that "a civilized nation should not allow this type of outrage."

Professor Du Plessis said the meeting had been called to pay tribute "to one who lost his life in the pursuit of an ideal". The fact that this ideal was not shared by those in power was no reason for him to die. Whatever the cause of his death, it had been a result of a method of detention which did not belong in a civilized country.

Black students at the university, who number about 200 out of a total of more than 13,000 joined their white colleagues in demanding that those detained under the security laws should either be released or charged.

Mr Jeremy Clark, the president of the white student body, said it was the first time the university had come out "in support of trade unions and the working class".

An unusual feature of the brief strike was the tacit support of most employers, including Barlow Rand, the country's biggest industrial group, and the Anglo-American Corporation, its biggest mining and financial conglomerate. So far only one big concern, the Sappi pulp and paper group, has threatened to dock the pay of workers who took part in the stoppage.

Many employers, worried about possible government reaction, solved their dilemma by bringing the lunch hour forward, or extending the morning tea break.

Some of the strongest support came in the traditionally militant motor industry around Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape and in Pretoria. A spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions claimed that about 20,000 workers had stopped work in the Eastern Cape alone.

The stoppages varied from five to 30 minutes and often included prayers and the singing of "Nkosi Sikelel i Africa" ("God Bless Africa") which has become something of a black nationalist anthem, accompanied by the raising of clenched fists.

In a footnote to today's events, newspapers here reported the promotion to Assistant Commissioner of Colonel Pieter Goosen, who was in charge of security police in Port Elizabeth in 1977 at the time of the death in detention there of Mr Steve Biko.

England maintains lead in chess tournament

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

English players are still to the fore in the West European zonal tournament at Marbella, Spain. At the end of round 3 on Wednesday, Nigel short was leading in Group A along with van der Wiel, the Dutch master, with two and a half points each, followed by John Nunn and two Spanish players, Fernandez and Gallego, with two points each.

Short appeared to have no advantage against Fernandez in round 3 for most of the game but suddenly launched a fierce mating attack that demolished his opponent when both sides were under time pressure. Nunn looked to be losing against Seret of France, but contrived to turn the game into a draw.

Other results: Gomez (Andorra) 0, Gallego (Spain) 1; van der Wiel (Holland) ½, Ligterink (Holland) ½; McNab (Scotland) adjourned against Doyle (Ireland). Langeweg (Holland) had the bye.

In Group B Jonathan, Mestel and Mark Hebden of England share the lead with two and a half points each followed by Stean (England) and Donner (Holland) each with one and a half points and a game in hand. Stean had a bye and Donner postponed his first round game against Blow (Jersey).

Results in Round 3: Stean (England) ½, Mestel (England) ½; Donner (Holland) ½, Hebden (England) ½; Meulders (Belgium) ½, J. C Jones (Wales) ½, van der Sterren (Holland) 1, Blow (Jersey) 0. Rivas (Spain) v Sanz (Spain) adjourned. Klauner (Luxemborg) had the bye

LABOUR MAY FIGHT EEC ELECTIONS

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 11

The Labour Party is likely to contest the next direct elections to the European Parliament, Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, said after two days' discussions here with socialists from other European countries.

Throughout their visit Mr Foot and Mr Eric Heffer, Labour's spokesman on Europe, resisted all arguments from fellow socialists that it would be a great mistake to pull Britain out of the EEC. Nevertheless Mr Foot did listen to the argument that Labour should fight the 1984 Strasbourg elections.

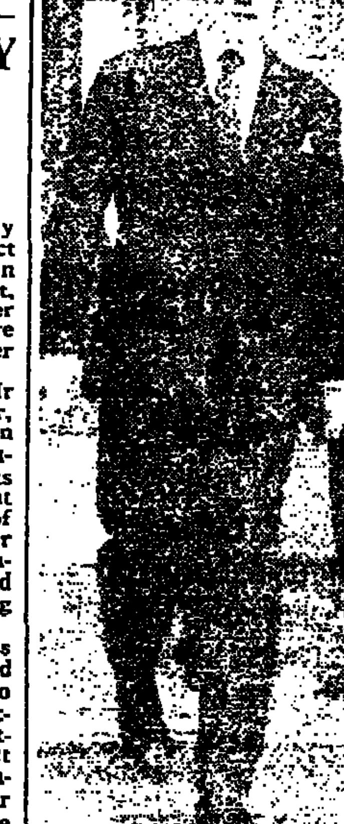
When he saw the press yesterday evening he said flatly that there was no decision about direct elections, and Mr Heffer admitted that it was not a subject that had even been considered. Today, however, Mr Foot said that although there was no final decision, there was every liklihood it would be agreed that Labour would put up candidates "when we report back to our colleagues".

A decision to take part would be a realistic acknowledgement that, however quickly the next Labour Government acted in trying to withdraw from the EEC, Britain will still be a member for some time after the 1984 vote.

POPE LEAVES FOR AFRICA

Rome. — The Pope leaves for Africa today on a journey of eight days which will take him to four countries. It is his first travel since the attempt on his life.

He is set to make 40 speeches, visit nine cities, celebrate seven open-air Masses and be guest at a host of universities, hospitals and seminaries. Apart from Nigeria, he will visit Benin, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.



Farewell to Paris

Sir Reginald Hibbert, the British Ambassador in France, leaving the Elysée Palace yesterday after a farewell luncheon with President Mitterrand. Sir Reginald is to retire next week.

Anger over UN man's departure

By Our Foreign Staff

Delegates of most of the 43 countries represented in the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva have now formally voiced their regrets that the Secretariat has not renewed the mandate of Mr Theo van Boven, the Dutch director of the human rights division.

The main exceptions were Argentina, whose representative said Mr van Boven should leave with the utmost expedition, and Peru. In The Hague, the Dutch Parliament reacted angrily to his departure. A motion tabled by Mr Jannico Scholten, the Christian Democrat chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Lower House, Government to protest to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

According to United Nations sources in New York, a number of personal differences with Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, came to a head last week apparently led to Mr van Boven's resignation.

He had on several occasions criticized Señor Perez de Cuellar for his handling of a confidential inquiry into human rights violations in Uruguay. Then an Under-Secretary General for special political affairs, Señor Pérez de Cuellar undertook a mission to Uruguay in 1979. During that time he apparently made no attempt to contact the Government's opponents.

E Germany eases rules on travel to West

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Feb 11

East Germany announced today it was extending the list of occasions on which East Germans may be allowed to visit close relatives in the West.

The move was seen here as the first tangible result of last December's talks between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, by Lake Werbellin, in East Germany.

The Chancellor pressed Herr Honecker to make it easier for East and West Germans to visit each other and to lift the harsh currency regulations, which, for many West Germans make a visit to the East prohibitively expensive.

According to leaks, apparently deliberate ones, from official quarters in East Berlin, the Government there also plans to ease the currency regulations before long.

An announcement by the East Berlin Interior Ministry reported by the official news agency ADN, said East Germans may be allowed to attend confirmations, first communions and the sixtieth, sixty-fifth, seventieth, seventy-fifth and all subsequent birthdays of immediate relatives.

Until now they have been allowed out for births, marriages, silver and golden weddings, critical illnesses and deaths. This is not a legal right, and the authorities can grant or withhold the permission as they please.

هكذا من الأصل

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Change in Deng role denied

Peking.—The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied that there had been any change in the status of Mr Deng Xiaoping, who has not been seen in public for a month (David Bonavia writes).

The ministry said that Mr Deng was still a vice-chairman of the Communist Party and chairman of the party's military affairs commission. it did not give any explanation for his prolonged absence from public view, unprecedented in the past four years.

Grave doubts about Mr Deng's position were raised last weekend when Mr Wan Li the Deputy Prime Minister, told Reuters that he had moved "from the first rank to the second rank" and was nowadays consulted only on matters of importance. Observers feel this did not accurately describe the highly active pattern of Mr Deng's political work until last month.

Coca Cola ban is altered

Como. — An Italian magistrate has lifted a countrywide ban on the sale of Coca Cola which he imposed on Monday after a young man who drank half a canful became seriously ill. The magistrate said his order will now apply to canned Coca Cola produced in the Sonbil factory near Verona on June 12, 16 and 18 last year.

A Coca Cola spokesman in Milan said that all of the cans produced by Sonbil on those three days have already been sold and consumed. A magistrate in Italy has the power to order action covering the whole country.

Sadat prisoners to be freed

Cairo. — The state council has ordered the immediate suspension of the late President Sadat's order last September jailing 1,536 people as part of a drive against "confessional sedition".

The move was expected to lead to the rapid release of 1,054 people still detained. At the same session, the council rejected an application to repeal Mr Sadat's decision to remove from office the Coptic Pope, Shenoda III.

Taxis for export

Sendai, Japan. — London taxis are soon to ply their trade here. They are wanted because they are bigger than local models. They cost eight times as much.

18 die in bus crash

Manila. — A bus plunged off a mountain road into a 150-ft ravine in the northern Philippines, killing 18 of the 36 people on board.

Mugabe orders big expansion of secret police

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Feb 11

The Zimbabwe Parliament had approved an increase in spending on security and intelligence gathering operations of more than 20 per cent.

The increase in the amount voted for the Central Intelligence Organization from $Z9.6m to $Z11.7m was to cover additional manpower, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told the House of Assembly. He did not expand but sources confirmed that the organization was to embark on an extensive recruiting programme.

No explanation has been forthcoming on why the organization is to be ecxpanded but Mr Mugabe and other government leaders believe that the police and Army have been infiltrated by South African agents.

It was disclosed today that James Holt, a former Police inspector convicted of possessing weapons of war, had jumped bail and fled to South Africa. Holt, who was appealing against an effective jail sentence of two months, crossed to South Africa by car with his wife on Tuesday.

Incidents like this, and the escape of Captain Frank Gericke, an alleged spy, from custody apparently with the assistance of an investigating policeman, have fuelled government suspicions. The Central Intelligence Organization comes under the Prime Minister's office, having absorbed the functions of the former police special branch, and now covers all aspects of security.

Nkomo under fire for arms finds

☐ The Discovery of large weapons caches on property owned by the main opposition party and the subsequent bearing of Mr Joshua Nkomo, its leader, had imposed the most severe strain on the coalition Government since the factional clashes which claimed 300 lives in Matabeleland a year ago.

It is clear a week after the first finds that anger and suspicion in the ruling Zanu (PF) Party have if anything grown, largely because of Mr Nkomo's refusal to distance himself effectively from what is seen as a conspiracy against the Government.

An editorial in today's *Herald* newspaper, which bore the clear stamp of approval from the top, but Zanu (PF)'s case succinctly. The events of the past week, it said, had cast doubts on Mr Nkomo's intergrity as a national leader and his commitment to national government.

It added, in what appeared an attempt to isolate him form his senior aides: "Zapu (Patriotic Front) ministers . . . cannot have it both ways. They should either dissociate themselves or resign. Their silence is not enough".

Mr Nkomo's failure to urge his supporters to cooperate with the authorities in uncovering further caches; or even to announce an internal investigation by the party, has puzzled observers. When, exactly a year ago, heavy fighting broke out between his Zipra guerrillas and Zanla forces loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Nkomo's diplomacy in calming his supporters was a crucial factor in bringing Zimbabwe back from the brink of civil war.

This week, with the spectre of Entumbane once more a haunting presence, his response to the arms disclosures has been resentment rather than remorse.

It has long been clear that Zipra guerrillas withheld a substantial quantity of their Soviet weaponry in the disarming process last year. Mr Nkomo must have been aware of that whether or not he knew arms were stashed on Patriotic Front property. His claim to be heartbroken after a tongue-lashing by Mr Mugabe has a rather hollowing ring.

While the anger within Zanu (PF) is no doubt real enough, the episode could help Mr Mugabe to put pressure on Mr Nkomo to agree to a merger between their parties. The proposal, the foundation stone for Mr Mugabe's envisaged one-party state, has been tossing around for months, watched warily by Mr. Nkomo who repeated last month that he thought unification talks premature.

That position might now become difficult to maintain, especially if top Nkomo lieutenants such as Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Minister of Transport, show any willingness to go down the road with Zanu (PF). *The Herald* editorial suggests that the pressure will be there and there are signs of cracks in Patriotic Front unity.

The episode is likely to claim some casualties. An interview on Monday between Mr Mugabe and senior army officers formerly associated with Zipra, who were asked about further caches, is understood to have been a brutally frank affair and a shake-up in the military is on the cards. Searches since then of other farms owned by the Patriotic Front have revealed more weapons — bringing the number of caches to 32 — military vehicles and medical supplies.



Lida Vashchenko (second left) rejoining her family at the American Embassy in Moscow.

Moscow hunger strikers reunited

Moscow, Feb 11.— Miss Lida Vashchenko, the Siberian Pentecostalist, was reunited with her family yesterday in the United States Embassy, after treatment in a Moscow hospital for the effects of a month-long hunger strike.

A black embassy van carrying Miss Vashchenko and a brother and sister drove past Soviet police guards into the compound where they were met by their parents and two sisters. They embraced and wept in the courtyard before walking to the basement room where Lida, two sisters and her parents have lived since June 1978, while seeking Soviet exit visas.

Lida, who is 30, was released shortly after noon from Botkin hospital where she had been under treatment for almost two weeks. She was taken there by American officials who feared her life was in danger. She and her mother started the hunger strike during the Christmas holidays to protest against what they described as lack of United States pressure on the Soviet Government on their behalf.

A United States Embassy official said: "The Embassy has reason to be pleased with Soviet treatment of Lida from the time she was admitted to the hospital until today." The official said that the Soviet Government had been informed of their wish to visit their parents in the Embassy but that there had been no statement from the Russians that they would be permitted to enter. "We did not know they would be let in until they drove through the gate" the official said.

Vera Vashchenko, aged 25, and Alexander, her brother who is 22, arrived from the family home in Chernogorsk on Wednesday and later visited Lida in the hospital. They accompanied her, with an American diplomat, in the embassy car for the family reunion.

Miss Ludov Vashchenko said Lida, Vera and Alexander had obtained air tickets with the help of United States diplomats and planned to fly to Chernogorsk this morning, earlier than previously planned.

Ludov said the family was very suprised that Soviet authorities allowed the reunion to take place on embassy grounds. She said that American diplomats told her minutes before the meeting that the reunion would have to occur at the compound gate.

Lida, on her return to Chernogorsk, plans to apply for permission to emigrate, meeting conditions set by the Soviet authorities.

She said she was convinced the United States Government has done all it could to help them. Mrs Vashchenco told reporters she planned to stop her protest fast after she recieves confirmation that Lida, Vera and Alexander are safely back in Chernogorsk.

Lida said she was well treated at the hospital and her health was good. However, she said she would start another hunger strike in Chernogorsk if her demand for an exit visa was not met.

Asked if she regarded the reunion as a breakthrough Ludov replied: "I would like to hope, because of the good treatment shown to Lida — AP.

Afghan Army's collapse

Russians fight a losing battle

Karan Thapar reports from Kabul in the last of three articles on conditions in Afghanistan

Two years after the installation of Mr Babrak Karmal as President of Afghanistan, his Government is still dependent on the Soviet Army for its survival at a cost to Russia estimated by some diplomats at an average £3,500,000 a day.

The original Russian force of 100,000 soldiers which crossed into Afghanistan in December, 1979, has possibly increased to about 120,000 while the traditional Afghan Army of 100,000 has shrunk to just 30,000. Diplomats believe the Afghan security forces total no more than 45,000. to 50,000, of which about 18,000 are said to be police and 5,000 paramilitary.

The extent to which the Soviet Union has taken over control of Afghanistan is emphasized by the fact that for nearly five months Maj General Muhammod Rafie, the Afghan Defence Minister his Deputy Defence Minister and commander of the Kabul garrison, Colonel Khalilullah, the chief of logistics, and the chief of the Air Force have been "visiting" Moscow on higher training courses while a supposed civil war rages at home.

It is the estimated 25 Soviet generals, under the command of Marshall Sergei Sokholov, First Deputy Defence Minister, who are ultimately responsible for the country.

For its part, the Afghan Army has virtually collapsed. A compulsory recruitment drive last summer, requiring all men under 35 to report for a second spell of military service, appears to have failed. The Government hoped to increase its armed forces to about 200,000, but diplomats report that eligible Afghans "disappeared" overnight rather than register for service. Several embassies have had their Afghan staff leave for "the shelter of the hills", with the Americans losing 20 men in one month.

This exodus was despite generous salaries and inducements offered by the Government. An Afghan soldier is today paid 5,000 afghanis (£50) per month, compared to 400 six months ago, on top of free accommodation, food, medical facilities, uniforms and family care. If he should opt for a second year of service, his salary is doubled to 10,000.

Yet so poor has the response been that an estimated 10,000 men due for discharge in December are believed to have been kept on.

The Soviet authorities cannot, and do not, trust the Afghan Army. One of the reasons why the 10,000 have not been released is the fear that they will at once join the *mujahidin* and take with them their knowledge and experience of security training. This is why the Soviet Army has been forced to accept responsibility for the security of the regime and the maintenance of law and order.

About 12 divisions of Soviet soldiers have positioned themselves along a Y-shaped formation, its stem spanning the Kabul-Jalalabad sector, and its curve the arc from Heryatan in Balkh province to Torkhandi in Herat. Of these 12 divisions, 10 are believed to be motorized infantry while two are airborne.

They are based at Kunduz and Mazar-i-Sharif in the north (16 Motor Division); Jalalabad in the south-east (201 Motor Rifle Division); Gardez in the south (305 Motor Rifle Division); Kabul (360 and 225 Motor Rifle Division); Kandahar in the south (357 Motor Rifle Division); Ghazni in the south-east (275 Motor Rifle Division); Herat in the west (54 Motor Rifle Division); at Sin-Dand in the west (66 Motor Rifle Division); and at Bagram in the centre (103 Motor Rifle Division).

The two airborne divisions are based in Kabul (105 Airborne) and Bagram (104 Airborne)

According to certain sources, the 10 infantry divisions are believed to have an average strength of 10,000 men each, and the airborne divisions 8,00 each, making an approximate total of 120,000 Soviet soldiers in the country. Other analysts put the total variously from 110,000 to the American State Department figure of just 90,000.

Military analysts believe the infantry divisions are well-equipped, disciplined and in good training. They have T59, T62, T72 and certain types of 'Bridge-link' tanks, and BTP and BMD1 armoured personnel carriers. The airborne divisions have MiG 21, MiG 23 and SU 17 aircraft, helicopter gunships and AN 12 and AN 22 transport aircraft.

What little remains of the Afghan Army is thinly spread across the 14 divisions it attempts to maintain. Eleven of these are infantry and three armoured. Two (the 7 and 8 Ifantry) are in the Kabul area, the 12 Infantry at Gardez, the 11 at Jalalabad, the 14 at Ghazni, the 25 at Khosht, the 15 at Kandahar, the 9 at Chugha Serai in Balkh, the 19 at Herat, the 18 at Mazar-i-Sharif and the 20 at Nahrin in Baghlan. Of the three armoured divisions, two (the 4 and 15 are again in Kabul and the other (the 7) in Kandahar.

With an average of barely 2,500 men per division, these are nominal fighting units at best. Their morale is low, desertions high, and training inadequate. Even in the officer corps indiscipline is said to be rife and mutual distrust widespread.

The fight against the *mujahidin* is therefore an operation principally conducted by Soviet troops. Military analysts believe that, to give themselves a first-strike advantage, the Russians are organizing themselves into small, surprise-attack squads with airborne power enabling them to "drop" onto pockets of *mujahidin* resistance. Hitherto the open convoys of Soviet armour were a sitting target for *mujahidin* snipers from the shelter of the hills.

Where Afghan soldiers are used, diplomats report that they are pushed to the front, with Soviet troops behind them to ensure they do not desert or defect before the first shot is fired.

Pressure mounts to try Turkey

From Ian Murray Brussels, Feb 11

A secret meeting of government lawyers from France, Holland, Sweden Denmark and Norway in Copenhagen last week began working out the legal basis for a case against Turkey which is to be put before the European Commission of Human Rights.

No results of the meeting have yet been disclosed, but in Brussels today the International confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said that there was strong pressure from at least one country to put Turkey on trial. This would have to be raised by yet another country and ICFTU has been mounting pressure on different European governments to achieve this.

Turkey does not accept the human rights petition, but ICFTU believes that pressure of the kind that could be exerted by the commission would increase the likelihood that the Turkish military authorities would adhere to their announced timetable for a return to democracy

Mr Otto Kersten, ICFTU's general-secretary, said today that his organization was as firmly against the regime in Turkey as against the regime in Poland.

Kidnapped Filipino flees press conference

From David Watts Singapore, Feb 11

Mr Tommy Manotoc, the Filipino sportsman said to have been held by communist guerrillas for six weeks before his rescue on Monday, had to be led out of a press conference in the family home in Manila today only two minutes after it had begun.

He looked pale, upset and emotional and was led away after telling journalists that he had nothing more to say "as far as my horrifying experience is concerned." He kept the press waiting for an hour at the beginning of the conference and began by saying: "As you can see I still am not fully recovered from my experience. I have not slept well, I have not eaten well."

Friends of the family said Mr Manotoc had had a heated discussion with his brother Ricardo before the press conference about what might be said. Family members contacted by telephone have been extremely guarded. The police installed a tape recorder on one of the Manotoc telephones soon after his disappearance only three weeks after marrying President Marcos's 23-year-old daughter Imee.

Mr Manotoc's reticence today only confirms doubts about the authenticity of his claim he had been held by the communist New People's Army. Those doubts were reinforced today by a statement sent to the foreign press by the National Democratic Front, which has contacts with the illegal communist movement in the Philippines. The statement denied that the New People's Army had had anything to do with his disappearance.

Mr Manotoc could not bring himself to speak when asked what had happened since his return from the mountains east of Manila, where he says the guerrillas had been holding him. When it became apparent that he was about to break down his father stepped forward and led him away to his room upstairs in the two-storey Manotoc home.

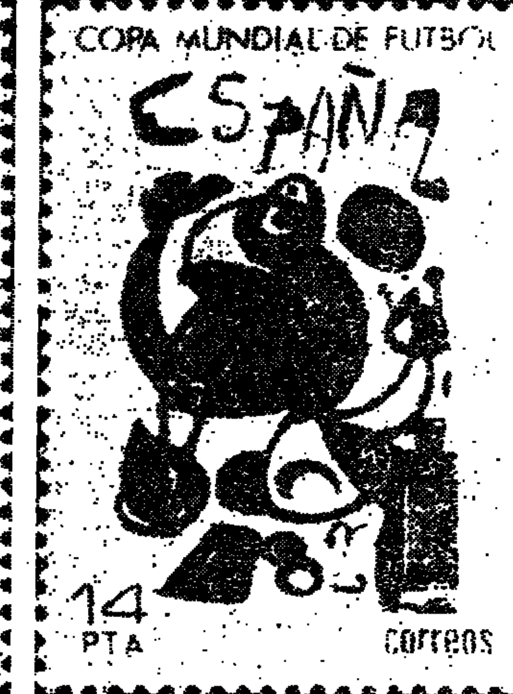
One of the most extraordinary aspects of his six-week disappearance has been the calm, relaxed, even radiant, appearance of his new bride, who appeared at public functions with all her usual presence of mind.

Also not fully explained is the fact that a note supposedly sent from Mr Manotoc by his kidnappers was written in a language he never used with his family and signed "Tom" in a way he had not written for years.

☐ Mr Manotoc Snr said after the press conference that his son had been in no condition to talk to reporters, saying: "It's straining what he went through" (AP reports). Asked if the family had changed its belief that the Marcoses were behind the kidnapping, he said: "I think it's hard to change the facts."

CORRECTION

Japan Airlines has not enjoyed an accident-free record for the past 10 years, as stated on February 10, although it has had no fatal accidents in Japan in that time.



Fan mail: These are two of the Spanish stamps which will go on sale later this month for the World Cup football finals. One shows Joan Miró's poster design for the competition and the other a picture of the cup.

Chad leader told to talk peace

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Feb 11

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad clashed with other African leaders, at a meeting today of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which called for him to negotiate a ceasefire in Chad by the end of the month.

The OAU has also called for talks on a new national constitution for Chad, followed by elections for the legislature and the presidency by June 30 — which has been set as a deadline for the withdrawal of the OAU peacekeeping force from Chad.

President Goukouni, who had tried without success to involve the force in the civil war, arrived here late yesterday after at first declining to travel to Nairobi for the OAU meeting.

He was not present when the 11-nation conference opened, but joined the other African leaders, under the chairmanship of President Moi of Kenya later in the evening.

Conference sources said there were angry scenes when the Chad leader interrupted President Shagari of Nigeria who was calling for reconciliation in Chad. President Sekou Toure of Guinea, the most senior of the leaders present, rounded on President Goukouni and reminded him that the concern of the meeting was for peace in Africa.

The conference resolution was drawn up despite strong objection from President Goukouni, who insisted that the meeting should restrict itself to the financing and maintenance of the peace-keeping force, and the support of his interim Government.

Closing the conference today, President Moi said the problem in Chad was a political one that could be solved only by its own people. President Goukouni was not present when he made this remark, but his press secretary told reporters later: "We did not participate in the final session. We are not bound by the decisions of the conference".

Yesterday, the Kenyan leader gave warning of the importance of the meeting. A report from Mr Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary-General said the cost of maintaining the force in Chad would be $162.9m (£87m) a year — a figure far too high for the African countries to carry.

Only Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire have so far sent troops for the 3,000-man force. But President Moi said Benin, Togo and Guinea were now preparing to send in troops. He appealed to friendly countries, in Africa and elsewhere, to help to meet the cost.

Civil war has been going on in Chad for the past 20 years, mainly between President Goukouni and Mr Hissene Habré, his former Finance Minister. Libya has supported the President, while Mr Habré has had support from Sudan.

A large Libyan force was in Chad until late last year, when it was withdrawn after pressure from the OAU, and was replaced by a hastily-assembled OAU force — the first such force it has formed.

The OAU has encountered serious difficulties since it moved into Chad in December. One of its problems has been President Goukouni's call for the OAU to intervene in the fighting between his forces and those of Mr Habré, which have re-occupied some areas of eastern Chad since the departure of the Libyans. Other problems have been financial and logistical.

Vietnamese plane forced down in Thailand

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Feb 11

A Vietnamese military aircraft with 13 men on board made a forced landing in Thailand today 125 miles east of Bangkok and 18 miles from the Cambodian border.

The Soviet-built AN26 aircraft was intercepted by a Thai F5E fighter aircraft after crossing the border and being forced to land in a rice field.

A Thai military spokesman said that one of the Vietnamese military on board was killed in the incident and three injured. Nine others were being questioned at a military base nearby. An Air Force captain was the most senior of the Vietnamese.

A Western military attaché in Bangkok said the aircraft had possibly been "pallet bombing" Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the Thai border, an action in which bombs are placed on pallets and then thrown from the doors of the aircraft.

Senior Thai military officers have been anxious aobut increased Vietnamese air activity on the border fearing that an incident might develop into something more serious. Another AN26 aircraft violated Thai air space six days ago.

The border near the spot where the aircraft force-landed today has been tense for the past three weeks with Vietnamese artillery shells dropping on Thai territory almost every day. At least six Thai civilians have been killed and about 20 wounded in the past fortnight.

Vietnam has committed two divisions of fresh troops to the continuing battle with Khmer Rouge guerrillas, according to Lieutenant-General Som Kattapan, Supreme Command spokesman. Extra artillery including 155mm guns have been brought in. Yesterday, Thailand circulated a letter at the United Nations General Assembly in New York complaining of Vietnamese shelling.

HORNS OF A MILITARY DILEMMA

Bonn, Feb 11.—Sexual frustration is threatening one of Britain's most cherished military traditions.

The sex-starved victim is Billy, an angora goat aged four and a half, presented to the 1st Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers by the Queen.

Lieutenant Kevin Broadfoot, said from the battalion's base in Lemgo that the frustrated Billy had broken a horn of the bars of his pen.

Unfortunately, on St David's Day, March 1, Billy should have preceded the battalion's corps of drums around the officers' mess for the toast to the patron saint of Wales.

The fracture ruled this out, and Lieutenant Broadfoot's frantic search for a replacement has come up with an offer from Cologne Football Club, whose mascot is a goat.

But if the animal proves unsuitable a soldier may have to take Billy's place. — Reuter.

PARLIAMENT February 11 1982

Plan to get UK to need fewer imports

ECONOMY

The Department of Industry is to set up a continual exhibition entitled "Can you make it?" to encourage British manufacturers to make goods currently imported, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced at question time in the Commons.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) had asked if Mrs Thatcher understood the alarm which was felt by those who represented areas of high unemployment that full employment was now less month by month.

Why does she permit (he asked) the destruction of British industry?

Mrs Thatcher: The Department of Industry is embarking on what I hope will be a successful policy, of having an exhibition called "Can you make it?" (Labour laughter.) The Opposition are not interested in getting more jobs. They prefer to complain about the level of unemployment. (Conservative cheers.)

A continual exhibition will be set up so those manufacturers who import components can set out what they import. Then we can ask other manufacturers in Britain if they can make them so we can get import substitition which should lead to more jobs. This is constructive and on this side we hope it will be successful. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

☐ Both the Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were questioned about the speech of Sir Ian Gilmour, the former Lord Privy Seal, who had argued for expansion and attacked Treasury ministers for "incessant repetition of half truths".

Sir Ian had told Conservative graduates on Wednesday that the depression was slowly destroying parts of Britain which were crying out for massive renewal.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said Sir Ian's speech referred to Mrs Thatcher's policies as bringing large parts of Britain to their knees. Does she accept those strictures (he asked) and believe there is still no alternative to her policies or is she intending to take a U-turn within a few weeks?

Mrs Thatcher: It would be accurate to say that Sir Ian and I are not wholly at accord in these matters. (Laughter)

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) also asked if the Chancellor had studied the speech by Sir Ian Gilmour in which he called for urgent Government action to save large parts of Britain from economic destruction and spoke of Treasury half truths?

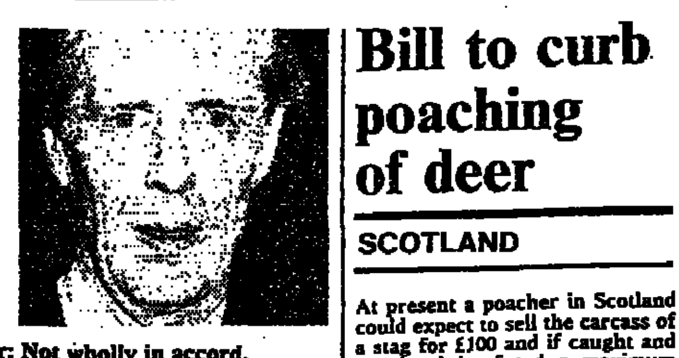
Sir Ian was reflecting, he went on, the views of most British people who reject with contempt the Government's economic policy which has brought economic destruction to so many parts of the country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Mr Winnick is wholly mistaken in his analysis of the situation. The Government's policies have been, are, and will continue to be directed to laying the foundations of sustainable economic growth, maintaining the battle against inflation and reversing unemployment.

☐ A Conservative MP asked the Chancellor, of the "monetarist experiment" could be continued in a bid to reduce inflation below 12 per cent "without a further intolerable rise in the number of unemployed."

Sir Geoffrey Howe told Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C): He should not talk in terms of monetarist experiment (Labour laughter) — since the importance of monetarist policy has been fundamental to economic policy management in th country since the lessons imposed upon the last adminstration by the International Monetary Fund in 1976.

It is part of the common understanding of other finance ministers and governments around the world. It is important to maintain a proper balance in that policy if we are to sustain progress towards lowering inflation and eventually to the recovery of employment.



Thatcher and Gilmour: Not wholly in accord.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked what prospect he foresaw for a revival in the economy for 1982, said: The Industry Act forecast, published in December, envisaged a continuation of the gradual recovery in output which started in 1981. An assessment of economic prospects will be published as usual with the budget on March 9.

Mr Richard Wainwright, Liberal spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, (Colne Valley, L): At what stage of this very tenuous predicted recovery does the Chancellr expect it to be affected by the persistent overshoot in the growth of sterling M3.

Mr Peter Shore, Chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): Does he expect the revival will take the scale or reach the level of either employment or output which this country enjoyed three years ago before he became Chancellor?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: All countries around the world have had a sustained reduction of economic activity, not least because of the huge increase in oil prices in 1979. I would expect him, although perhaps it is too much to expect, to welcome the fact that output has been moving in the right direction since the middle of last year.

Mr Shore: The Chancellor's own philosophy makes him equate expansion with inflation and until he resigns and gives way to someone who has more forward-looking policies there is no hope of getting expansion.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is not a question of my philosophy. It is because during the seventies monetary demand rose by almost 350 per cent and real output by only one-twentieth of that. It is manifest to most observers that inflation, reflation and expansion of monetary demand is no way to improve the economy.

Walkers to work get PM's praise

PM's QUESTIONS

Two civil servants, one of whom walked 14 miles to work and the other 12 miles, during the Aslef strike, received a congratulatory letter from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, she disclosed at question time.

Mrs Thatcher told the House, amid Conservative cheers: "Many commuters are making heroic efforts to get into work and most of them are succeeding.

She was answering Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C) who asked if she had considered the reported comment of Mr Albert Booth (Barrow in Furness), the Opposition's chief spokesman on transport, that he was fully behind Mr Buckton and the striking drivers.

I travelled in (he went on) with many of my constituents this morning in a remarkably uncomfortable journey on London Transport. Many of them would like to be behind Mr Buckton, albeit with a rather different aim. (Conservative cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: The people who have been made to suffer from the Aslef action are their fellow citizens and fellow trade unionists.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): Does she not think the best course for the House is to wish success to the court of inquiry which is looking at this matter?

Mrs Thatcher: Industrial relations is a matter for British Rail and the unions to sort out for themselves, and so far as they are not able to do so it is a matter for Acas. One indeed hopes they will succeed in their efforts.

Mr David Steel, Leader of Liberal Party (Roxborough, Selkirk and Peebles, L): Now that the Labour Party has come out in support of Aslef, it is important to make clear not just on behalf of the Government but overwhelmingly in this House, that the proper course of action in the dispute is to make use of the court of inquiry and not inflict only long-term damage to British Rail.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. In so far as disputes can be settled between employers and employees, the proper course is to go to Acas and secure their services in resolving the dispute and cooperate with them to that end.

Review of agreement on union duties

A 1974 agreement allowing civil servants paid time off for industrial relation and trade union duties is to be reviewed and renegotiated Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated at question time.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) had asked if the Prime Minister had seen newspaper reports which indicated that the time off for trade union activities given to civil servants was costing the country something like £14m a year?

This estimate (he said) is almost twice as much proportionately as costs for the private sector. A full investigation should be carried out.

Mrs Thatcher: I saw the newspaper report early in the week and I understand that his figure is correct. The agreement was negotiated in 1974. All employers are legally required to allow time off for both industrial relations duties and purely trade union duties. That agreement is to be reviewed and renegotiated with the different unions in the civil service.

Labour's new views of EEC welcomed

The Prime Minister welcomed what she called Mr Michael Foot's new found hesitancy about withdrawl from the EEC and hoped it would turn into outright support

Mrs Margaret Thatcher: I note Mr Michael Foot is reported as having to commit himself to a policy of withdrawal from the Community. (Conservative cries of "Oh"). May I congratulate him on his new-found hesitancy.

The TUC are recognizing the need to stay in the EEC. We need inward investment which provides jobs.

Too early to comment on Harman case

A Labour MP told the Prime Minister at question time that the majority decision of the House of Lords in the case of Miss Harriet Harman was an apparent travesty of common sense.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West, Lab) said: Mrs Thatcher should consider legislation to overturn that decision. In the meantime, she should ask Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, not to enforce the order for costs against this lady.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher: To have a decision in the morning and to be asked to introduce legislation in the afternoon is a little bit quick. It is better to consider matters first.

☐ A request for an emergency debate on the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Harman versus the Home Secretary and the effect of the judgment on the freedom of the press was refused by the Speaker (Mr George Thomas).

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said the majority judgments, for the first time in Britain, had created a distinction between two kinds of journalists. First there were the people they called court reporters and newspaper reporters in the courts and, secondly, what they called feature journalists, as though these two sorts of people were quite different and the one could have access through a solictor to matters read out in open court whereas the other could not.

If we divided the Press Gallery into these two sorts of animals (he said), it would exclude one or two of our most beloved journalists in this House.

The Home Office brought this case. It was offensive that it had the effect of bankrupting the National Council for Civil Liberties, which had to find £25,000, although the Home Office's original statement was that it wanted the test case.

It had always been the case that costs in test cases were borne by the Government.

Representations to Zimbabwe

Hopes that the detention in Zimbabwe of Mr Wally Stuttaford, the MP detained for two months under an emergency powers order, would not proceed were expressed by the Prime Minister.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo, C) had said: She should comment about this morning's representations about the incarceration of the members of the Rhodesian Parliament. The Parliament for the first time in its history has been recently surrounded by troops.

Mrs Thatcher: Representations have been made on behalf of Mr Stuttaford. He is not a United Kingdom citizen. This is therefore a matter for the Zimbabwe Government.

Our High Commissioner is naturally doing all he can to inquire exactly what has happened and we hope detention will not proceed.

Howe may approach US about interest rates

INTEREST RATES

The Government would consider the suggestion of further consultations with the United States administration over the level of their interest rates, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said when asked if it was his policy to seek to achieve lower rates of interest by agreement with other governments.

Sir Geoffrey Howe stated that while the policies of individual governments on interest rates must be determined largely in the light of their domestic circumstances, it was important that countries should have regard to the international consequences of their actions.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab) asked: Will the Chancellor admit that the forecasts in his Budget speech of reduced interest rates being produced as a result of increased taxation and vicious cuts in public expenditure have been shown to be worthless?

The Budget which President Reagan is producing with its crazy 18 per cent increase in defence expenditure threatens a deficit which will produce an increase in interest rates throughout the world. This demonstrates the crass folly of the economic policies pursued by Reagan and by this Government.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Budget I produced last year enabled this country to enjoy throughout the summer interest rates which were several points lower than they would otherwise have been, and several points lower than in other countries around the world.

The main reason for the increase in interest rates here in September was the impact of the higher interest rates in the United States. That increase was itself a consequence of higher prospects of United States public sector borrowing.

For that reason, while we support the general objectives of United States policy, we urge upon them the need to contain their budget deficits just as we do upon ourselves.

Newens: Crass folly of policies

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): The scope for reducing United Kingdom interest rates, even if the monetary aggregates are moving in a satisfactory direction, is little while United States interest rates remain high.

In view of the remarks made today by Mr Paul Volcker will he consider whether he should have further consultation with the United States administration and in the light of what he has said also with members of Congress.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I accept his point. Certainly while we do not claim that United States interest rates are the sole influence on our own, they have a powerful effect.

Even so, we must continue to achieve the right balance between our own fiscal and monetary policies so far as we can. It is equally important that our country and other countries help to make plain to the United States our concern about the level of their prospective budget deficit and its implications for interest rates around the world.

We have already, in the European nations, taken steps to do that. I shall consider carefully his suggestion.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The use of the word "enjoy" is singularly inappropriate for any aspect of his economic policies during the past year.

One major reason why interest rates have gone up during the year is the abolition of exchange control and the flood of British money, which according to the last September quarter of the Bank of England amounted to 25 per cent of the total savings of last year's pension and insurance funds. He has contributed precisely to the high interest rates of which he is complaining.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He misunderstands the matter which is fully analysed in the lastest issue of the economic progress report and was discussed at the meeting of the National Economic Development Council last week.

It was plain from that discussion and from the documents that the impact of the abolition of exchange control on interest rates was small and on the other hand the impact of exchange control on the level of the exchange rate served to get it to a lower level than it would otherwise have been, and that is what we wanted.

Premium put on living in sin

For tax purposes most couples are better off married than single, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said during questions.

It is only (he said) where the wife, potential wife or potentially separated wife has a large investment income that this does not apply. The balance is between marrying for money and being taxed on it for your pains. (Laughter).

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) had asked if Mr Ridley had read an interesting article in a reputable national newspaper about a couple, no doubt north London socialists, who got divorced and, by doing so, found that they saved £7,000 a year on their tax bill.

It is (he continued) slightly absurd that the Government should put such a premium on living in sin. (A shout of "Now get out of that one.")

Mr Marlow wanted the Chancellor to take steps to reverse the increasing trend of financial disincentives to marriage.

Mr Ridley: This is one of the important subjects set out for public discussion in the Green Paper on taxation of husband and wife published at the end of 1980.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) has informed the charities that the Government will consider their request for a change in the law whereby charities have always paid purchase tax and later VAT on their purchases, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said.

More cash for British volunteers

OVERSEAS AID

The Government was making available more than £4m, an increase of 22 per cent, to support British Volunteers in Developing Countries, Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development, announced during a debate overseas development.

This would allow about 600 new volunteers to be sent into the field this year, he said, compared with about 520 new volunteers last year, and a strengthening of the administrative support available in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

He had been impressed by the excellent contribution made by the volunteer sending societies, particularly in the poorest countries. The Government had maintained the value of its financial support to the British Volunteer Programme.

The Overseas Development administration met 90 per cent of the agreed budget costs of the sending societies in the form of a grant, and following consultations with them, and subject to Parliamentary approval, the Government planned to increase its support by 22 per cent in cash terms to over £4m in 1982-83.

The Government's plan to cut its overseas aid programme by at least 11 per cent in real terms next year amounted to political larceny on a grand scale, Mr Frank McElhone, Opposition spokesman on overseas development, said when opening the debate.

He moved a motion condemning the proposed cut and deploring the Government's policy of moving away from funding projects that helped the poorest groups in the Third World. Such actions only served to confirm the callous indifference of the Government towards the 800 million people who were living in absolute poverty.

The motion called on the Government to increase and not reduce Britain's aid programme so it moved towards, and not away from, its stated commitment to reach 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance.

He said that despite the pious statements of President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, the Mexico Summit at Cancun had been a dismal and abject failure. It was no wonder the British Government had no credibility or standing with anyone in the aid and development world.

The Prime Minister had the dubious distinction of being consistent in her hypocritical approach to the poor in the Third World. Against the continuing cruel and callous treatment of the Third World, not one ministerial mouse sqeaked.

There was a scandalous collusion between the Government and the American administration over Nicaragua, now a free country but almost bankrupt after 40 years of dictatorship. Britain would not help that country because President Reagan said so.

How much longer (he said) can we have a Prime Minister endangering the standing and integrity of this country by continuing to ride shotgun on the wagon of this dangerous old Californian in the White House?

Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development, moved an amendment welcoming the Government's decision to maintain an aid programme in excess of £1,000m, which "provides a substantial and effective response to the real needs of the developing countries whilst helping to safeguard jobs in exporting industries in this country."

Mr Marten said the most useful contribution they could make was to restore stable growth in the economy and maintain an open trading system. It was essential to limit public expenditure, and this unfortunately had required cuts in many areas, including the aid programme.

The aid programme would fall in cash by some 2 per cent between this financial yea and the next. Clearly the fall in real terms would be greater by an amount depending on the actual rate of inflation, which the Government was working to keep to a minimum.

Nevertheless, the programme was substantial. The gross aid programme for the current year exceeded £1,000m for the first time and would remain more than £1,000m next year. Only four countries, United States, France, West Germany and Japan, gave more aid than the United Kingdom and these all had stronger economies.

Technical cooperation comprised more than one third of bilateral aid, and at the end of 1980 there were some 7,000 experts supported by the British Government under this arrangement in the Third World.

The increased aid advanced to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, from £30m in 1981-82 to £34m in 1982-83, with a planning figure of £37m for 1983-84, and the ability to borrow in foreign currency on approved terms with a government guarantee up to £15m a year in each of the next three financial years, demonstrated the importance the Government attached to the CDC rule.

Contributions to mutilateral agencies for population control would be increased to £6m in the next financial year.

Since the begining of the aid/trade programme in 1978, a commitment of £174m from the scheme had opened the way to contracts concluded or under negotiation of £760m.

Dame Judith Hart (Lanark, Lab) said the Labour Party proposed not only to re-create a seperate Ministry for Overseas Development, but to considerably strengthen it.

There was no doubt whatever that entry into the Common Market had diminished the British effort to help the poorer developing countries and getting out of the EEC would enable Britain to do better.

Canada Bill in Commons

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Private Member's motion on defence. Debate on report of Select Committee on Procedure (Supply).

Tuesday: Motons on the rate support grant.

Wednesday: Canada Bill, second reading.

Thursday: Motions on National Health Service (Determination of Regions) Order, Constitution of District Health authorities Order, and the Determination of Districts Order.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Dogs (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords Next week will be:

Monday: Copyright Act 1956 (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Debate on report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on science and government. Debate on tidal power from the Seven estuary.

Tuesday: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading. Junior Hospital Doctors Bill, second reading. Debate on personal savings and housing markets.

Wednesday: Debate on the need for a better educated working population.

Thursday: Leasehold Reform Bill, second reading. Opticians Act 1956 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Bill to curb poaching of deer

SCOTLAND

At present a poacher in Scotland could expect to sell the carcass of a stag for £100 and if caught and convicted he faced a maximum fine of £20, Lord Glenarthur (C) said when he moved the second reading of the Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill.

He said that the Bill sought to put that situation right and to make poaching a much less worthwhile exercise.

Historically, the deer problem in Scotland had been mainly concerned with red deer. The number of red deer was increasing from an estimated 185,000 in 1970 to 255,000 by the end of 1979.

Three other species were present in Scotland in significant numbers: roe, sika and fallow. To those concerned with damage caused by deer, roe had become as much a problem as red deer.

There had been a considerable increase of commercial forestry in Scotland.

It was of considerable importance to ensure that forestry owners had adequate legal powers, coupled with adequate checks on those powers, to kill deer when necessary, to protect their crops.

There was no conservation problem with roe deer at present. They were attractive and beautiful creatures and no one liked to see them more than he did.

The Bill would serve the interests of sportsmen, foresters and to some extent of the deer themselves.

He never ceased to be appalled by the extent and horrible nature of deer poaching and by the cruelty so often involved.

Lord Northfield (Lab) said it was time to tighten up as hard as they could on the poaching industry. He hoped the Deer Commission would adopt a strict code of practice for shooting at night.

He hoped they would not go too far in making it an offence to take or kill any deer at night.

Viscount Thurso (L) said that he was a registered venison dealer who had on occasion supplied the House of Lords refreshment department. The Bill made a considerable step forward in licensing venison dealers. Their books were to be open not only to inspection by the Red Deer Commission but by the police, which was an enormous step forward against the poacher. That, with the enhance scale of penalities, was a firm and powerful blow struck against poaching.

The Bill would do most of what was needed to keep the menace of poaching under control. There were areas where poaching was taking place, although the deer population in Scotland was not under threat.

Lord Dulverton (C), a member of the Red Deer Commission, said that this was a badly needed Bil. He regretted that it had not adopted the suggestion of a carcass movement register as an alternative to a carcass tagging scheme. The carcass movement book would be a good check on movements.

There was a case in Scotland for the Red Deer Commission monitoring night shooting when red deer were established deep in the big forests, but that should not be extended to the roe deer.

Viscount Massereene and Ferrard (C), a member of the deer committe of the British Field Sports Society, said that poaching had grown appallingly in the last few years. Poachers used citizens' band radio and had accomplices at road intersections to warn them if the police were coming.

I have suffered from this a lot on my estate (he said). They shoot at night with the help of extremely powerful searchlights.

Lord Lovat (C) said he was entirely opposed to firing rifles or shotguns at night. Shooting at night tended to lead to further poaching and depredation of deer stock. The use of shotguns was unforgivable. Enormous cruelty was inflicted and blinding was common. When the Bill was taken a stage further poaching at night should be made a much worse offence than poaching in the daytime.

Lord Burton (C) said nobody wanted damage to forestry, but at present there was too much unnecessary killing out of season. It was shocking that nearly 20 per cent of all stags killed in Scotland were shot out of season. Among other things it represented a serious loss of revenue to an economically depressed area.

There were deliberate attempts to attract deer on to allegedly enclosed land purely for the purpose of selling the carcasses.

Compensation terms cannot be changed

The compensation terms under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 should not be altered retrospectively Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord-in-Waiting, said for the Government, in the House of Lords.

He said that the Government would be submitting its observations on applications to the European Commission of Human Rights and he could not say that it would not make further applications for more time.

Lord Harris of High Cross (Ind) asked whether the Government would reconsider the admittedly inadequate compensation paid by its predecessors under the Act in view of the cases being brought against Britain in the commission.

Will it pledge, he also asked, no further Government request for adjournment of the hearings before the European Commission?

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: I cannot satisfy him by saying that we will not make further application for more time before making our replies.

He added that there were nine applications by shipbuilding companies to the Commission.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Cinemagraph Bill, Garden Supplies (Sunday Trading) Bill, and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

Law Report February 12 1982

Charterers liable to pay Iraq tax on freight

A/S Brovigtank and Another v Transcredit and Oil Trade Anstalt (the Gunda Brovig)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered February 11]

A tax charged by the Iraq authorities on shipowners in respect of the freight carried by their vessels which docked in Iraq ports was a tax on freight rather than income, notwithstanding the fact that it was levied on a sliding scale which increased for each vessel owned by the same shipowner which called at an Iraq port during a particular fiscal year, so the charterers were obliged under the charterparty to reimburse the owners for the payments they had made in respect of the tax.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the charterers of the Gunda Brovig, Transcredit and Oil Trade Anstalt from Mr Justice Robert Goff, who on a special case stated to the High Court by two arbitrators, Mr Cedric Barclay and Mr Michael Mabbs, held that the charterers were liable to reimburse the owners, A/S Brovigtank and I/S Brovig for the tax paid in connexion with the freight earned by the vessel Gunda Brovig loading in Iraq in December 1976.

Mr David Mildon for the charterers; Mr. Timothy Charlton for the owners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the amount involved was quite small in commercial terms but the point was of general importance to the shipping community. The Gunda Brovig was let on a voyage charter to Swiss charterers for a voyage to carry petroleum products from the Gulf to a European port. It was the first vessel of that fiscal year for those owners to call at Basrah.

The owners were charged sums under a debit note said to be income tax on the freight earnings of the vessel, charged on a sliding scale. The owners paid the sums and claimed against the charterers for repayment.

By clause 12 of the charterparty the charterers agreed to pay all taxes on freight at loading or discharging ports. If the Iraq tax was on freight, the charterers would have to pay it.

If the owners had several vessels coming in to Basrah during the fiscal year the first would pay a tax assessed on the freight; 7½ per cent of the freight earnings were taken and on that a sliding scale was applied. As each ship came in owned by the same owner the rate of tax went up, the freight of each ship being added to that of the earlier ships.

The arbitrators and counsel for the charterers agreed that if the tax had been paid in respect of each ship on a flat scale it would have been a tax on freight but because it was on a sliding scale which increased as various ships came in it became a tax on the income of the owner.

Mr Justice Robert Goff came to the conclusion that in all the circumstances it was a tax on freight. His Lordship was in entire agreement with the judge. The tax was on a sliding scale but it was *on* freight, so the charterers should pay the tax.

Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: Stocken & Lambert; Sinclair Roche & Temperley.

Jury to decide over excuse for threat

Regina v Cousins

Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Drake

[Judgment delivered February 9]

When a defendent was charged under section 16 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, as amended by schedule 12 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, with threatening to kill another person, the onus lay upon the prosecution to establish that the defendant had no lawful excuse for making the threat.

It could amount to a lawful excuse for a threat to kill if the threat was made for the prevention of crime or for self-defence, provided it was reasonable in the circumstances to make such a threat, and what was reasonable in the circumstances was always a question for the jury, never a point of law for the trial judge.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing an appeal by Robert William Cousins and quashing his conviction on October 23, 1981 at the Oxford Crown Court (Judge Mynett, QC) of threatening to kill, for which he was sentenced to six months imprisonment. On October 22 he had pleaded guilty to conversion of a shotgun and unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition, for which he was sentenced to concurrent terms of four months' imprisonment.

Mr Guy Boney (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Robert Turner for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE MILMO, reading the reserved judgment of the court, said that on April 23, 1981, William Reed, a notoriously violent man, was attacked and beaten up when leaving a public-house where the appellant had been. There was no evidence that the appellant had anything to do with that assault.

On April 29 the appellant, carrying a double-barrelled shotgun, came to the Reed's home and asked about Kelly Reed, William Reed's son. According to William Reed, confirmed by his wife, the appellant said that he was going to blow Kelly's head off.

Mr and Mrs Reed said that they believed the appellant intended to carry out the threat and in cross examination the appellant conceded that he meant them to.

In evidence he said that three days after the assault on William Reed three men told him that he ought to watch out because they had heard that Kelly Reed and a cousin had put out a contract to shoot the appellant because they had heard he was the man who had beaten up William Reed.

It was argued on the appellant's behalf that in making the threat he was both seeking to forestall an attack which he reasonably believed that Kelly Reed was planning to make upon him, and also to prevent the commission of the crime which such an attack would have involved.

By section 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967 it was provided that "(1) A person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in the prevention of crime . . .

It was, of course, true that the charge against the appellant was not that he used force but that he threatened to use force. However, if force was permissible, something less, for example a threat, must also be permissible if it was reasonable in the circumstances.

Moreover in criminal proceedings the common law recognized that it was lawful for a person to use reasonable means for self-defence. Consequently it could amount to a lawful excuse for a threat to kill if the threat was made for the prevention of crime or for self-defence, provided it was reasonable in the circumstances to make such a threat, and that was a question for the jury.

To cause fear of death might be reasonable to prevent crime or to arrest an offender, whereas actually to kill would be quite unreasonable (Smith & Hogan's *Criminal Law*, 4th edition, p333). It would be desirable in many cases to tell the jury of that.

In order to obtain the conviction of the appellant the onus lay upon the prosecution to establish (*a*) the making of the threat; (*b*) that it was made by the appellant with the intention that William Reed would fear that the threat would be carried out, and (*c*) that there was no lawful excuse.

(*a*) and (*b*) were pure questions of fact for the jury. As to (*c*), if there was evidence of facts which could give rise to lawful excuse, it was the duty of the judge to direct the jury to those facts and having reminded them that the onus lay with the prosecution to prove the absence of lawful excuse, to leave it to the jury to decide whether the existence of lawful excuse had been disposed of.

On the other hand if there was no evidence of any facts which could give rise to a lawful excuse it was the duty of the judge to direct the jury accordingly.

What the trial judge in fact did was to withdraw from the jury the issue as to whether the appellant had any lawful excuse for making the threat, and directed the jury that lawful excuse did not come into the matter at all. The appeal against conviction must be allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitor: Mr C. S. Hood, Kidlington.

Parents can appeal when child has own lawyer

Southwark London Borough v C (a Minor)

C and Others (Minors) v Martin and Another

Before Sir John Arnold, President and Mr Justice Ewbank

[Judgment delivered February 8]

A parent had a right on behalf of a child to appeal to the crown court following proceedings in the juvenile court under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 notwithstanding that in the lower court the minor had been separately represented and the child's legal advisers had accepted that the care order made by the justices was in the best interests of the child.

Sir John Arnold, President, so held sitting in the Divisional Court of the Family Division with Mr Justice Ewbank.

Miss Gayle Hallon for Southwark; Mr Robert Good for the mother and Mr Graham Lodge for the minor.

Mr Timothy Clayson for the minors, Mr Trevor Barber for the parents; Mr James Goss for Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; Mr Paul Collins amicus curiae.

The PRESIDENT said that both appeals raised the same point: whether a parent being generally entitled to exercise the right to appeal on behalf of the minor to the crown court in proceedings under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 against a care order was still entitled to appeal notwithstanding that in the proceedings below the child had been separately represented by a solicitor.

In the ordinary way the parent had such a right: see *B v Gloucestershire County Council* ([1980] 2 All ER 746). However in that case the child was not represented separately.

At the moment the juvenile court had no power to appoint a *guardian ad litem* for the child in cases where there was a conflict of interest between the parent and the child. The provisions of section 64 of the Children Act 1975 which gave the court such a power had not yet been brought into operation.

The child's independent representation was through the provisions of the Legal Aid Act 1974 and the solicitor who appeared was not the child's *guardian ad litem*. The solicitor acting on behalf of the child could give advice about whether to appeal and give notice of appeal but it did not follow that the right of a parent to appeal on behalf of the child was abrogated merely because the child was represented by a solicitor in the juvenile court instructed independently of the parents.

The matter fell to be decided on a simple basis. The answer to the question was that the child's parents could initiate and conduct an appeal against the making of the order on the child's behalf. The decision was not inconsistent with *B v Gloucestershire County Council*.

Solicitors: Mr J. B. Parker, Camberwell; Gaiso & Co; Sabine Read & Co, Catford. Ward Bracewell & Co, Doncaster; Frank Allen & Co, Doncaster; Mr William Bugler, Doncaster, Official Solicitor.

Law Report February 12 1982 House of Lords

Contempt to disclose discovered papers

Home Office v Harman

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered February 11]

The House of Lords, Lord Scarman and Lord Simon dissenting, held that the implied undertaking given by a solicitor or litigant to the court on being granted an order for discovery of documents that the documents would be used solely for the purposes of the action in which they were disclosed, was not terminated at the moment when the documents were read out in open court.

The House dismissed an appeal by Miss Harriet Harman, a solicitor and also legal officer to the National Council for Civil Liberties from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn) (*The Times*, February 7, 1981; [1981] 2WLR 310) which had affirmed a decision of Mr Justice Park (*The Times*, November 28, 1980), on the application of the Home Office, that she had been guilty of a civil contempt of court in supplying to a journalist copies of documents which had been disclosed to her by the Home Office in her capacity as solicitor for a client, but which she had only shown to the journalist after the documents had been read out in open court during the trial.

Lord Diplock defined the categories of reporters who were entitled to see discovered documents after they had been read out in open court.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, Mr Geoffrey Robertson and Mr Andrew Nicol for Miss Harman; Mr Simon D Brown and Mr Philip Vallance for the Home Office.

LORD DIPLOCK, for dismissing the appeal, said that as the case had attracted a good deal of publicity it might assist to say what it was not about. It was not about freedom of speech or of the press, openness of justice or documents coming into "the public domain"; nor did it call for consideration of any of those human rights and fundamental freedoms which in the European Convention on Human Rights were contained in separate articles each starting with a statement in absolute terms but followed immediately by broadly stated exceptions.

What the case was about was an aspect of the law of discovery of documents in civil actions in the High Court.

The practice of compelling litigating parties preparing for the trial of a civil action to produce to one another, for inspection and copying, all documents in their possession or control which might directly or indirectly enable the other party either to advance his own cause or damage that of his adversary was peculiar to countries whose system of legal procedure was inherited from the English courts of common law and Chancery.

Nothing resembling it formed any part of the legal procedure in civil actions in countries of the civil law, from which were drawn the majority of states which were parties to the European Convention.

The use of discovery involved an inroad, in the interests of achieving justice, on the right of the individual to keep his documents to himself. It called for safeguards against abuse, and those the English legal system provided through its distinctive rules about abuse of process and contempt of court.

The case, in his Lordship's view, turned on its own particular, very special, facts. Miss Harman was at the relevant time acting as solicitor for a plaintiff, Williams, in an action he had brought against the Home Office for declaratory relief and damages arising out of what he alleged to be his unlawful confinement in a control unit in Hull prison while serving a 14-year sentence for armed robbery.

While so acting under the legal aid scheme, for which she was remunerated from public funds, Miss Harman was also a legal officer to the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL).

In the interlocutory proceedings in *Williams v Home Office* Miss Harman applied for discovery of documents by the Home Office. About 2,800 documents were disclosed of which 800 were made up by Miss Harman into two bundles.

Nine copies of the bundles were prepared for use by the judge, counsel and solicitors at the trial. They included six confidential documents for which the Home Office had unsuccessfully claimed public-interest immunity.

Before the claim for public-interest immunity was heard, the Treasury Solicitor, for the Home Office, drew Miss Harman's attention to the possible conflict of interest that might arise out of the duality of her functions as solicitor to Williams and as legal officer of the NCCL.

In a letter of October 17, 1979 he stated that the Home Office would not wish the documents to be used for the purposes of the NCCL outside her function as solicitor for Williams. To that she replied that she was aware of the rule that required that documents obtained on discovery should not be used for any purpose other than the case in hand.

The action came on for trial and ended on March 25, 1980, having taken 22 days of which the first five were taken up by the opening speech of counsel for Williams, who was not one of the counsel appearing for Miss Harman in the instant appeal. In the course of his speech he read aloud all 800 pages of the documents Miss Harman had prepared.

The judge reserved judgment. Meanwhile Miss Harman in her capacity as solicitor for Williams in the action, but in no other capacity, retained possession of her copy of the two bundles.

As Miss Harman had said in her affidavit, what she did was to allow a journalist, Mr David Leigh, whose declared purpose was to write a feature article for *The Guardian* newspaper on the subject of the control unit at Hull prison, to attend her office and in her presence to inspect all the documents in the two bundles and make notes about and extracts from them, including the six documents for which the Home Office had unsuccessfully claimed public-interest immunity.

In relation to those documents, the judge had ruled that although they satisfied the wider criterion of relevance for the purposes of discovery, they were nevertheless inadmissible in evidence at the trial.

Mr Leigh's article, based on material which he had been enabled by Miss Harman to extract from the documents, appeared in *The Guardian* of April 8, 1980.

The contempt of court of which Miss Harman had been found guilty was in allowing Mr Leigh access to the documents belonging to and disclosed by the Home Office not for any purpose connected with the conduct of the Williams action, but for some collateral or ulterior purpose of her own or of the NCCL.

His Lordship took the expression "collateral or ulterior purpose" from the judgment of Mr Justice Jenkins in *Alterskye v Scott* ([1948] 1 All ER 469): He did not use it in a pejorative sense, but merely to indicate some purpose different from that which was the only reason why, under a procedure designed to achieve justice in civil actions, she was accorded the advantage, of having in her possession copies of other people's documents.

The questions in the appeal were: whether it was the duty of the solicitor of one party to civil litigation, who in the course of discovery in that litigation had obtained possession of copies of documents belonging to the other party to the litigation, to refrain from using the advantage enjoyed by virtue of such possession for some collateral or ulterior purpose of his own not reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of the action on his client's behalf; and if so, whether a breach of that duty constituted a contempt of court?

It was not disputed by Miss Harman's counsel that such initially was the duty of the solicitor to a party to civil litigation and had been ever since the unification of the courts of common law and chancery in 1875; nor was it disputed that the duty subsisted up to the moment that a disclosed document was actually read aloud in court.

At that moment, however, it was contended that the document, whether or not it was subsequently ruled to be admissible in the action, entered the public domain; and anyone, including a solicitor who obtained a copy of it on discovery, could use that copy for any purpose he fancied, or, at least, subject to the law of copyright or defamation, could give to it whatever further publication he thought fit for purposes quite unconnected with the conduct of the litigation in which it was disclosed.

That termination of a solicitor's duty was claimed to be a necessary consequence of the principle that, apart from specific exceptions, justice in England was administered in open court to which the public, and press reporters as representative of the public, had free access and could listen to and communicate to others all that was said there by counsel or witnesses.

The principle that civil actions in England must be heard in open court was accepted by the House as the established general rule in *Scott v Scott* ([1913] AC 417) although most of the speeches were devoted to exceptions to that rule.

The reason for the rule was to be found in a useful quotation from Bentham cited by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline in *Scott* that: "Publicity is the very soul of justice. It is the keenest spur to exertion and the surest of all guards against improbity. It keeps the judge himself while trying under trial."

Although the reason for the rule was to discipline the judiciary, the form that it took, that justice must be administered in open court where anyone present might listen to and report what was said, had inevitable side effects that might not be conducive to the attainment of justice in the particular case but had to be accepted because of the importance of maintaining the general rule.

One side effect was that any document or portion of a document read out in open court could be taken down in shorthand by anyone competent to do so and published as part of a report of the proceedings, even though after it had been read aloud it turned out that it ought not to have been.

The latest enlargement in the scope of the side effect of hearings of civil actions in open court resulted from the installation in the High Court of mechanical recording equipment which, the House was informed, was switched on as soon as the trial started, and thus recorded, as the official shorthand writer's notes normally did not, the speeches of counsel as well as the oral evidence.

Transcripts of mechanically recorded speeches were obtainable from the official shorthand writers, not as a matter of right or at officially authorized charges, but as a matter of private bargain.

It was beyond question that at the close of the hearing in *Williams v Home Office* that anyone who had in his or her possession the two bundles prepared for the purposes of the trial had a great advantage over anyone who did not have access to those bundles if it was desired to use them for some collateral or ulterior purpose unconnected with the conduct of Williams's action.

That was why an order for production to a solicitor on behalf of a party to civil litigation was made on the implied undertaking given by the solicitor to the court, of which he was an officer, that he would not use or allow the documents or copies of them to be used for any collateral or ulterior purpose of his own, his client or anyone else; and any breach of that implied undertaking was a contempt of court by the solicitor.

His Lordship would hold that public policy required that the implied undertaking given by a solicitor to the court, on obtaining production on discovery of documents belonging to his client's adversary, that he would not take advantage of his possession of those documents to use them or to enable others to use them for some collateral purpose, did not terminate as respected each individual document at the very moment that that document, whether admissible or not, was actually read out in court. He would dismiss the appeal.

Before departing from the subject his Lordship would mention what in evidence filed by Miss Harman was said to be a common practice of counsel in civil litigation to allow reporters who had been present at the hearing to have a sight of copies of any documents disclosed by either party that were in that counsel's possession, and had been read out in court, so that the reporter might check the accuracy of the report he was preparing.

There were two kinds of reporters in courts of justice. One consisted of those who reported cases for the regular series of law reports published to inform the legal profession of the reasons expressed in judgments that constituted the raw material from which binding precedent was distilled. The other kind consisted of those who produced fair and accurate, though much condensed, contemporaneous accounts of what happened in the day's proceedings.

That was a practice which, as respected the first kind of reporter whose only concern was to record accurately the reasons given by the judge for his decision and, in the more prestigious series of law reports, to summarize the arguments addressed to the judge on the questions of law involved in his decision, plainly served the interests of justice not only in the case immediately concerned but generally.

As respected the second kind of reporter, the practice, if exercised bona fide for the sole purpose of enabling the reporter to produce an accurate report of what was actually said in open court, would not of itself necessarily involve the attainment of some purpose other than the proper conduct of the action if regard be had to the requirement under the general rule laid down in *Scott* that the hearing of trials in civil actions should take place in open court.

Any contempt of court that might be involved in that would be civil contempt. The court would not have jurisdiction to deal with it except on motion by the other party to the action, and if the person showing the document to the reporter had no reason to suppose that the party whose document it was would object to his doing so, the court could in the proper exercise of its discretion dismiss the motion with costs.

In the instant case, however, access to the copies of documents belonging to the Home Office was not given by Miss Harman to a reporter of either of those kinds, but to a journalist who, as she knew, wanted to use them as material for a feature article on a matter, no doubt of public interest, which happened incidentally to be involved in the action in which the documents had been produced on discovery. That was a contempt of court and the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

LORD KEITH, concurring, said no rule of law should judicially be declared to the effect that once a document made available under discovery had been read out in open court, in the course of the litigation for which it had been produced, the obligation not to use it for any other purpose automatically ended.

In many instances the common practice of counsel to assist journalists desirous of publishing contemporaneous reports by showing them documents so that details could be checked might be quite unobjectionable. But there were hazards in the practice, and if there was any reason to doubt whether the party who had disclosed the documents under discovery, or his legal advisers, would approve of its being shown to the journalist, it should not be done without such approval.

Lord Roskill concurred in dismissing the appeal.

LORD SCARMAN, saying that Lord Simon collaborated in his speech, said that the issue was whether Miss Harman was guilty of any contempt at all. If her case was sound, when she showed documents to the journalist, she was exercising her right to impart information concerning documents and their contents which, because they had been read aloud in open court, had become public property and public knowledge.

If the documents were covered by her [implied] undertaking when she showed them to the journalist she was certainly guilty of contempt of court. The basic question was, therefore, whether the undertaking applied to documents which had ceased to be confidential in that they had become public knowledge by being produced and read in open court.

In framing a new rule their Lordships must do so in a way which, first, recognized the important constitutional right to freedom of communication (but with any necessary concession to the individual citizen's right to privacy), and second, was as far as possible free from anomaly.

On freedom of communication, there must be some correlation between the right to impart information and the right to receive information. The latter would generally involve the former; any exception must be strictly scrutinized and powerfully justified.

If the documents became, by production at trial, public property and public knowledge, the journalist had a right to receive information about them; and the undertaking, if it applied after trial, at least obstructed to some degree his right. It certainly made it more inconvenient and expensive for him to exercise.

Milton, in his famous address to Lords and Commons, urged that freedom to print and publish should not be shackled or restricted, and said in his peroration: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all liberties". (*Aeropagitica*, *Prose Works*, Vol 1, p 325, London 1806).

Freedom of communication had become part of the English law. Everyone, after Parliament in 1694 refused to renew the Licensing Act, had that right, except in so far as the communication offended against some clear provision of the law, such as defamation or copyright.

There was also the general right of the citizen to privacy which included a right to keep his own documents to himself.

It was not disputed that the private right to keep one's documents to oneself must yield, once they had become public knowledge, to the right of members of the public to treat them as within the public domain by which was meant that they might be fully reported, discussed, and made the subject of public comment and criticism. Once they were public knowledge, freedom of comment concerning them enured to the public at large.

It was further not disputed that, once documents had been read aloud in open court and were not subjected to any specific lawful direction prohibiting publication, they entered the public domain. They were no longer confidential. Privacy had been stripped from them.

It was said by the Home Office that whatever might be the rights of the public the litigant and his solicitor remained bound by their obligation not to use the documents, albeit public knowledge, for any purpose other than the conduct of the action in which they were disclosed.

Could it be good law that the litigant and his solicitor were alone excluded from the right to make that use of the documents which everyone else might now make, namely, to treat them as matters of public knowledge?

In their Lordships' view, that was not the law. They did not think that a system of law which recognized the right of freedom of communication in respect of matters of public knowledge could decently or rationally permit any such exception.

Their Lordships therefore concluded that, unless a special exception was to be made in respect of the use of documents disclosed in legal proceedings, the general rule would apply; and the general rule was clear, namely, that, when information or documents, previously confidential, became public knowledge, the duty to treat them as confidential terminated.

The common law by its recognition of the principle of open justice ensured that the public administration of justice would be subject to public scrutiny. Such scrutiny served no purpose unless it was accompanied by the rights of free speech — the right publicly to report, to discuss, to comment, to criticize, to impart and to receive ideas and information on the matters subjected to scrutiny.

Justice was done in public so that it might be discussed and criticized in public. Moreover, trials would sometimes expose matters of public interest worthy of discussion other than the judicial task of doing justice between the parties in the particular case.

It could not be desirable that public discussion of such matters was to be discouraged or obstructed by refusing to allow a litigant and his advisers, who learnt of them through the discovery of documents in their action, to use the documents in public discussion after they had become public knowledge.

The true path forward was to ensure that our law developed in a way consistent with the obligations accepted by the United Kingdom in the European Convention and with the development of the common law achieved in the United States of America.

Their Lordships' view of the law as it stood was that the undertaking of the litigant and his solicitor not to use documents disclosed to them on discovery for any purpose other than the action did not apply to the documents once they had been produced and read out, in whole or in part, in the course of a public trial. They would allow the appeal.

Solicitors: Seifert, Sedley & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Charge on ex-wife's house wrong

Bambrough v Bambrough

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Sir Sebag Shaw.

[Judgment delivered February 8]

The Court of Appeal, in allowing in part an appeal by a former wife against a property adjustment order made by Mr Justice Hollings sitting in the Family Division of the High Court in Manchester, held that the judge had erred in imposing a charge on the wife's property in favour of the husband enforceable when the children had ceased permanently to live with her.

The judge had ordered that the former matrimonial home be sold, that the wife should receive two-thirds of the proceeds of sale for the purpose of purchasing a home for herself and the children, and that the home when purchased be charged in favour of the husband as to one-quarter of the proceeds of sale, that charge not to be enforced until the children had ceased to reside permanently with the wife.

Miss L. J. Kushner for the wife; Mr Christopher Limb for the husband.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the marriage had lasted for 20 years. The former matrimonial home was a large house which the husband had inherited. the wife had worked during the marriage and was still working. The husband had been living on supplementary benefit for some time.

In view of the wife's contribution the judge had decided that it was fair to divide the proceeds so as to give the wife two-thirds and the husband one-third. No one would question the judge's division of the proceeds. The issue was whether a charge in favour of the husband should have been imposed on the wife's property.

The order would take effect when the wife was older and when she might not be in a position to raise the money. That was a very serious consideration to be taken into account whenever an order of such a nature was made. The disadvantage to the wife far outweighed any advantage to the husband.

In those circumstances the appeal would be allowed to the extent that the provision relating to the charge would be deleted. But otherwise the judge's order with regard to the division of the proceeds of sale of the former matrimonial home would stand.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge had imposed the charge in order to equalize the shares of the parties in the former matrimonial home.

His Lordship would be inclined to assess the wife's share of the matrimonial home at two-thirds in any event because she had made a greater contribution to the welfare of the family than the husband.

The judge had erred in imposing the charge on the value of the wife's future home. The result of the order would be that, when the wife reached her mid-fifties, she would be left with the problem of raising a quarter of the value of her home. That was likely to coincide with the time when she would be retiring from employment and she would have difficulty in raising a mortgage.

Sir Sebag Shaw agreed.

Solicitors: Rowleys & Blewitts, Manchester; Broadbent Heelis & Liptrott, Bolton.

Broadcasting briefing

Party politicals: who says they are legal, and why?

CONSERVATIVE: OCTOBER 74 VOTE 10.5 MILLION; MAY 79 ALLOCATION 1 2 3 4 5; JAN-DEC 82 ALLOCATION 1 2 3 4 5 6

LABOUR: 11.5 MILLION; 1 2 3 4 5; 1 2 3 4 5 6

LIBERAL: 5.3 MILLION; 1 2 3; 1 2

	Oct 74 vote	May 79 allocation	Jan-Dec 82 allocation
SNP	0.8 M	3	1
PLAID CYMRU	0.1 M	3	1

In the 1979 General Election, both Labour and Conservative were entitled to 7 broadcasts of 10 minutes, but the election campaign was too short. Even if all votes of MPs who have since defected to the SDP were assembled, they would still total less than a million votes, which would grant them one broadcast of five minutes in 1984.

Only a short time ago the Social Democratic Party was being written off by opponents as merely a "media creation". There is, therefore, a certain irony in the new party's leaders' complaints of their exclusion from access to political broadcasting time.

The rules for the allocation of party political broadcasts and election broadcasts on television and radio are in the hands of the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting. The committee, which meets annually to decide arrangements for the year ahead comprises officials from the broadcasting authorities, and representatives of the Conservative, Labour, Liberal and Scottish National parties, and Plaid Cymru. Since the SDP's support in the Commons now easily exceeds the combined total of the three smaller parties represented on the committee, their sense of grievance may be readily understood.

But the substance of the new party's complaint is not so much its absence from the committee as the rules used to share out the cake. Dr David Owen, the SDP's parliamentary leader, was unsuccessful in his attempt to secure an emergency Commons debate on the matter, but has been offered the opportunity to meet with the committee. The committee would be wise to act generously, for its present rules are at best of doubtful legality.

There is an *ad hoc* flavour about the rules. They have been worked out by the committee itself. The rules in operation at any time are not published. They are regarded by the broadcasting authorities as internal, if not secret, so details of their content and operation have to be gleaned from leaks and hints, although there has been greater openness in recent years.

The committee works like this: the broadcasting authorities, which co-operate amicably for this purpose, offer an amount of time for the use of party broadcasts. The committee, which is chaired by the Prime Minister or another Minister, then decides how it should be allocated.

In the recent past, the basis for the allocation during the two years following a general election has been the votes cast for each party nationally at the election, and thereafter has been two-thirds on that basis, and a third on the basis of votes at all by-elections held since the general election. A supplementary rule gives to the nationalist parties in Scotland and Wales broadcasts in those regions only according to their percentage of the votes cast there.

When a general election is to be held, the committee meets to determine the allocation of party election broadcasts; again, the strength of a party's votes at the previous general election has been taken as the primary criterion. Also, a party fielding at least 50 candidates has normally been allowed a single broadcast on television and one on radio.

The growth to prominence of a party between general elections is a new situation for which the committee rules are ill-designed. The SDP has done well in by-elections, and in opinion polls, so it can be argued that it should be given something like equal time with Conservative and Labour. But if that argument is accepted, the fairness of the present arrangements, and their legality, is under question.

It has usually been assumed that the party broadcasting arrangements are immune to legal challenge. There are no special laws regulating political coverage, and so it is only affected, if at all, by such general requirements as there are. The BBC, set up by royal charter, is not subject to any significant requirements on programme matters. The Independent Broadcasting Authority was created by statute, and must meet a number of general obligations, but these are mostly expressed in such a way as to suggest that Parliament wished the authority to be the sole judge of the matter.

However, a 1973 case established that the courts may intervene to ensure that the IBA carries out its obligations. The Court of Appeal was careful to say that it retained residual powers to interfere in the event of a decision being made to which no reasonable body could come.

There have also been two little-noticed cases in the Scottish Court of Session. One concerned party political broadcasts. The parties may, and often do, make programmes for Scottish viewing different from the ones shown in England.

In spring, 1979, when a referendum was about to be held on devolution, four parties decided to devote party political broadcasts to be shown in Scotland to the referendum issue. However, by February 1979, it had become the policy of three of the parties (Labour, Liberal and SNP) to support the measure, and of the Conservative Party to oppose it, which would, of course, have meant three broadcasts to one in favour of a Yes vote.

Mr Tam Dalyell and other Labour politicians opposed to devolution, complained in court that if the broadcasts went ahead as planned the IBA would be in breach of its duty to "ensure that the programmes broadcast . . . maintain . . . a proper balance . . . in their subject-matter." The judge decided that these words required not only a balance as between different kinds of programmes, but that a balanced treatment be given to any particular subject-matter. He thought the party political broadcasts would be incompatible with that requirement of balance, and therefore granted an order against the IBA to prevent their being shown.

In another challenge to the broadcasters, Mr William Wolfe, Chairman of the Scottish National Party, complained that the IBA, by devoting too much time to the three major parties in networked news and current affairs programmes and insufficient to the SNP, was failing to maintain proper balance.

He asked the court for an order to stop the showing, in the period up to the general election, of all political programmes which did not give the SNP parity of time with the Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties. The judge dismissed this request, and added that it was not for the courts to lay down to the IBA how it should carry out its duties.

Considering the three cases, it seems safe to assume that all of the legal obligations laid on the broadcasting authorities are susceptible to court enforcement, if courts are willing to adjudicate on such broadly framed requirements as "a proper balance". Second, the argument that the IBA is the proper judge of such requirements may be used as a justification when a court does not wish to interfere; but it is evidently not conclusive when a court thinks the authority has gone wrong. As in administrative law generally, on this issue a duality of approaches may be discerned.

A third point is that the law as to standing, or capacity to bring proceedings, differs in Scotland. In England, an individual who has no directly personal interest in the matter, cannot pursue it unless the Attorney General gives his consent. That filter might be thought to give the broadcasting authorities a degree of protection, but now this seems to be illusory, since the same obligations apply in Scots law, and the law of standing is there more generous, entitling an interested individual to sue without any official's consent.

Though each of the cases discussed was brought against the IBA, the BBC is not unaffected. In a letter to the Postmaster General in 1964, the Chairman of the BBC gave him certain undertakings clearly modelled on the statutory obligations applying to the commercial channel. Thus, it was promised that the Board of Governors would maintain a proper balance in subject-matter, and due impartiality when dealing with matters of public policy. These undertakings have been reaffirmed on a number of occasions since then, and are known within the BBC as the Prescribing Memoranda.

All this means that the broadcasting authorities' handling of political matters is more open to challenge than has previously been thought. There is no detailed statutory regulation of party political broadcasts or election broadcasts. There is, in fact, no obligation to broadcast these at all, and one way out of trouble would be the cessation of the practice. But the BBC and IBA, from motives of public education and service to democracy, continues to hand airtime to the politicians.

In the absence of statutory guidelines, the broadcasting authorities have filled the vacuum with the rules worked out by the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting. Whether in the present situation the committee's arrangements, if unchanged, would be held by a court to satisfy the general obligations of balance and impartiality is at least highly questionable.

Colin Munro

The author is Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Essex

Don't forget the bits in between

When historians come to study our society in detail, they will want to see, among other things, what was on the nation's television screens. How are they going to discover what an evening's programming was really like? If they have to use what little is kept now, they will get a strange picture.

No one disputes the power of television to condition our civilization. Occasionally a single programme on its own can bring about changes in our ways of thinking, but by far the most significant of television's effects is fostered by daily contact, the steady, drop-by-drop, accretion of an attitude of mind. Only with hindsight can we see, as the continuum of history is compressed by the perspective of time, how events and attitudes become folded into a point of view.

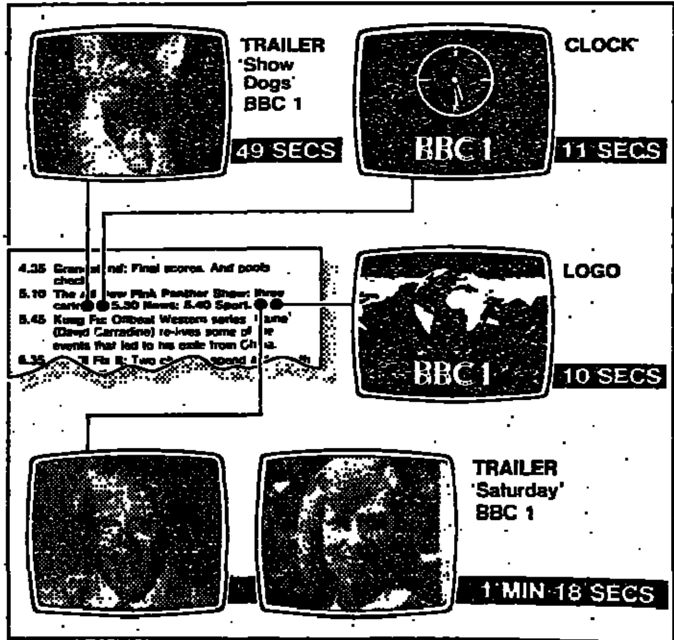
The makers of television naturally see their products as isolated individual creations, but the viewer's perception is different. We do not "read" television as we read newspapers, choosing to attend to the news page, the editorial, or the crossword when we feel in the right mood for it. Instead, television comes to us sequentially and relentlessly, and one item forms the context of the next.

If we wish to establish television's contribution to our way of seeing an issue, we must study the programming as well as the programmes. It is the effect of the totality of television that is important, yet there is no record of it either for the historian of the future or for the public of today.

Of course, some television material is achieved already; individual programmes, some series, the coverage of some major events, such items are selected for long-term preservation as significant examples of the art of broadcasting, as typical examples of the better forms of television entertainment or as visual records of important people or events. The television companies themselves and the BFI Film Archive select what they feel is worth preserving, applying such criteria of significance and artistic values as they can devise. But this system is calculated to ensure that when historians come to study the television of our age, their evidence will already have been preselected for them.

More than a century ago, Parliament decided that a copy of all newspapers should be preserved by law in the British Library. It did not establish a "clippings" collection and it did not ask the printers to deposit their hot-metal printing cylinders; it asked for a copy of what the customers got each day. Why shouldn't television be preserved in the same way?

This proposal is not new, but it is feasible now as never before. Recording devices are available designed precisely for recording and replaying an evening's television programmes. Home video-recorders can now give a replay that, to its intended audience, is indistinguishable from the original reception. And this is what should be preserved; not the programmes as they were transmitted but the programming as it was received.



The programme notices are what historians will think comprises television; in fact unlisted insets such as these here comprised five hours in one week on BBC alone

Hence there would be no need to collect specialized, bulky and expensive master video-tapes or cans of film. The recorded material can be preserved on ordinary videocassettes; they are the size of a small book and are an inch thick, storage box and all. A day's output from four channels would need only 20 inches of shelf-space; a year's output could be shelved on a single double-sided unit 8 inches high, 19 inches long. A standard videocassette costs about £8; a year's supply would cost £58,000, and adding on the cost of preserving local programmes would raise the total to about £100,000.

The machines themselves are not expensive; basic models costing less than £500 would serve. If we wanted a completely automatic process which would require a single operator for half a day, every day, to replace the cassettes, reset the time-clocks, and check the performance of each year.

If we then add to our annual material and equipment costs of £110,000 the wages of two part-time operators — perhaps £15,000 — the figure comes to £125,000.

As little as five years ago it would have been impossible to preserve a complete record of television broadcasting. But now we could do it. We could start today to set up a centre to record the output of one metropolitan region, using the best of today's technology and planning for a minimum of 30 years' shelf-life.

Nicholas Pronay and David Clark

Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, replies to Robin Marris's open letter protesting against cuts in higher education

My cash offer to the universities



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

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TELEPHONE 01-928 9222

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Professor Marris,

I welcome the opportunity to reply to your open letter in *The Times* of February 5. The bulk of your letter is based on the total misconception that ministers have said "The universities must be cut because they are not cost-effective". This is not true. Ministers have not said this publicly or privately.

My predecessor and I have been well aware of the relative cost-effectiveness of British universities confirmed by your figures. But it is possible for the universities to become more cost-effective still and that is what, in present economic circumstances, we have asked of them.

Your letter recognizes that "periodic shake-ups are desirable" and I am sure that in many subjects, after decades of growth, there is scope for rationalization within and between universities.

You recognize the need to restrain the growth of public spending "if only because", you write, "in this country the public sector has now become the main engine of inflation". There is obviously much common ground between us.

The Government has protected some large sectors of public spending — defence, the health service, police and retirement pensions. Such decisions are what politicians are for, and these are priorities that are very widely respected. It follows that in order that overall public spending should, as you and I agree, not increase excessively, other areas of public spending must be restrained.

That is why provision for the universities, and higher education generally, has had to be held back, not any of the arguments which you advance in the early part of your letter to give yourself the pleasure of elegant rebuttal.

Though good universities are jewels in our national life, I do not accept your correlation between the number of graduates — in all subjects or only in some? — and national well-being. Nor do I think that your suggestion that I should maintain the cash cuts while letting individual universities determine their own response is sensible. That would be an easier position to defend if universities were financially independent — as I heartily wish they were, at least in part.

But in terms of the deployment of scarce public money, would it really be sensible, just when we have set up the new National Advisory Body to advise on planning in the diffuse local authority sector of higher education, to destroy all attempts at planning in the university sector?

When the Government proposed the savings now implemented in the university sector the University Grants Committee took the view that the new level of resources proposed must lead to some reduction in student numbers if quality and, in particular, research capability, were to be protected. The Government concurred in that view.

A "free for all" — on the taxpayers' money — would simply give us a university system which was the random outcome of decision-making at more than 50 individual institutions. Individual universities left to their own devices would be tempted to admit students where they could do so most cheaply, while the UGC is trying to bring about a shift in the balance within the university system as a whole towards more expensive subjects like engineering and technology.

I am sure that this is right. We do not want just a cheaper university system, but an even better one. That being said, however, the UGC is now considering the detailed plans of individual universities and it is in that context that it can consider what flexibility in student numbers is desirable and appropriate.

You ask me to deny the suggestion that if a group of academics accepted a voluntary salary cut I would merely reduce the grant to that institution *pro rata*. The grant to individual institutions is, of course, determined by the UGC and not by me. But I can nevertheless make a constructive response here.

First, I can say that if, nationally, university teachers settle for less than four per cent in the current academic year, I will guarantee that the cash to be made available to the universities will not be reduced because of this.

Second, I can say that if academics at a particular university decided to take less than the nationally negotiated rate as a contribution to their own university, I understand that the UGC would respect that decision and would not claw back the money from the university concerned.

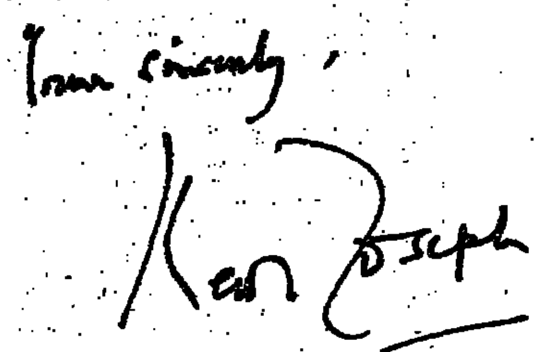
I agree that student maintenance grants are one of my most difficult problems. But I do not think I can be accused of cowardice in my attitude to them, given that the standard award is to increase by only 4 per cent in the next academic year and that a greater share of the total will fall to be found by parents.

To have treated awards more harshly, as you seem to recommend, might not have cost votes, but it would certainly have made it more difficult for the child from the less well-off home to contemplate entering higher education.

On the other hand, if institutions of higher education are allowed to pack in as many students as they wish, they impose a burden on the taxpayer and ratepayer far beyond the cost of their tuition fee, which now covers only a fraction of the cost and is to be reduced in the autumn. That is why the resources available for higher education as a whole have to be seen as a package which includes student maintenance as well as support for institutions.

If, as I hope, it proves possible to develop a partial system of student loans, this burden may be eased. But in the meantime your thinking on this issue is as muddled as your metaphors.

Finally, you, as a Professor of Economics, dismiss the published comments of one of your own colleagues apparently because he is "an expert in dentists' materials". It was Keynes who wrote — the last sentence in *Essays in Persuasion*, 1931 — "If economists could manage to get themselves thought of as humble, competent people, on a level with dentists, that would be splendid".



Yours sincerely,

Keith Joseph

Alfred burns cakes — latest

The final, one-star, City edition of the earliest English newspaper is about to be published 11 centuries after it was first written. That makes a striking intro, especially if we can insert the assertion that King Alfred used it to publish all the news about his victories, and Lady Windermere (The Lady of the Lake), and the cakes, etc.

To put the matter dead soberly, we are at last about to get the first comprehensive edition of the first work in English prose.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is the beginning of English history, giving an almost contemporary record of events for about 500 years. It is the pristine source of English language and literature. In Fleet Street terms, it is in parts quite a good read: plenty of violence; not a lot of sex. There are vivid passages about the struggle with the Danes at the end of the ninth century, and the misery of the common people during the civil wars of the reign of Stephen.

The *Chronicle* is a palimpsest of many stocks, sources, poems and manuscripts and ghostly oral traditions. In places you realize with a start that you are listening to an eye-witness across the gulf of time. Here is the first character sketch of an English king: "He was very wise, and very powerful, and more worshipful man and stronger than any predecessor of his had been. He was gentle to good men who loved God, and stern beyond all measure to those who resisted his will ... Amongst other things the good security he made in this country is not to be forgotten — so that any honest man could travel over his kingdom without injury with his bosom full of gold". Duke William, natch.

The trouble is that the text of this backbone of English history is in a preposterous mess. The manuscripts are complex, altered, and scattered. Some have never been published, others are long out of print. The sole edition of one important manuscript, since burnt, was published in 1643.

If you are working on the *Chronicle*, and need to check an ambiguous statement or a disputed date, you have to dart around the country from Corpus Christi Library to the Bodleian, to the British Library, and, if you are going in for the continuations, as you jolly well should, to such foreign parts as Dublin and Ghent.

It is no small glory to stand in Corpus Christi Library while the learned librarian undoes the triple locks, and then to touch Matthew Parker's manuscript of the *Chronicle*, which was probably written at the command of King Alfred. But it would be inconvenient for everyone to do it too often.

Now at last, after 1,100 years, a comprehensive edition of the *Chronicle* and all its texts and additions is about to be published by the admirable academic press of Boydell and Brewer. The Brewer of the firm is the Master of Emmanuel and Reader in Medieval English at Cambridge. David Dumville and Simon Keynes of the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic at Cambridge are supervising an international team of editors.

First there will be semi-diplomatic editions of the seven extant individual manuscripts. A diplomatic edition means that you are very polite to your author, and do not alter a jot or a tittle, or, to be exact, a thorn or a wynn, or an abbrev. Semi-diplomatic means that you are pretty respectful, expanding contractions and introducing modern punctuation, but otherwise leaving your text intact.

Next will come the opposite of diplomatic (Genghis Khan, I suppose) critical editions and recensions of the two principal chronicles, the Common Stock, and the "Northern" Chronicle. Then will come the "continuations" and associated self-contained chronicles, relevant Latin texts, and lots of misc vols.

The first separate published edition of the manuscript known boringly as B leads the way this spring. In all 23 vols will thump off the presses over the next ten years, with the sound of academic Housecarles laying about them with axes from the shield ring. It is a majestic publication that will illuminate the roots of the English people and the beginnings of our language.

Philip Howard

A page from the manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in Matthew Parker's Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, photographed for The Times with the permission of the Librarian. It shows the entries for the years 925-937. The paragraph at the bottom is the poem on the battle of Brunanburh, where Athelstan beat an invading force of Noresmen and Scots. In bookish jargon its exact description is: CCCC MS 173, fol 26 recto, but it is more exciting than that sounds.

David Watt

Why Reagan's defence spree threatens the West

President Reagan's first year in office, celebrated three weeks ago, produced a spate of comments and articles in Europe in which relief and even admiration were much in evidence. I even wrote one myself in another place. One might still not be too happy with some of the old boy's rhetoric, but at least he had shown consistency, a consummate mastery of public relations, and an unexpected willingness to modify his campaign promises in the light of experience and even to listen occasionally to his European allies. And what a relief to have at last a President in Washington again who could command some assent in the Congress.

We spoke too soon. Mr Reagan's second budget, announced at the beginning of this week, is a major calamity, not just for the United States but for the West as a whole and even for the world.

That may sound excessively dramatic, and indeed there are bound to be people around, including Mrs Thatcher for all I know, who believe that a sudden prodigious increase in defence spending, combined with low taxation, vast deficits and sky-high interest rates, is just what the free world needs from its leading economy at the present. But in the mind of anyone who believes, as I do, that the state of the world economy is a more pressing threat to our way of life and to peace just now than the Soviet Union, the President's latest effusion must produce dismay bordering on despair.

Of course Mr Reagan is in a difficult spot. He wants, like every political leader, to combine the virtually incompatible achievements of high economic growth, stable prices, and a balance-of-payments surplus. But instinct, ideology and a lot of public promises to his conservative constituents also commit him to a vast boost for military expenditure "to meet the Soviet challenge" and large personal and business tax cuts to help restore dynamism to the American economy".

Mrs Thatcher, who came into office two years earlier than Mr Reagan, with almost exactly the same ideological issues in her head and words in her mouth discovered after some preliminary thrashing-around that the show could not go on as advertised, and prudently tightened her fiscal policy, redoubled her assault on public expenditure and modified her ambitions for defence expenditure. She is still left with three million unemployed and an indefinite prospect of very low growth, but at least she can just about make her economic strategy sound coherent, even if it does not inspire much confidence or enthusiasm.

The President cannot offer anything of the kind. He is sticking grimly to his defence budget and to the tax cuts he pushed through last year. This means either greater expenditure cuts elsewhere in the US government budget, or huge government borrowing. If he goes for budget cuts he runs straight into the brick wall of a Democratic House of Representatives determined to save welfare programmes; if he goes for the second he runs into the lofty figure of the independent chairman of his own Central Bank who is determined to hold down inflation and will therefore make him drive interest rates to levels that will knock economic recovery on the head as soon as it gets underway.

The mischief, political as well as economic, that is likely to flow from such a distortion can hardly be computed. For the United States it means a prolonged and bitter struggle between the White House and Congress, continued high unemployment and, because the President will presumably get some of his way on expenditure cuts, renewed trouble among the black and Spanish-speaking minorities at the bottom of the economic heap. For western Europe, which cannot realistically hope to decouple its economies from American interest rates, it means a sharp brake on recovery and indefinitely poor prospects for exports to the United States (which is serious also for the developing countries).

More important still, it will greatly sharpen political differences within the western alliance. American public opinion, suffering for the sake of security, is likely to be even more strident in its demands for increased European defence expenditure, and European public opinion will be even more resentful and defensive at American pressure. It it difficult to imagine a more promising recipe for protectionism and dissension.

Is there any hope that this grim chain of consequences can be avoided? The President's "supply-side" economic theories (which have, of course, an ironically Keynesian ring about them) predict that his tax cuts will generate the savings necessary to offset the effect of government borrowing. He also sets considerable store by his ambitious plan to off-load large quantities of federal responsibility (and therefore expenditure) to the individual states.

But the psychological apprehension induced in the minds of the orthodox American business community by the vast deficits looks like defeating the first strategy, and the incompetence and corruption of much state government in America will eventually frustrate the second.

Unless therefore one makes the utterly fantastic assumption that the Congress in mid-term election year will reinstate taxes against the President's wishes, or the not much less implausible assumption that it will make even greater cuts in welfare programmes than the President is asking for, there is only one thing left to "give" — defence spending.

The enormity of what Mr Reagan is proposing can be judged by the fact that the increase of \$43,700m (about £23,000m) in the spending authority he is asking for is itself larger than the entire German defence budget and not far short of the British one. And, as so often when a great lurch of policy like this is instituted, a lot of the new *spending is of very doubtful* value.

The modernization of the strategic nuclear forces is obviously necessary, and a priority which, in the absence of further disarmament agreements, only wholesale unilateralists would cavil at. Equally, expenditure on the equipment of the United States Army is urgently needed. But the large capital ship-building programme now to be put in train to "establish a clear margin of naval superiority" over the Soviet Union and the determination to spend vast quantities on air-lift and sea-lift forces proceeds from inter-service politics (the Republicans traditionally back the Navy) and a view of the Third World and of the efficacy of military intervention, in it that is highly arguable.

Even *The Washington Post* (not, these days, noted for its lavishness) points out that in practice all the recent trouble spots — Afghanistan, Iran, Poland, El Salvador — have been "complicated" in ways that made irrelevant the kind of forces that America has at its disposal.

But even if there were no great doubt about the appropriateness of the defence spending, the question of priorities hangs over all. President Eisenhower in a radio speech in May 1953 told the American people that the Soviet strategy was to "force upon America and the free world an unbearable security burden leading to economic disaster". He was determined that we should not fall into that trap. It would be one of the great ironies of history if the "crisis of capitalism" so long predicted by the Marxists were to be brought about, after all, by a Republican President attempting to imitate and surpass Soviet military expenditure.

Where have all the translators gone?

It is nice to know better than George Cunningham, Independent MP for Islington South and Finsbury, but the Canada Bill, which seeks to repatriate the Canadian constitution, really is not the first bill ever introduced in the Commons in two languages.

In the middle ages legislation was variously in English, Latin and Norman French, and official translators were retained until the end of the fifteenth century. More recently there have been bills with at least some words in Welsh.

Cunningham is right, though, in supposing that there are no translators in the Commons now, and this is among the points that Speaker Thomas has agreed to ponder on his behalf.

The last word

In the debate into whether Stanley Baldwin should have a statue in the House of Commons, Virginia Woolf had the first word. Perhaps it could also be the last. In her essay *The House of Commons*, referring to Prime Ministers, she wrote: "how ... are any of these competent well-groomed gentlemen going to turn into statues? For Gladstone, for Pitt, or for Palmerston even, the transition was perfectly easy. But look at Mr Baldwin — he has all the look of a country gentleman poking pigs; how is he going to mount a plinth and wrap himself decorously in a towel of black marble?"

Catholic choice

They are ringing the changes at the *Catholic Herald*. Daniel Counihan, the paper's editor of the last six months, is to stand down in favour of the Hon Gerard Noel.

For Noel, a director of the *Herald* and the paper's editor-in-chief, this is a second spell filling the breach. He is also the paper's last editor but two.

Prime qualification for the job, is the ability to get on with the paper's whimsical managing director, Otto Herschan. Counting Noel twice, the *Catholic Herald* has had eight editors in the last seven years.

Women are to take an even more prominent role at a future rugby match than Erika Roe did at Twickenham at the beginning of the year. On February 21 in France, the University College Ladies rugby team from London is to play what is believed to be the first women's international fixture at the game. They will be playing the ladies of Pontoise.

Getting the bird

Operation Countryman, the police inquiry into allegations of corruption in the London forces, has now produced its own specially-designed tie.

THE TIMES DIARY



That most reputable of women's magazines, Good Housekeeping which has a sound reputation for sensible advice, has been behaving outrageously. To celebrate its diamond anniversary in next month's issue, it asked Sue Arnold, the brightest writer on The Observer *to go about an ordinary working day wearing £100,000 worth of diamonds.*

Mrs Arnold, being half-Burmese, is both delicious and diminutive. On her nobody could have failed to notice the rocks, and the temptation for some opportunist to grab a handful could have been irresistible.

"I had a big bodyguard who wanted me to take the lot off every time I went to the loo, and who tried to draw the line at going on the District tube", Mrs Arnold told PHS. "I told him not to be so silly."

The motif shows a swooping eagle shrinking in horror from a field mouse. The little animal, representing Countryman, has two little fingers raised in a gesture which may or may not be taken as signifying victory.

Serving wide

Michael Quinn's ill-considered boast that he would take the kitchen of the Ritz Hotel to glory as its first English *maître chef de cuisine* was put to the test yesterday.

The self-proclaimed prodigy prepared a farewell luncheon in honour of his predecessor, Chef Jacques-Marcel Viney, who ruled the Ritz kitchens for quarter of a century. Quinn would not have relished the sight of the hotel's general manager, Michael Duffell, salting his fresh asparagus and goose liver, or of two guests comparing their breasts of duck, one all pink, the other all brown.

Quinn's culinary efforts might have been better appreciated if more of the food had been served on the plates and less on the clothes.

PHS was on the receiving end of a cuff-full of salad dressing and a misdirected pat of butter. His neighbour was flecked with glazed sauce from the dessert. The neighbour may have been lucky: the sauce according to the menu should have been hot, but was in fact stone cold.

Chef Viney's verdict: "He has to walk before he can run. He has his work cut out if he is to overtake the work of French chefs over 70 years."

Money for Michael

As Eric Heffer said after Michael Foot's stormy meeting with fellow European socialists in Brussels on Wednesday: "He did not come here to be insulted." So it is pleasant to report that there was some consolation for the poor old fellow at a meeting of the European Labour Group, composed largely of Eurocrats.

They sportingly passed the hat — the fur hat of Janey Buchan, MEP for Glasgow — round on his behalf. It collected about £150, which is to be spent in the campaign against Roy Jenkins in Hillhead.

The SDP, though, raised £400 at a Brussels kilts and pipes evening on Tuesday, at which items auctioned included a picture of Jenkins complete with claret bottle.

Stage fright

The first-night audience at the Coliseum for David Pountney's otherwise elegant and suave production of *Flying Dutchman* were taken aback when the Dutchman's crew scattered the Norwegians in disarray. The combat produced a shower of naked plastic dummies from the flies which hung there like so many waxworks. This fundamental reinterpretation of Richard Wagner left people wondering what on earth, or in heaven, was going on.

Fateful move

The Hon David Lytton-Cobbold is evidently of the bulldog breed. Lytton-Cobbold is the proprietor of Knebworth, the fifteenth-century pile near Stevenage, lately the home of pop music festivals. Lytton-Cobbold is defying the fates in agreeing to make Knebworth the site this July of the Capital Radio Jazz Festival.



"I bet my father has more receiverships than your fathers"

The 1979 festival was to have been held at Alexandra Palace and was cancelled when that place burnt down. Last year's festival was to have been held on Clapham Common, but one weekend of that was lost when parts of Brixton near by were burnt down.

For the first time worshippers at a Jewish synagogue are to recite a prayer in Welsh. Rabbi Kenneth Cohen of the Cardiff New Synagogue learnt the Welsh translation of the prayer, which is to be used for the first time tomorrow, from a cassette tape.

Varsity legend

One of Cambridge University's great characters, Albert Jaggard, was until recently head porter of Corpus Christi College. Jaggard retired last April, but he died in the college office where he had called to commiserate on the death of an undergraduate after a rugby game. Jaggard had been spongeman, ballboy, dressing room doorkeeper and ground manager to the varsity rugby team for more than 30 years.

A firm of public relations consultants claims to be waging war on "management by obscurity" with a leaflet called Saying what you mean. *Boasting about it in a press release the firm says: What we are trying to do with this paper is bring a little integrity back into communications". PHS must leave you to work out what that means.*

Zia shuffle

Agha Shahi, President Zia of Pakistan's astute Foreign Minister, has fallen from grace and is about to be replaced by the more amenable General Sahibaba Yakub Ali Khan, currently Ambassador in Paris — according to Islamabad sources.

Shahi is thought to have fallen out with Zia on several issues including relations with India. He is uncomfortable with Zia's idea of an alliance between Catholicism and Islam against the forces of atheism and communism.

PHS



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HOW THE WEST CAN BE WON

The lights of recovery will go out over Europe if American *interest* rates keep rising and the Europeans simply moan about it. This is the central economic issue by comparison with which next month's Budget is the petty cash of a small town grocer.

There is a common anxiety about what high interest rates will do to American and European recovery. The Governor of the Bank of England has joined the Chancellor and the Finance Ministers of France and Germany in asking the United States not to defeat the concerted European move to lower rates. President Reagan and his Treasury Secretary Mr Regan also want lower rates but the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Mr Paul Volcker says they will go higher and higher, on his money supply policy, and it is up to Mr Reagan to cut the Administration's budget deficit. *Mr Volcker is calling the shots.* Everybody is raising his voice; and hardly anybody is facing the fundamental malaise whose understanding can point to a better way forward. No good at all can come from the present tendency to blame the Americans. *It is a shared dilemma and it* calls for a shared solution.

The international malaise is cronic currency instability, a theme for which *The Times* has risked the charge of tedium. No policy to control inflation or encourage growth can work for long in any country when exchange rates are see-sawing in response to vast currency speculation and interest rate wars. It is a pathetic spectacle to see country after country try and cope with inflation by the mechanics of deflation and slump, using record high interest rates which are in themselves a cost push force and which trigger further currency movements and exchange rate instability. The choice for the Europeans between letting their currencies go or raising their own interest rate is a choice between hanging by rope or strangulation. As Lord Lever said recently, we are being committed to the highest common denominator of interest rates or the lowest common denominator of economic progress.

It is no use haranguing the Americans about this, still less being hypnotised into immobility. What is happening imposes obligations on the United States and on us. They are obligations to co-operate in mitigating the consequences. Two courses are open, *both of which leave* Mr Volcker free to have his high rates.

The first is for the Americans to agree to sell dollars as fast as the speculators move into them; the second is for the Federal Reserve to arrange a dollar *swop to support the reserves* of the European central banks so that the central banks can sell dollars for marks, pounds and francs and maintain their own parities without disturbing their interest rates. The European central banks will have to pay interest on swop dollars; but it is dimes and nickels by comparison to the fraction of gross national product threatened by renewed recession if rates rise again.

Monetarists' objection might be that in providing dollars to acquire foreign *currencies the United States* would inflate its money supply and Mr Volcker would be impelled to still higher rates of interest. Only an obsession with mere arithmetical figures related to a quite different situation could produce this result. There is no sensible reason for it; and Mr Volcker has already indicated a willingness to adjust his monetary targets by mid-summer if the American recession persists. The funds flowing in can be broadly neutralized; they can end up harmlessly with the Federal Reserve. And if a twenty per cent rate of interest does attract foreign funds into America, what is the point of going to twenty-two? Economic history confirms that the money supply consequences of intervention can be coped with. If this were not so, Germany and Switzerland would have had the highest interest rate and the highest inflation in the world in recent years. The opposite has been true.

In a world constipated by conventional wisdom, the scheme may sound high-flown. But it is not. Lord Lever, who is tireless in the cause of radical monetary reform, advocated something like this in the House of Lords, but recently M Raymond Barre, the former French Prime Minister, who is a recognized Conservative financial figure, had this to say:

"I am convinced that it is possible, while taking account of underlying trends in costs and prices, to eliminate excessive fluctuations of exchange rates by combining interest rate policy and central banks' interventions. I disagree with any form of 'benign neglect' in the monetary field. I welcome the recent concerted action of the main central banks in order to cut interest rates. I hope that a collective management of exchange rates will be implemented by monetary authorities of the industrialized countries."

The name of the game is recycling and we can do it. We have done it with hundreds and billions of Opec dollars.

An early European summit should be called. We should then explore these ideas positively with the United States as allies and trading partners. It is a far better course than berating the Americans or retreating into the European ring fence of exchange controls advocated by Mr Heath. It offers the Americans an opportunity to reassume the economic and political leadership of the West. Without cooperation there is the risk of political disintegration. Here is a chance to rebuild allied unity on the basis of an economically resurgent Europe able to bear its defence responsibilities and to wither the disturbing weed of anti-Americanism.

Can we do it? This is a matter of will. Bretton Woods, which laid the whole monetary foundations for the prosperous postwar generation, was, as Mr Heath remarked recently, worked out in 21 days. It will be a commentary on political vision today if we do not at least aspire to match that.

SQUEEZE ON THE SCIENCE BUDGET

According to the latest Expenditure White Paper, covering the years 1981-82 to 1983-84, "the Government wishes to give protection to the support of basic science, an activity which underpins further development and is a particular strength of the United Kingdom". The sentiment invites applause. Funds under many other heads of public expenditure were being reduced but "the plans allow for provision for science to be held broadly at the current level throughout the period". The civil science vote, almost all of which goes to the five Research Councils, was being maintained in real value; therefore, it was claimed, basic science would be protected.

It does not work like that. Maintaining the science vote does not by itself maintain the volume of research and advanced training in those fields of science covered by the vote. The series of articles in *The Times* this week on the research councils, the last of which is published today, has shown why that is.

Public financial support for basic science is organized in a system of "dual funding". One stream flows from the Department of Education and Science through the research *councils*. They run their own institutes and laboratories (which may be free-standing but are more commonly integral to universities), pay for participation in major international research facilities like CERN, fund research projects carried out in British universities, and support postgraduate training. The other stream flows from the University Grants Committee to the universities, which generate their own facilities and programmes of fundamental scientific research.

While the budgets of the *research* councils have been protected, those of the universities have been savaged. And if anyone still thinks all that that means is some disappointment among borderline applicants for university entry and an overdue shake-out of sociologists, he is mistaken. The universities are cutting down academic staff, closing departments, postponing development projects, cancelling purchases of equipment across the whole range of their activities including scientific research. In that obvious way — that only one of the two sources of funding is being protected in value — the Government's claim to be holding the provision for science at a constant level is falsified.

But it goes farther than that. An important feature of dual funding is that the universities provide the research floor (laboratories, standard equipment, ancillary services *all* of a required standard) while the research councils pay for the time (and it may be years) that particular scientists spend on particular projects of research. If the universities' research floor gives way the research councils' superstructure is damaged. The damage is already visible, and its repair diverts research council funds and reduces their capacity for direct sponsorship.

Even within the research councils' own resources level funding does not necessarily permit level activity, especially *when* the annual uprating of money values is based on the Treasury's calculated underestimates of inflation rates. The Agricultural Research Council is in difficulties although it is not as closely integrated with the universities as the others. Its difficulties have led it to choose the questionable option of closing whole institutes and research stations including that centre of excellence the Animal Breeding Research Organization in Edinburgh.

The troubles at the Social Science Research Council are different again. After disproportionately large expansion in the mid-1970s it is now singled out for contraction. It has also fallen under the baleful eye of Sir Keith Joseph who is putting up Lord Rothschild (author of the customer-contractor doctrine for the research councils) to judge the worth of its existence. It conducts "soft science", which raises doubts in the minds of spectators that physics or medicine does not. But the SSRC is not as soft as all that. The largest slice of its support goes to economics including the economic models now in use (including also Professor James Meade's admired and unfinished work on *Stagflation*).

As a predictive, or even an explanatory, science much of economics remains in the same league as augury, but there is no getting away from it. Public affairs are to a large extent conducted by the light of its uncertain rays, so it may as well be brought up to scratch. The fact that it has a long way to go does not disqualify it from receipt of funds intended for the support of a fundamental research capability. There is also a clear public interest in developing other techniques of social science for the purpose of predicting the effect of policy changes and monitoring their outcome.

These observations do not settle the question whether public support for the social sciences is best organized on the research council model, though they do suggest that some capacity for research and power of decision independent of government departments are a good thing.

In these times, and with a government like this, no branch of public activity can hope for exemption from pruning on a priori grounds. However, the Government itself purports to have decided that the support of basic science deserves precisely that protection. Its policies on the other hand are *working to produce a contrary effect.* It must either revise its rhetoric or adjust its policies, preferably the latter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Changing views on lead in petrol

From Dr R. Russell Jones

Sir, In his letter of February 10 your correspondent Mr Yelland, of Associated Octel, claims that the Lawther committee rejected Needleman's study linking intellectual deficit and increased lead burden.

That statement is not strictly true. The written testimony of Professor Michael Rutter to the Lawther committee was subsequently published in *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology (vol 22, supplement no 1, March,* 1980). Professor Rutter was asked by the committee to review all the evidence linking lead and intellectual deficit and he was the only member of the Lawther working party to visit Needleman in America. Of Needleman's study he wrote as follows: "There are a number of important questions and reservations about the study and the inferences to be drawn from it, but *none of these are sufficient to invalidate the findings*" (my italics).

By contrast the Lawther report contains the following sentence: "There are a number of reservations about these studies and the inferences to be drawn from them, which *in our view weakens their conclusions*" (Lead and Health, section 159).

Readers may feel that this subtle change of emphasis indicates that Rutter's testimony had no more impact on the Lawther committee than the advice given to Government by Sir Henry Yellowlees.

Mr Yelland also claims that no *new medical evidence has appeared* since Needleman's study was published (in 1979 incidentally, not 1978). If he made that statement on the basis of advice given to him by the medical representatives at Octel then he has been seriously misinformed. Burchfiel *et al* have produced evidence to show that lead levels *can be predicted on the basis of* EEG (electro-encephalographic) recordings in normal children. Otto *et al* and Benignus have shown that lead affects brain wave potentials down to blood levels of 7 micrograms per decilitre (the bottom end of the normal range). Yule *et al* have shown a seven-point IQ deficit in *London school children around a* mean blood level of 13.52 micrograms per decilitre and Bellinger *et al* have demonstrated a significant association between lead burden and the proportion of time that children concentrate whilst in the classroom.

This list is by no means comprehensive, but it is sufficient to demonstrate that the CLEAR campaign is not based on hysteria — it is based on medical evidence of the highest quality, and sooner or later that evidence must be debated in a public forum.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN RUSSELL JONES,
St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin,
5 Lisle Street,
Leicester Square, WC2.
February 10.

Public record service

From Mrs Jeanne Stoddard

Sir, For many years, I have been searching for a particular sixteenth century document in the Public Record Office. After an appeal for help from the staff in Chancery Lane it was finally located. However, the document was in a very fragile condition and it had to be sent for repair before I could examine it. This has now been magnificently done and when I have the odd hour to spare I am able to work on this fascinating fragment of sixteenth century merchant life.

Knowing that the work of restoration is very costly, and being conscious that government cuts have severely affected this department of our national archives, I enquired if I might *make a small contribution to the* cost of repairing this document. I was astonished to learn that this would not be possible as ". . . Treasury accounting systems are so complicated and tightly ruled that any cheque made payable to the PRO would just vanish into our annual acccounts, and we could only use the money with the greatest difficulty."

What an appalling and senseless attitude in these difficult times. Our national archives are something of which we should be justly proud. They are free to be examined, and the staff are exceptional in their patience and helpfulness, and I am sure there are others who have been willing to offer to help with the cost of reparation only to be met with this bureaucratic dead-end.

Yours faithfully,
JEANNE STODDARD,
40 Margravine Road, W6.
February 9.

Women in orders

From the Reverend Dr E. L. Mascall

Sir, The Chaplain of St John's College, Oxford (February 6) can hardly be unaware of the principle that God is not bound by his sacraments, but he appears to hold that a critically ill person can receive God's grace only through the ministration of a validly ordained priest. This is indeed an extreme form of sacerdotalism!

What causes many Anglicans to question the status of ladies who have received the form of priestly ordination is the doubt whether it is (a) *possible* and (b) *morally right* for the governing body of one section of one Christian communion to change the conditions which have been accepted as necessary for a valid ordination by the whole Church from earliest days.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. MASCALL,
30 Bourne Street, SW1.
February 6.

Fears on 'in vitro' fertilization

From Professor I. L. Craft

Sir, It was predictable the British Medical Association's statement following Wednesday's Ethical Committee meeting (report, February 11) would be as bland as their chairman's comments, made even before the meeting, were alarmist. How else does a body representing some doctors defuse a potentially inflammatory situation that need never have arisen? If they first considered the issue in 1972 why did they, and others, not have the forethought to see what was possible *in animals, including cryo-preservation* of embryos, might one day be used to man's advantage?

It is from the latter standpoint that the whole issue should be considered. The profession could have taken advice from interested parties, including lawyers, theologians and the public, not least of all from infertile patients, whose aspirations seem to have been glossed over. *In vitro* fertilization could then have been implemented in a rational way rather than having its very performance questioned by over-reactive outbursts. Rightly or wrongly some infertile couples, disabled by their problem, assume some members of our profession consider them last.

Your well balanced leader (February 10) mentioned the rights of an embryo and the question of legitimacy status. Lawyers have discussed some of these issues but there have been no collaborative attempts to formulate a working policy that would apply to the different practical possibilities of embryo *transfer. If a fertilized egg is* deemed a potential person, how should we consider the prevention of an embryo successfully implanting each month in a woman using an intrauterine device?

Even legitimacy laws concerning natural conception seem confusing since a child born to a married couple would appear to have legitimate status even if the husband was unknowingly not the biological father. What rights does such a child have to know its biological father? Should it have lesser rights than an adopted child or than an adopted embryo if this practice is ever sanctioned? We should not be accused of having double standards.

Doctors active with this work are concerned with ethics as they wish to protect their patients. In 1979 I requested the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists should consider extending its guidelines for the use of donor semen (AID) to *include ovum donation. We would* have welcomed ethical discussions with the British Medical Association but no approaches have been made. It is a pity that the humanitarian comment made by the BMA's own secretary, Dr Harvard, when speaking on the emotive issue of the recent Down's Syndrome case, had not been applied to this issue. He is quoted as saying: "they [doctors] must actively seek to allay public fears otherwise they will find themselves practising medicine whilst looking over their shoulders".

Let us hope that out of the storm calm will come, so that we can positively find ways to help those who have never experienced the joy of childbirth and parenthood.

Yours etc,
IAN CRAFT,
Academic Department of *Obstetrics and Gynaecology*,
Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine,
Pond Street, NW3.
February 11.

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, I would like to draw attention to a further cause for concern about possible extensions *in the technique of in vitro* fertilization. One effect of advances in the technology of reproduction (if I may call it that) has been to create a steadily widening gulf between the physical processes of reproduction and their normal emotional and personal concomitants. This is worrying, because the close link between the physical and the personal is a distinctive feature of our humanity. In simple terms, human beings should be conceived, and born, and brought up in love. The fact that this does not always happen is no reason for condoning gratuitous threats to the ideal.

As things stand at present, the new techiques may help to strengthen marriages and permit love to achieve a physical outcome which would otherwise have been frustrated. Under the pressure of personal necessity, the gulf to which I refer can be bridged by the strong desire and commitment of the couple concerned. It is when we contemplate the next step, however, towards ovum and sperm banks, frozen embryos, proxy parents, and heaven knows what beyond, that the gap between what is technically possible and what is humanly desirable begins to look alarming. The further the origin of human life is removed from a fully human and personal context, the greater is the threat to human integrity.

In your leading article you refer to the problems experienced by individuals who do not know their genetic parentage. I suspect there may be equally serious problems for a society in danger of losing its sense of the close connexion between genetic and personal relationships, and between the creation of new life and the loving intimacy in which it ought to happen.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DUNELM:
Auckland Castle,
Bishop Auckland,
County Durham.
February 10.

Ethnic schooling

From Councillor Hilary Benn

Sir, Having had direct experience of the effects that an extension of denominational education can have on a multi-ethnic community, I find Mr Smith's letter (January 26) dangerously superficial.

In 1980, the Conservative-controlled Ealing Council sold an existing comprehensive high school to the Church of England so as to establish a denominational high school in its place at public expense. The decision aroused considerable opposition and divided the local community, including the Church of England, many of whose members were deeply unhappy about the scheme.

Shortly afterwards, one of the Sikh temples in Southall put in a bid to buy another high school in the borough, but was turned down. *Having been through this* painful and divisive experience, it is very difficult to see how the children of Ealing as a whole have gained in an educational sense from an event which Mr Smith would like to see repeated up and down the country.

The case against any extension of voluntary-aided denominational education is overwhelming. First, Mr Smith is quite wrong to suggest that it would increase parental choice. In present circumstances such an extension could only be achieved at the expense of existing maintained schools, and thus the freedom of parents to send their children to non-denominational schools would be greatly reduced.

Secondly, it would weaken local authority control of education because under the "dual *system" voluntary-aided schools* are granted special powers over the admission of pupils. In the face of falling rolls it is vital that we should be able to plan properly for future educational provision, but this will be impossible if the number of voluntary-aided schools is increased.

Thirdly, the most fundamental objection of all is that the principle of comprehensive education (whose purpose is to break down barriers of selection, class, race and social inequality) would be irrevocably damaged if our education system were to be divided on religious grounds.

Although I oppose the further extension of denominational education in the public sector, I am well aware of the concern felt by some parents, particularly from ethnic minorities, about the lack of appropriate religious and cultural education for their children. Schools can play a part in meeting this need through comparative religious education and by encouraging cultural diversity, but within the framework of a comprehensive system.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY BENN,
Town Hall,
Ealing, W5.
January 27.

Riots and the media

From Mr Richard Francis

Sir, Anyone reading Lord Rawlinson's remarks in the House of Lords (February 4) could be forgiven for concluding that the Scarman report contained an examination of television coverage of the Brixton riots. It did not, and Lord Scarman *did* not take evidence from the BBC. Had he done so, the BBC would have pointed out that no television cameras were present at the first riot on Friday, April 10, described in BBC bulletins as "scuffles".

On Saturday, April 11, camera crews did not arrive until about 45 minutes after the time when Lord Scarman concluded there was a riot, and the first brief pictures were not shown until 90 minutes later on BBC 2. A 4½-minute sequence was shown at 10.00pm on BBC 1 by which time, according to the Report, the main disorders were over. Any examination will show that the measured words and pictures used by BBC News scarcely matched the enormity of the "full-scale battle against the police" described by Lord Scarman (82 arrests; 279 police officers injured, 45 members of the public injured, 117 vehicles and 145 premises damaged).

Contrary to Lord Rawlinson's assertion that the television authorities have never faced up to the question of imitative violence "with a sufficient sense of responsibility", the BBC's Board of Governors, its advisory councils and senior management have all weighed this issue at some length. Together with the IBA, the BBC commissioned an independent study from the British Film Institute Research Unit, the initial results of which indicate the television reporting had little or no impact on the behaviour of the rioters and that very few young people get their information from television news.

The BBC's prime responsibility must be to present to the public an honest picture of what is happening. This means not shirking difficult editorial judgments. Our television news reports would have little credibility if it were thought the cameras were withdrawn from scenes the BBC considered to be too hot to handle.

Yours etc,
RICHARD FRANCIS,
Director, News and Current Affairs, BBC,
BBC Television Centre, W12.
February 9.

Putting jobless to work

From the President of Selly Oak Colleges

Sir, At a time of massive unemployment, when we are simultaneously celebrating the centenary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birth, we can hardly fail to ask if there are not statesmen who are prepared to learn from the positive way in which he reversed the trends of unemployment and despair.

The simple fact is that we are paying three million people a living wage for doing nothing. It costs relatively little more to provide socially useful jobs for them to do.

Harry Hopkins within a month put 2,600,000 people on his payroll. They restored 500,000 miles of roads and 40,000 schools improved sanitary facilities for 150,000 and more homes. They raked leaves and cleared snow.

Out-of-work teachers taught the illiterate. Out-of-work actors were paid to act, out-of-work librarians to catalogue archives. La Guardia airport was built, the St Louis riverfront restored. Indian burial grounds were excavated, French and Spanish records translated. Artists painted pictures for public buildings, *writers created the American* Guide series.

Out of every dollar Hopkins spent 86c on wages, only 10.5c on materials, and a mere 3.5c on adminstration. Is there not someone with the imagination and vigour to promote a similar programme, so that in Britain unused gifts may be turned to the service of the community and people who feel unwanted may see that they have a positive contribution to make?

Yours,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Selly Oak Colleges,
Birmingham.
February 5.

RSC subsidy

From the Director of the National Theatre

Sir, Though I wish them well in their battle for more subsidy — they are indeed, in my view, underfunded — I have been concerned over the last two weeks by press reports of the Royal Shakespeare Company comparing our larger Arts Council grant with theirs (*The Times*, February 3). Because the two companies are so different — in their aesthetic, in the way they are housed, and in the way they are administered — these comparisons are meaningless and could, if they are continued, cause bad blood. I respect the reasons why my friend and colleague Trevor Nunn has felt compelled to put on his boxing gloves. But I am sufficiently stung to put on mine too for a moment.

The RSC well understand why our grant is the larger of the two. We have to pay £2m a year for our building before anything is put on its stages; they have no such cost, nor will they at the Barbican. We operate a continuous world repertoire in all our three theatres; their Stratford work is seasonal and based on one author. They have about 25 per cent more seats than we have and therefore a larger potential box office revenue. More than half their entire operation is in the country where costs are considerably lower than in the capital. We do a great deal of annual touring, only partly paid for by extra grant (five months in the regions last year); the RSC do far less.

That this country has not one but two national companies is a great blessing. The consequent artistic rivalry, a key factor in the artistic health of both, is good and necessary. A dog-fight about our finances is not. I hope I have not contributed to it with this letter. I write it only because *the position from the National* Theatre's point of view should be on record.

Yours sincerely,
PETER HALL, Director,
National Theatre,
South Bank, SE1.
February 8.

Last but not least

From the Parliamentary Editor of the Press Association

Sir, I feel sure that only lack of space and modern production methods led my old friend David Wood (*The Times*, February 8) not to make the important point, *in his characteristically appropriate piece*, that for more than 100 years the Press Association Gallery men, and latterly women, have watched and reported the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, whatever the hour.

New technology and the vicissitudes of the media should not lead the public to believe that, when others have retired to their beds, the PA is not in position to hear and report, for those who wish to know and record, "who goes home?" and everything newsworthy that precedes that cry.

Yours faithfully,
M. F. BRAMLEY,
The Press Association Limited,
House of Commons.
February 8.

Split personality

From the Leader of the Liberal Peers

Sir, But you were right (headline, February 9). The Alliance did hold together on the Tebbit Bill, even if bits of the SDP did not. The official Liberal and SDP line was the same.

Yours etc,
BYERS,
House of Lords.
February 11.

Assessing faculties

From Dr L. Solymar

Sir, Profesor Marris (January 26) may claim to be an expert in international statistics on the economics of education but as far as my own subject, engineering, is concerned his figures are obviously misleading. Regrettably, *it makes no sense* to compare the number of graduates in various countries without taking into account the length of the course.

It is untrue that British engineering students study more intensively than their continental counterparts. On the whole their courses are two years shorter, and on the whole they know that much less when they graduate.

Yours faithfully
L. SOLYMAR
Fellow in Engineering,
Brasenose College,
Oxford
February 8.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 11: His Excellency Monsieur Medhi Benabdeljalilwas received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his Predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Morocco to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy, who had the Honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Mohamed Tamer (Counsellor), Lieutenant-Colonel Mustapha Jabrane (Military Attache), Monsieur Abdelhak Bennis (First Secretary), Monsieur Mohamed Didouche (Second Secretary) and Mademoiselle Aicha Layadi (Third Secretary).

Madame Benabdeljalil had the honour of being recieved by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign And Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Major-General Michael Palmer had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Defence Services Secretary.

The Lord Thomson of Monifieth was received in audience by Her Majesty when The Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Her Majesty received the Bishop of Salisbury (the Reverend Canon John Baker), who was introduced into The Queen's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Henry Davis (Canadian Secretary to The Queen) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen, Patron, this afternoon opened the new Headquarters of the British Institute of Radiology at 36, Portland Place, London, W1.

Having been received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor G. I. Harley) and the President of the Institute (Dr M. J. Day), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the building.

Mrs John Dugdale, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President, was present this evening at a Reception in aid of The Mary Rose Trust at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, London, EC1.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

February 11: Major-General S. M. O'H. Abraham today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment.

Major-General J. M. Brockbank also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Colonel of the 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's).

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 11: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as President, this morning attended a meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, at 1 Grosvenor Crescent, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 11: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, this evening addressed the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and Industry at their Annual Dinner which was held at the City Hall.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

The Duchess of Kent this afternoon visited London House for Overseas Graduates at Mecklenburgh Square, WC1.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. S. Aldred and Miss J. W. B. Curran
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Aldred, of Woodcote Green, Epsom, Surrey, and Jane, younger daughter of the late Gerald Curran and of Lady Curran, of Rushlake Green, East Sussex.

Mr I. G. Arthur and Miss M. A. K. H. Tribe
The engagement is announced between Ian, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Arthur, of Llangybi, Gwent, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. F. Tribe, of Raglan, Gwent.

Mr J. R. Bradburne and Miss T. N. R. Mitchell
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. E. H. Bradburne, of Blackburn, Lancashire, and Theo (Tessa), daughter of the late Mr John Reynolds Mitchell and of Mrs M. K. Pattisson, and stepdaughter of Mr F. D. Pattisson, of Marden, Kent.

Mr H. S. Brass and Miss J. E. Fovargue
The engagement is announced between Hugh, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. Brass, of Wetherby, Yorkshire, and Julia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. H. Fovargue, of Battle, Sussex.

Mr K. G. Castle and Miss A. J. Draper
The engagement is announced between Kevin, younger son of Mr J. Castle, of Paradise Walk, SW3 and of Mrs D. Brander, of Markham Square, SW3 and Amanda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Draper of Alresford, Hampshire.

Dr S. K. Dower and Miss E. E. Qwarnström
The engagement is announced between Steven Kastell Dower MA(Oxon), son of Flight Lieutenant and Mrs W. D. K. Dower, of Norwich, England, and Eva Elizabet, daughter of Dr and Mrs E. E. Qwarnstrom, of Lund, Sweden.

Mr S. F. Jones and Miss S. H. Chant
The engagement is announced between Steuart, son of the late Mr Ralph F. Jones, FRCS, and Mrs E. M. Jones, of Poole, Dorset, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Bryan Chant, of Bridport, Dorset.

Mr T. R. Levett and Miss D. L. Mills
The engagement is announced between Tim, son of Mrs J. H. Levett and the late Captain R. M. Levett, RN, of Zephon House, Crookham Village, Hampshire and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Mills, of Capetown, South Africa.

Mr D. A. Luxford and Miss C. G. Mobbs
The engagement is announced between Derek Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. D. Luxford, of Epping, New South Wales, Australia, and Clarissa Gale, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs G. A. Mobbs, of Beecroft, New South Wales, Australia. Both are now residing in London.

Dr R. A. A. McCall Smith and Dr E. D. A. Parry
The engagement is announced between Sandy, only son of Mr R. A. McCall Smith, Dean Cottage, Sutton Valence, Kent, and of the late Mrs D. E. McCall Smith, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs R. A. Parry, of 12 Henderland Road, Edinburgh.

Mr H. A. Nelson and Miss A. J. G. Blunt
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs Alaric Nelson, of Fordcombe, Kent, and Antonia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Blunt, of Ulting Wick, Maldon, Essex.

Mr A. Valerio and Miss S. Phillips
The engagement is announced between Alfredo, elder son of the Marchese Valerio and Lucia Clavarino, of Turin, and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Phillips, of Horsham, Sussex.

Mr N. Vian and Miss C. L. Turner
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of the late Major G. D. S. Vian, and Mrs M. I. J. Mitchell, of Solihull, and Claire-Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert W. Turner, of Chipstead, Surrey.

Dr R. J. Walden and Miss J. M. Calder
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Walden, of Corfe Mullen, Dorset, and Jennifer, daughter of the late Mr H. W. Keith Calder, CBE, and Mrs Calder, of Oxted, Surrey.

Mr J. V. Whitbeck and Miss T. M. Beauregard
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs B. Whitbeck, of New York, and Tara, daughter of Mr H. Beauregard and Mrs W. H. Crocker, of Washington DC.

Mr J. J. Wyatt and Mrs S. C. Austen
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Mr J. Wyatt and of Mrs E. M. Wyatt, of Mortlake, London, and Susan Catharine, daughter of the late Mr F. J. H. Richards and of Mrs N. B. E. Richards, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

Marriage

Mr M. Mitchell and Mrs I. M. Routledge
The marriage took place on Friday, January 29, at Camden Town Hall, between Mr Malcolm Mitchell and Mrs Irene M. Routledge.

Dinners

Dinosaurs Club
The Dinosaurs Club held a dinner last night at the House of Commons, by courtesy of Mr John Stokes, MP. Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, was the guest of honour and those present included:
Lord Wakefield of Kendal, [illegible] Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, [illegible] Sir John [illegible] Sir Rupert [illegible] (chairman), Mr Arthur Jones, Mr Evelyn King, Mr Charles Simeons, Mr Denys Bullard, and Mr Michael Coulson.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was present at the Buckston Browne dinner held at the Royal College of Surgeons of England last night. Sir Alan Parks, president of the college, was in the chair. Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, Mr David Innes Williams and Mr W. F. Davis, also spoke.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The Tallow Chandlers'. Company held a livery dinner at their hall last night. The Master, Sir Stafford Foster Sutton, presided and other speakers were the High Commissioner for Australia and Lord Denning. Other guests present included Lord Grey of Naunton, the Constable of the Tower of London, the Dean of St Paul's, the Chamberlain of London and the Master of the Lightmongers' Company.

Hunterian Society
The Hunterian Society held their annual dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel. Dr C. Little, president, was in the chair and the principal guests were Lord Zuckerman OM, and Judge Martin, QC.

Service dinner

Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews Universities' Air Squadron
Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews Universities' Air Squadron held their annual dinner at King's College, Old Aberdeen, last night. Squadron Leader M. F. F. Common, Commanding Officer, presided and the guest of honour was Air Marshal Sir John Rogers. Among the guests were the principals, vice-principals and members of the Military Education Committees of the Universities of Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews, the Air Officer Commanding and Commandant of RAF College Cranwell and the Air Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Birthdays today



Signor Franco Zeffirelli, the opera, film and theatrical producer, who is 59.

General Sir John Archer, 58; Professor A. H. Beckett, 62; the Hon Anthony Berry, MP, 57; Lord Boothby, 82; Mr John Burke, 58; Miss Annette Crosbie, 48; Sir James Dunnett, 68; Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, 54; Lord Granville of Eye, 83; Lord Greene of Harrow Weald, 72; Mr Paul Hamlyn 56; Mr Anthony Howard, 48; Lord Moyola, 59; Mr J. M. Raisman, 53.

DIY enthusiasts relish framemakers sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Bonham's offered a marvellous opportunity to do-it-yourself enthusiasts yesterday with a collection of frameworkers' reverse moulds dating from the period 1780 to 1850.

The moulds, in boxwood, mahogany and other hardwoods, provide frame decorations in many designs: swags of flowers, grotesque masks, running borders with ribbon and stick patterns. A composition of resin, glue and plaster is pressed into the oiled mould, removed and applied to the frame.

Moulds made by Thomas Wall, an eighteenth-century reversed carver, secured the top prices. Most expensive was a single mould of a shell, adorned with acanthus leaves and brackets, at £176. The cheapest lot was a group of six moulds at £165. Another group of six, one signed by Thomas Wall, secured £286.

Memorial service

Miss R.M.Sharpe
The Speaker read a lesson at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Miss Ruth Sharpe held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated. Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, also read a lesson and Mr James Callaghan, MP, gave an address. Sir Harold Wilson, MP, was present and the Leader of the Opposition was represented by Sir Tom McCaffrey. Others present included:
Lord Boston of Faversham, Lord Brooks of Tremorfa, Baroness Falkender, Lord Peart, Lord Mishcon, Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Lord Underhill, Baroness White, Mr Michael Cocks, MP, Mr Walter Harrison, MP, Mr Denis Howell, MP, Mr Gregor Mackenzie, MP, Mr Bruce Millan, MP, Mr Alfred Morris, MP, the Hon Roland Moyle, MP, Mr Stanley Orme, MP, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, and Mrs Rees, Mr Eric Varley, MP, Mr Frederick Willey, MP, the Hon Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP, Sir Antony Acland, Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir Montague and Lady Levine, Mrs James Callaghan, Mr James Callaghan, MP, Dr John Cunningham, MP, Mr John Evans, MP, Mr Edward Graham, MP, Mr Barry Jones, MP, Mr Laurence Pavitt, MP, Mr Frank White, MP, Mr Joseph Dean, MP, Mr Robert Brown, MP, Mr Donald Coleman, MP, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, Mr Roger Stott, MP, Mr Ian Grist, MP, Mr Michael Roberts, MP, Mr James Molyneaux, MP, Mr Ron Hayward, Mr Kenneth Griffin, Miss Peggy Field, Mr Hubert Morgan, Mr Drew Webster, Mr David Hughes, Mr Bryan Davies, Miss Phyllis Birt, Mr Derek Gladwin, Mr Nigel Wicks, Mr David Holt, Mr Philip Wood and Mr Bernard Donoughue

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Lewis, Mrs Annie, of Chadderton, Lancashire £234,576
Mingay, Mr Reginald Leslie Frank, of Chigwell, Essex £278,812

Lord Bancroft

The life barony conferred on Sir Ian Powell Bancroft has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Bancroft, of Coatham in the County of Cleveland.

New equerry for Prince

A decendant of Captain Gonville Bromhead who won the Victoria cross at the Zulu battle of Rorkes Drift in 1879, is to be the Prince of Wales's new equerry, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

Major David Bromhead, company commander of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Wales, at Aldershot, takes over the post next August. He replaces Major John Winter, who after a three-year secondment returns to The Parachute Regiment.

M. Mehdi Benabdeljalil (right), the new Moroccan Ambassador, with Sir John Richards, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, before leaving for Buckingham Palace yesterday to present his letters of credence to the Queen.

Officials lose road objectors' plan

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Government admitted yesterday that it had lost evidence from objectors to its plan to route a new main road through one of the last surviving large family estates in southern England. It was a fresh twist in a long campaign by objectors to prevent the building of a four-lane road through Highclere park, in north Hampshire.

The Department of Transport said yesterday: "We have written to them and apologized for mislaying the plan". The document was submitted last year by the Highclere Park Action Group and showed an alternative route just outside the park.

The road is needed to relieve one of the last two-lane stretches south of Oxford of the A34 trunk road from the Midlands to Southampton. Objectors are angry that ministers have decided not to hold a public inquiry into the project, which would slice through unspoilt parkland that was landscaped by Capability Brown.

The department has agreed to consider the action group's alternative route with that adopted by its own officials. Mr John Anscomb, chairman of the group, said it was worried that when officials compared the two routes for Ministers they would be presenting their version of the evidence submitted by the group, which included the mislaid plan.

"It is a bit like being in court and having the prosecution draw up the case for the defence", Mr Anscomb added. "We are trying to get our alternative into a good enough shape to stand up well against their offering. They will present a framework to the minister comparing the routes".

Ministers have decided not to hold an inquiry because of considerable local support for their preferred route through the park. That route would relieve the hamlet of Whitway and avoid some farms. The Government's plan has been accepted by the Earl of Carnarvon, owner of the Highclere estate.

☐ Private woodland owners gave a warning yesterday that British timber imports were rising sharply because many pulp mills had closed. Major-General Anthony Richardson, secretary of Timber Growers England and Wales, said it was "totally scandalous" that home processng capacity had fallen when foresters were producing more timber.

"Half a million tons of British pulp wood valued at a miserable £7m is being sent to Sweden each year to supply the Scandinavian pulp mills, so that they can send back to Britain paper valued at over £70m."

He said that closures of pulp and chipboard mills since the late 1970s had pushed up Britain's import bill in recent moonths more quickly than the rate of inflation." It was appalling in 1979 and 1980, when we spent £2,700m each year importing timber and timber products and could supply only some 8 per cent of the market from our own resources."

General Richardson said that in the past four months of 1981 Britain had been importing at an annual rate of £3,300m. "During the same period in 1980 the rate was down to £2,500m a year, so the real increase is of the order of 33 per cent."

It was frustrating for forest owners that output of home-grown timber was increasing because trees planted after the depletions of the Second World War were now maturing. General Richardson's organization represents the owners of more than half of the commercial woodlands in England and Wales.

University news

Oxford
Elections
WADHAM COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship, Sir Vincent Evans, QC, a judge of the European Court of Human Rights.
WORCESTER COLLEGE: Supernumerary fellowship, A P Weale, MA.
CHRIST CHURCH: Research lectureship J H Davis, BA, Wolfson College.

Cambridge
Elections
DOWNING COLLEGE: Schoolteacher Fellow Commonerships for Lent Term, 1982: C A Bishop (mathematics), Godalming SFC; I C Gough, Headmaster, King Edward VI, Chelmsford and Miss R V Musgrave (English), Camden HS for Girls.
NEW HALL: Emeritus fellowship from Oct 1 1981: Mrs L Welbourn, MA, MD (Aberd).
KING'S COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship G P Savidis, MA, PhD (Thessaloniki), professor of modern Greek studies, Harvard University.
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: Professor J T Wilson, MA, ScD, FRS.

London
The first centre in the United Kingdom devoted to Australian Studies will open in September at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. Its establishment has been made possible by a recurrent grant from the Australian government and a substantial benefaction from the Menzies Memorial Trust.

The centre will be headed by Professor Geoffrey Bolton, professor of history at Murdoch University, Western Australia, who will take up the three-year appointment in September.

As well as promoting Australian studies within the university, it will encourage their introduction in other British universities.

Exeter
The following honorary degrees will be conferred on the occasion of the installation of the Chancellor, Sir Rex Richards, on April 26.
DLitt: Mr M G Brock, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford and Mr Patrick Heron, the artist.
BSc: Sir John Kendrew, director general, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, and Professor Sir David Phillips, professor of molecular biophysics, Oxford University.

The following honorary degrees to be conferred at the congregation for conferment of degrees on July 15 and 16:
DLitt: Mr Ted Hughes, poet and author.
DSc: Dr L L Iversen, director, Medical Research Council Neurochemical Pharmacology Unit, Cambridge.
LLD: Lord Young of Dartington, director of the Institute of Community Studies and founder of the Consumers' Association and Sir Alan Dalton, chief executive of English China Clay PLC.
MA: Miss Jean Boxall, Nursing Officer in Charge, special care baby unit, Heavitree Hospital.

East Anglia
Honorary degrees will be conferred upon the following at ceremonies on July 1 and 2:
Professor N Haycocks; Professor of education at Nottingham University until 1973 (LittD); Mr F J Hill, County education officer for Suffolk until 1979 (DCL); Professor E Hobsbawm, professor of economic and social history, Birkbeck College, London (LittD); Professor J Lovelock, independent consultant scientist (ScD); Dame Alicia Markova, prima ballerina (MusD); Professor C Shannon, Donner professor of science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (ScD).

Grants
Science and engineering Research Council: £177,629 to Professor R K Harris for "a high-resolution and high power multi-nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for solids and solutions"; £167,642 to Professor P M Stocker, school of computing studies and accountancy, for a distributed database network.

York
Appointment
Lecturer: C Runciman, BA(York) registered for DPhil at York, (Computer Science) from October 1.

Strathclyde
The following are to receive honorary degrees on April 16:
Dr Alwyn Williams, principal of Glasgow University, Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman of the Engineering Council; Gavin Boyd, chairman of Scottish Opera Theatre Royal, Mr Forrest Symington Anderson, international mining consultant, Dr David Jack, director of research and development in the Glaxo Group, and Mr Alexander King, chairman of the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study.

Kent
The following honorary degrees will be conferred at congregations in Canterbury Cathedral on July 16 and 17:
DD: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.
D. LITT: Professor Chinua Achebe the Nigerian novelist; Mr Charles Monteith, senior editorial consultant, Faber & Faber; Mr Frank Muir, the writer and broadcaster.
DCL: Mr U. H. B. Alexander, treasurer of the university.
LLD: Professor Clive Schmitthof, a lawyer who is also an honorary professor of the university.
DSc: Professor J. Maynard Smith, FRS, founding Dean of biological sciences at Sussex Universities.

Queen's Belfast
Appointments:
Lectureships: G A Armstrong, BSc, PhD (Belf) electrical and electronic engineering.
Readerships (from October 1, 1982): Dr M Cardwell (English), Dr P D A Owens (anatomy), Dr J Pearce (agricultural and food chemistry), Dr D F Goldspink (physiology).

City
Professor P K M'Pherson, head of the department of systems science, to be Pro-Vice Chancellor:
Appointments
Senior lecturers: Mr H R Klein, (arts and related studies), Mr R Jowitt, (systems science); Dr W J Morris (civil engineering); Mr S G Ros (banking and international finance).
Lecturers: Mr W J Hill (systems science and physics); Mrs A M C Leeming (business), Miss N Stanhope and Miss L M C Canton (legal studies)

OBITUARY

MISS PHYLLIS MORRIS

Theatrical author and actress

Miss Phyllis Morris, the dramatist and former actress, who died on February 9, at Denville Hall, Northwood, was known particularly in the theatre between the wars when, besides being a busy writer, she was uncommonly astute in a sequence of character parts. She is recalled especially, perhaps, as the charwoman in Dodie Smith's *Call It a Day* (1935); but all her work, never routine carbon-copying, was based on quick and intelligent observation.

Born in London on July 18, 1894, and educated at Cheltenham, she was a journalist before she became an actress and a dramatist with a special flair for women's parts. Her first piece, *The Rescue Party*, when done by the Repertory Players in 1926 — "a good bouncing comedy" — said James Agate, had five offers for West End production before the final curtain; its later run of 55 performances at the Comedy Theatre, with Marie Ney and Aubrey Mather, had to be disappointing. *Made in Heaven*, staged at the Everyman later that year, with Claude Rains and Gwen ffrangcon-Davies in the cast, was witty and efficient.

Two years later, she adapted a farce, *Tinker, Tailor*, from the German of Walter and Hasenclever, about an adventurer, acted by Dennis Eadie (in his own Royalty Theatre) who had wooed six unmarried women by correspondence.

Miss Morris turned from playwriting to the authorship of children's books and to acting, beginning with Mrs Munsey in Dodie Smith's *Service* at Wyndham's. She went on to appear in *Music in the Air*, *The Laughing Woman* (by Gordon Daviot), *Mrs Nobby Clark* (with Marie Ney), and *Call It a Day* (as Mrs Milsom). Just before the war, she was in *Counterfeit*, and during the war, was one of the deranged sisters in *Ladies in Retirement*, besides touring the mining areas with Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson. Towards the end of the war (on its first production at Hammersmith), she played the landlady in *Worm's Eye View*.

She entered films in 1935, appearing, among others, in *The Life of the Party* and *Hyde Park*.

MAJ-GEN R. G. F. FRISBY

Major-General Richard George Fellowes Frisby, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, late the Royal Hampshire Regiment, collapsed and died while attending Holy Communion in his parish church at Swanmore, near Southampton. He was 70.

Educated at Haileybury and RMC Sandhurst, he was commissioned into the Hampshire Regiment in 1931.

He commanded the 1st Battalion the Royal Hampshire Regiment twice from 1945-46 and from 1951-53 and the Commonwealth Division from 1955-56.

His other commands included that of the 4th Battalion the Welch Regiment from 1944-45, the 14th Battalion the Parachute Regiment in 1949-51 and the Tactical Wing of the School of Infantry in 1953-54.

He was promoted major-general in 1961 and his last appointment was as Chief of Staff to the C-in-C Allied Forces Northern Europe. He retired in 1963.

He married in 1938 Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Colonel W. G. Murray. They had two sons.

LORD RITCHIE-CALDER

Mr Edgar Anstey writes:

May I add to your obituary of Lord Ritchie-Calder a word of appreciation for the encouragement and practical help he so frequently gave to documentary film-makers working in the field of the social sciences. In 1935 as a journalist he handsomely publicized and promoted *Housing Problems* — the first documentary of social criticism from the Grierson school.

A year later he stimulated those of us in its production team to translate to the screen under the title of *Enough to Eat?*, John Boyd Orr's *Food, Health and Income* — a research report which you mention. (To increase its scientific authority the film used Julian Huxley as the screen's first "anchor-man"!)

Ritchie-Calder continued both publicly through his writing and privately to his enormous international family of friends and admirers to recommend the documentary method as an inspiring means of mass education and stimulated a practical response from many of the United Nations Agencies.

MRS G. M. CAROE

J. de B. C. writes:

G. M. Caroe (Gwendy to countless friends) died peacefully on January 9. Her death cannot pass without a written tribute to a very outstanding and remarkably gifted human being. The world has a right to know something of the many parts she played in her life; so varied and creative.

She possessed a great gift for friendships; unlimited in range and understanding, and strangely creative. In her rôle as hostess to her father, Sir William Bragg, at the Royal Institution this gift contributed greatly to the true tradition of the RI; the link between scientists and general intellectual life.

Creative in friendship, she was also creative in tangible ways; in words there are her books — one published and another almost completed — her poetry and letters; as watercolourist, designer, embroideress and gardener she created beauty.

And as well as all this, how effective Gwendy was in the rôle that she herself would have put first; creating a happy family. Warmth and security emanated from her values, her serenity and her sense of fun.

MR D. PRYS JONES

Mr D. Prys Jones, who was appointed a Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate in 1969 and retired last December, died on February 6 at the age of 68.

The son of John William Jones, he was born on May 7, 1913 end educated Wigan Grammar School and Manchester University where he took his LLB with honours in 1934. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn the following year and joined the Northern Circuit in 1936. He was commissioned into The Manchester Regiment (TA) in 1939 and subsequently served in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He was a former Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions.

Sir Jack Cohen, OBE, JP, an Alderman, Borough of Sunderland, 1935-74, died on February 7. He was 85. He was appointed OBE in 1951 and knighted in 1965.

Mr Jaisukhlal Hathi who was India's Minister of Labour from 1967 to 1969, died on February 2. He was 73. He was also a governor of the Punjab.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Like all journalists, I dream of having a major scoop one day. Well, today is the day. There has been leaked to me the draft of a Bill which will come before Parliament this summer and will enable Mrs Margaret Thatcher to do what she has always dreamt of doing, combine the extreme popularity of a royal event with the less popular nature of her own measures.

For obvious reasons, I have had to change and shorten the wording, so that you understand what it is about.

The Royal Heir, National Celebration and Royal Succession Bill, Also Including Notes on Trade Unions, Railways and Other Trivial Matters.

whereas it pleases Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of England, Scotland, Wales and (at the time of going to press) Northern Ireland, also Head of the Commonwealth, patron of sundry charities, full list available on request, and grandmother of such babies as may be mentioned in this Bill:

Let it therefore be enacted that any child born to the heir to the throne of England, etc, whether male or female, be judged heir to the heir to the throne, or what is vulgarly known as second in line, with the following provisos and conditions:

1. That in the case of twins or further multiples, the first child to be born shall be deemed heir, whereunto the royal doctor or doctors shall label the aforesaid babies with the utmost possible care.

2. That a day shall be set aside shortly after the royal birth as a national holiday so that the population may rejoice, wherefore also on that day:

(a) all licensed premises shall remain open for as long as they wish.

(b) there shall be fireworks, music and street parties subject to the usual conditions and not within 300 yards of Buckingham Palace.

(c) the trade union closed shop shall cease to exist.

3. That a sum of money be set aside by Parliament to provide for the upkeep of the said heir's heir, not less than £20 per annum and not greater than £10m, including such vital considerations as:

(a) maintaining the child in comfortable but not extravagant clothes, processed food, toys of an approved nature, etc

(b) buying, if necessary, a larger country house

(c) protecting the said child with any programme of nuclear defence, conventional arms or fishery protection vessels that Her Majesty's Government may deem necessary.

4. That the royal child shall, when of an appropriate age, be empowered to travel free on all public transport whatsoever that shall still exist, always providing that:

(a) British Rail shall maintain a service for him or her that is as economic as possible, by productivity agreements, elimination of overmanning, etc

(b) that the rail unions shall be brought to their senses, for goodness sake.

c) that people begin to realize, whether transport workers or no, that nobody in this modern world owes them a living, and that we must pay our way. I have said this a thousand times and I will go on saying it

5 That the child shall be given names at the utter discretion of his or her parents, with the following guidelines in mind:

a) that names such as Eustace, Sebastian, Kevin or Norman St John should tend to be avoided in fabour of simpler names

b) that any chosen name should not be subject to a vulgar abbreviation wherever possible, such as, to take a random example, Di

c) that such an name should fit comfortably on to the mugs, plates and other commemoration objects which shall be issued and sold in such numbers as to, it is hoped, place this great economy of ours back on a sound footing.

Whereunto I set my seal, etc etc.

A lawyer writes: This Bill seems at first reading to be divisive and unworkable, and should have no difficulty finding its way into the statute book.

Cinema

Vivid imagination of pleasure and pain

Blood Wedding (U)

Camden Plaza

Alligator (AA)

Classics, Oxford Street, Haymarket

Dragonslayer (A)

Odeon, Marble Arch; Classic, Haymarket

Chanel Solitaire (AA)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Death Wish II

Leicester Square Theatre

Ballet on celluloid generally means one of three things: a dutiful record of a renowned stage performance by the Royal Ballet or the Bolshoi; an interpolated sequence, heavy with artistry, designed to add tone to a Hollywood musical; or a colourful background for a fictitious tale (Powell and Pressburger's *The Red Shoes*; more recently, *The Turning Point*). Carlos Saura's invigorating new film Blood Wedding comes into none of these categories, for Saura records a ballet rehearsal.

We see the Antonio Gades Dance Company preparing their flamenco version of Federico Garcia Lorca's famous play *Bodas de Sangre* in a bare Madrid studio. Music is chiefly provided by two guitars. For decor there are pale green walls, three opaque windows, the conventional ballet mirror, scattered chairs and assorted radiators. Props are similarly scanty: Gades's version of Lorca's wedding requires little more than two knives, a baby's cot, a veil and flowers for the bride. This despite a storyline that sits up and begs to be choked with local colour.

Before the rehearsal (performed without interruption) Saura shows us company members going through the ritual preparations: opening the make-up box, displaying the lucky mascots and photographs, whitening shoes, pinning up hair — the faces tense and absorbed. A tracking shot then takes Antonio Gades from the dressing room to the studio mirror; he strikes a flamenco pose and leads his troupe in more ritual preparations—exhilarating group movements, with swirling bodies and stamping feet.

Saura's compact film (72 minutes) offers several layers of enjoyment. First, it provides an imaginative version of Gades's equally imaginative ballet — a delicately stylized account of a village wedding dogged by bad omens — where the bride's two lovers (the groom and another, married, man) come together in a hypnotically slow dance of death. But *Blood Wedding* is not merely essential viewing for ballet fiends anxious to catch an excellent company in action. For Saura looks beyond the Lorca ballet to all human creativity; he documents the pleasures and pains of building up an imaginative world from clicked fingers, pendent arms, fiery glances.

The other authentic movie, in a crowded week, is Alligator, a late straggler from 1980 made by the team responsible for the Dillinger thriller *The Lady in Red* — the director Lewis Teague and the talented scriptwriter John Sayles. Sayles turned director himself for *The Return of the Secaucus Seven*, a memorable chamber piece about the effects of time on college friends, shown last year at the ICA. But *Alligator* plunges us back into the world of cheap and cheerful exploitation film-making, and depicts the awful consequences of flushing a baby alligator down the lavatory bowl. Ensconced in the city sewers, it grows to monstrous proportions by feeding on the discarded corpses of dogs used in hormone experiments.



Hypnotic dance of death: Juan Antonio (left) and Antonio Gades in "Blood Wedding"

Thus encapsulated, this delightful film may sound ridiculous, even disgusting. But Sayles's script, confidently and unfussily filmed by Lewis Teague, manages to avoid both cheap laughs and cheap thrills. The sight of the *outsized reptile bursting through a* pavement or chewing the guests at a wedding party remains deliberately comic, yet the narrative never shakes off its undercurrent of tension.

The humour, moreover, always stays on the right side of silliness, helped by the quiet demeanour of the cast. Robert Forster is especially subtle as the policeman with a receding hair problem pursuing the creature in and out of the sewers; Robin Rikker (a lady) provides the traditional romantic interest, and some old Hollywood faces pop up in minor parts (Dean Jagger, Henry Silva). Old Hollywood, indeed, darts impishly through the entire film, but the traditions of monster movies remain pleasantly intact at the end: *Alligator*, to its credit, pokes fun with love and respect.

Another monster is featured in Dragonslayer, but its adventures are quite different. Instead of city sewers, this creature stalks the mountains of Urland, a country lost in the mists of time; its antagonist is no balding police officer but Galen Bradwardyn, a sorcerer's apprentice. This dusty epic of the Dark Ages was filmed in Britain by Walt Disney and Paramount, who previously collaborated on *Robert Altman's* engaging *Popeye*. *Dragonslayer* makes a poor successor, and thrashes about like the dragon itself, painfully in search of a style.

Production and direction are split between the scriptwriting team of Hal Barwood and Matthew Robbins, previously responsible for the contemporary mayhem of *Sugarland Express;* the lore and language of ancient times, however, totally defeat them. The film also disappoints visually. One realizes the Dark Ages had no *electricity*, but that is hardly an excuse for shooting this recreation in murky, unattractive gloom (the culprit is the cameraman Derek Vanlint). The acting of the American principals is equally dim, though Ralph Richardson (cast as Ulrich, last of the great sorcerers) adds a welcome touch of eccentricity. Luckily, there is always the dragon — an animated creation that comes into its own for the climax, belching fire and sweeping through the air on unexpected wings. After an hour and a half, the film comes to life.

Chanel Solitaire, a French-British co-production, has no such last-minute rescue: this lushly decorated saunter through the *early days of Coco Chanel remains* turgid throughout. George Kaczender, a Hungarian expatriate director generally based in Canada, pitches his film midway between the serious endeavours of biography and the silly excesses of soap opera, thus achieving the virtues of neither. Marie-France Pisier, as Coco, certainly looks French and wears nice clothes, but the hard graft of building a fashion empire *is* nowhere indicated.

Finally, there is Michael Winner's deplorable **Death Wish II**, with an ageing Charles Bronson engaged in a one-man crusade aginst Los Angeles' undesirable element. The original film, made in 1974, had Bronson doing similar work in New York, and at least told its dubious story cogently. But the sequel, burdened with an idiotic script from David Engelbach, cannot even manage that.

Geoff Brown

Theatre

Magical defence

The Number of the Beast

Bush

Introducing Aleister Crowley in his 1974 play *The Beast*, Snoo Wilson brought him on in a kilt and tam o'shanter *dancing* to the accompaniment of "Swanee" from a posse of Belgian gendarmes: thus *suggesting* that however shaky the magical credentials of The Beast 666, he was at least good for a laugh.

No such defensive tactics appear in the rewritten and vastly improved version of the play that now arrives at the Bush. It is a composite portrait of all Crowley's masks: mountaineer, man of letters, prophet, sex magician—still leaving you free to recoil from him as a mountebank junkie, but without any prodding from the author.

The piece spans six weeks, from the expulsion of Crowley's commune from his self-styled Abbey of Thelema in Sicily, to his arrival at Boulogne with his American mistress Laria (alias the Scarlet Woman) *en route* to London. It is a portrait of Crowley in mid-career, living inside his own myth, before he lost his reputation by *attempting public displays of* his powers.

The Sicilian scene shows him holding court in a squalid courtyard, admitting a neophyte, ordering disciples to slash themselves for uttering the forbidden word "I", and reading the latest denunciation in the English newspapers.

Money is short ("Have you any small change about you, Nuttall?", he asks a naked acolyte); and the commune is *a feud-ridden hovel*, but there is no question of his absolute self-confidence and authority. But the scene turns on the illness of Laria's baby daughter, whom Crowley tries to heal with an act of homosexual "sex magic". The child dies; and a chasm opens up between human grief and megalomaniac conviction.

Mr Wilson is not in the business of subjecting Crowley to the values of Mr Average; and, when the scene shifts to the sepulchral grandeur of the Boulogne hotel, it is partly to stage a magical battle in which Crowley, after the obligatory heroin injection, is the vic*tor. The hotelier, projected* on the grand scale by Maxine Audley, *introduces* herself not only as Jack the Ripper but as a mage in her own right; proving it by invoking the apparitions of Yeats and Maude Gonne, whose meeting Crowley unwisely interrupts. "Can you do anything?", inquires the old witch contemptuously; whereupon Crowley demonstrates what he *means* by sex magic in no uncertain terms — leaving her only to attempt a *feeble act of vengeance on* the bereaved Laria.

Wilson has deliberately released the brakes on common sense, but he offers a *formidably* argued magical defence for these events, and recreates the central figure *with the full eloquence* and erudition of the Crowley legend. In Robin Lefevre's production, which excels in atmospheric changes between the arcane and the commonplace, he is played with weighty and brooding authority by *John Stride. Marty* Cruickshank's Laria equals him in magnetism, as a woman *holding on to* her magical identity as the only thing she possesses.

Irving Wardle



John Stride: brooding authority

Television

Feeling the pinch

"Three years ago we lost absolutely everything", said the forceful lady in her pleasantly stuffed kitchen, adding that there was now nothing left worth taking. In last night's interesting edition of **Forty Minutes** (BBC 2) this, I fear, was the rub.

One sees why the producer chose Richmond. Britain's *new growth industry* is growing fastest in smart suburbia, and to burglars there must be something almost indecently exciting about the idea of all that defenceless genteel plunder. The cameras raked the waiting rows of leafy residences *to* the sound of throbbing *Jaws*-music, then went inside to record the destruction; the *microphones* listened sympathetically to the accounts of victims still in a state of paralysed shock.

Most felt violated, rather than financially injured: the faeces left in one victim's potting shed were a routine reminder that the thief may also see his function in that Freudian light. There was one very sad case, involving an elderly woman living in daily fear of her robbers' return, but the overall impression was one of weary acceptance.

What sort of programme would have resulted from a visit to a row of less affluent and uninsured victims in inner London? Something rather different, I think. Their hurt would have been deeper, their vengefulness more tangible. And Ken Livingstone, G. F. Newman and Co might have been a shade more likely to realize that this aspect of law and order is something about which ordinary Britons feel very strongly indeed.

Something else about which ordinary Britons feel strongly, but about which they commonly know little, is the warp and weft of their children's education. BBC 2 recently broadcast a fascinat*ing programme, lost among* the Christmas blockbusters, which sought to give parents an idea of schools television's richness and variety. Science programmes could clearly be brilliantly stylish, careers programmes admirably candid, and drama could, on occasion, be as well produced as anything in the Playhouse slot.

Yesterday morning brought **Ties** (BBC 1), a well-made little play about con*trasting views of marriage*. If the acting was fashionably bovver-booted, and the opening scenes were way over the top, the bulk of it was much more than a mere CSE discussion-provoker. Those interested can see for themselves when it is repeated this afternoon.

TV Eye (Thames) followed in the tracks of Julian Pettifer and many others to look at contemporary Japan, with special reference to robots. "No holiday, no Sunday, no sick, no headache", said a beaming tycoon. "He is a very reliable workmate", said a beaming worker. But what happens when the robot takes over the cushy jobs as well as the dirty ones?

Michael Church

Opera

The Flying Dutchman

Coliseum

Wagner's first great opera is usually lucky in its productions. The contents are strongly theatrical, the basic theme, never to be left out of mind, is profoundly human, the outward setting cheerful and stimulating to a stage director's imagination — plenty of people to move about and personalize, in the outer scenes.

Harry Kupfer's recent Bayreuth production for me went wildly over the top, landing among people and a story far from those visualized by Wagner: some people admired it, and it was brilliantly staged. When I go to a new production of *The Flying Dutchman* I remember Wieland Wagner's intensely vital and original version at Bayreuth in 1959, Dennis Arundell's at Sadler's Wells, with the astonishing manifestation of the Dutch ship, and Sean Kenny's thrilling sets for Covent Garden with Clifford Williams as producer.

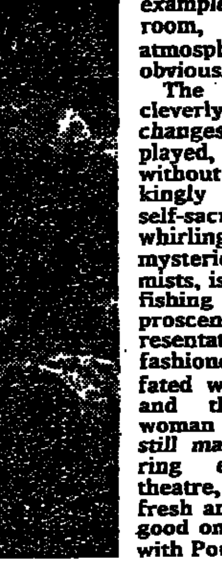
English National Opera's new production is by David Pountney, the forthcoming director of productions remembered happily for his Janacek stagings and, in Wagnerian context, a *Meistersinger* with Scottish Opera of admirable freshness, as well as a bizarre *Don Giovanni* which I appreciated more than some

Pountney has made his own English version of Wagner's text. His staging is bold and colourful, theatrical but loyal, his imagination illuminating where Kupfer merely bewildered with irrelevant fantasy.

The *Dutchman*, true to ENO policy, is effectively a cooperative effort by Pountney with his conductor Mark Elder (a burly account of Wagner's first version), stage designers Stefanos Lazaridis and Alex Reid, and especially Nick Chelton as lighting director. Each of their contributions enhances the work of the others, slotting together like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, not fortuitously but because they must have conspired and agreed beforehand. This atmosphere of complete, active ensemble is rare in opera today. I would continue it to include the ENO Chorus, its tasks fully extended and carried out vividly and cleanly; also the principal singers.

Josephine Barstow makes a very girlish, fanatical Senta in a glaring red dress, ablaze with monomania, reflected in her bright, hectic, not very legato singing, a surprising and affecting interpretation. Norman Bailey's Dutchman is already familiar, and he has the presence to wear some extravagant, because contextually old-fashioned, costumes and still look as much the hero as he sounds in his delivery of that hysterically longing music.





Bailey, Barstow: heroic and affecting

His top register is glorious in its ring, the middle of the voice in danger of unsteadiness under pressure.

Daland is Dennis Wicks, jovial and overjoyed at a wealthy marriage, a truly happy man in his duet with Van Der Decken, and presentation of him to Senta, the radiant preparation for the serious love duet which Barstow and Bailey sang so nobly.

Pountney, as producer, was involved in the preparation of all that, and the appearances of the Dutch ship (one of them contrariwise behind the chorus who are addressing the crew as if among the audience), and Chelton's superb lighting, for example in Daland's living-room, vestigial but greatly atmospheric, cosy though obviously formal.

The revolving stage is cleverly used for scene-changes (the three acts are played, as Wagner preferred, without pauses), most strikingly at the end. Senta's self-sacrifice by drowning, a whirling dance amid shifting, mysterious colours and mists, is reflected on the vast fishing net in front of the proscenium arch. The representation of this old-fashioned play, about the fated wanderer of the seas, and the faithful, loving woman who redeems him, *still makes a touching, stirring* experience in the theatre, in this production as fresh and thrilling as ever, a good omen for ENO's future with Pountney.

William Mann

Blood Brothers

Theatre Royal, E15

How magical theatre seems in the hands of the Merseyside Young People's Theatre Company. For their one-night stand in London, they performed within the unusual constraints of a proscenium arch. But because the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, is in the midst of a festival of youth theatre, the audience welcomed the company with the rowdy disregard and irrelevant laughter of a school performance. The brilliance of the performance lay first in harnessing that laughter, and then powerfully moving the laughter to tears.

Willy Russell has fashioned a play that magnificently transcends the proposed brief. Between now and the end of May, the company will take the play to the remaining Merseyside schools that expect an offering for their pupils between the age of 14 and 16. Yet Mr Russell has not stinted, and does not offer a minor work. In telling the story of two brothers, twins saparated at birth and brought up in the houses of the poor natural mother and the wealthy child-buying mother, Mr Russell offers a fable that grasps attention and never relents.

The brothers meet in childhood, ignorant of their origin, and become friends. Their mothers separate them with threats and superstitions, and the unnatural tale is told in a highly accomplished unnaturalistic style, with rhyme, songs and choruses of factory noises all supplied by the company of five. Growing up in Liverpool, they grow apart, with the working-class boy facing unemployment until his rich brother secretly finds him a job. From comedy, it becomes a tragedy of Liverpool's 20 per cent unemployment.

Most remarkable among the performers is Michael Strobel, but all the company in Paul Harman's production are superb. It may well be the best thing Willy Russell has yet written, and so it should be.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts

Fires of London

Queen Elizabeth Hall

There are not too many composers around who make me feel lucky to be living in the 1980s; but certainly Peter Maxwell Davies is one of them. And who could doubt it after such a week? On Sunday I caught on my car radio a thrilling performance of his second symphony, by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra under Edward Downes, speeding me up the M40 on my way home after a concert. Then on Tuesday there were two much earlier works to kick off the London Sinfonietta's "Manchester school" series, and on Wednesday a concert by the Fires of London, including two pieces that both demand much and give much: the horror cantata *Revelation and Fall* and the recent Piano Sonata.

Davies is too busy composing these days to take on much work as a conductor, but he did make a brief *appearance at the start of* this Fires evening to mould a shapely account of his *Psalm 124*, a little rosary of instrumental meditations on sixteenth-century Scottish sacred music. It was enough to still the mind before the attack offered by the Piano Sonata, which was here being played for the first time in London, following its première at last year's Bath Festival.

As on that occasion the performer was Stephen Pruslin, to whose experience and understanding of Davies's music the sonata is in part a tribute. I found, though, this performance less overwhelming than the first, to some extent because in Bath the piece had been prefaced by two works: a Bach partita and Beethoven's opus 110 sonata. The Beethoven is particularly important as a model, giving the cue not only for some of the sonata's detail, but also for the trouble it has in bringing itself to a close, the way its finale turns back through the routes of slow movement and scherzo.

But if the work's desperate structural tensions were less rending, the comparatively relaxed atmosphere allowed one to enjoy a great deal more of the surface. For Davies the piano is and always has been a polyphonic instrument, but his sonata is an extraordinarily *cantabile* work, again like the Beethoven. It positively overflows with melodies, and Mr Pruslin was not too outfaced by the work's ferocious technical difficulty to show them off.

After the interval *Revelation and Fall* proved to have lost none of its shrieking power in recent revision, amounting to some rhythmic retouching and the alteration of the percussion scoring for more normal instruments instead of the original machines, now sadly lost. Strangely, though, this beautiful and tight performance under John Carewe showed how much of Orcadian gleam, coldness and breadth there is even in Davies's most violent score, and Mary Thomas stumbled on to the platform not as a raving nun but as the madwoman of *The Martyrdom of St Magnus*, alarmed to encounter a band spitting blood.

Paul Griffiths

BBC SO/Groves

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Earlier in his life, when he was campaigning hard for concerts without the indulgence of well-loved music and without the annoyance of critics, Hindemith may well have been displeased to find himself in the company of Dvorak and Brahms. But there he was on Wednesday, and, as attendance figures for even the more conventional of the BBC Symphony Orchestra's thoughtful and enterprising programmes show, it was perhaps not such a bad place to be.

His E flat Symphony of 1940 *is not*, after all, by any means overexposed in live performance or on record, and the composer would not have been displeased by Wednesday's affectionate performance under the baton of Sir Charles Groves. One of the first works written on his arrival in the States, its characteristic purposefulness of letter seems charged from the first by a new purposefulness of spirit. If Sir Charles concentrated on unveiling the *larger blocks of its* architecture, at times at the expense of clarifying its pointing, this served to give it the longer-term momentum needed to brighten its exhaustive and exhausting rhythmic *insistence and* trying efficiency of detail.

Written no doubt with the famous wind section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in mind, the solos in the second movement ventilated its swirling smog and brought a welcome touch of earlier Hindemithian humour and whimsy to the third movement.

The woodwind took much of the glory, too, in the Brahms Violin Concerto, the soloist in the slow movement's miniature oboe concerto so perfectly poised and intuitively breathed into life that his part could have gone on forever.

Ida Haendel soon returned to the spotlight, though, playing with that sharp sweetness very much her own, in which strength is indivisibly fused. Impish, alive with the constant illusion of unpredictability, hers is the sort of playing that is not afraid to take risks, and needed just a sharper edge of anticipation from the orchestra in the first movement: the music may be warmed by the Italian sun, but, in Miss Haendel's hands, it can never be tempted to languor.

The finale on Wednesday, though, seemed the strongest; its raw vitality in turn tempered by the violin's delicacy of spun figuration and matched by a nicely sprung rhythmic incisiveness *in the orchestra*.

Hilary Finch

Stock Exchange Prices

Gains in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

52¼	37¼	Metalrax	43	+1	3 1	7 3	7 0
25	12	Mettoy	14		0 1	1 0	..
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	550	..	19 0	3 3	10 3
400	250	Telephone Rent	353	-2	14.6	4.1	17 6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

265	150	Imp Cont Gas	213	+10	11.9	5.6 15.9
158	93	Milford Docks	156	..	0.7	0.5 ..
193	122	Newco Inv	135	..	10.0	3.4 ..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2 ..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 11	Market rates (close) February 11	1 month	3 months
New York	$1 8470-1 8560	$1 8490-1 8500	0 22-0 32c disc	0 76-0 86c disc
Montreal	$2.2350-2 2450	$2 2365-2 2375	0 10-0 20c disc	0 65-0 80c disc
Amsterdam	4 78½-4 81½fl	4 79½-4.80½fl	1½-1¼c prem	5¼-4¾c prem
Brussels	74 40-74 80f	74 50-74 60f	16-36c prem	64-84c disc
Copenhagen	14 31-14 35k	14.31½-14.32½k	180-265ore disc	640-775ore disc
Dublin	1 2390-1 2460p	1 2435-1 2450p	35-50p disc	120-145p disc
Frankfurt	4.36½-4 39½m	4 37½-4 38½m	1½-1¼pf prem	4½-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	127 25-128 25e	127 45-127 75e	40-150c disc	145-400c disc
Madrid	184 50-185 25p	184 60-184 80p	par-25c disc	70-95c disc
Milan	2333-2340lr	2334-2336lr	11-14lr disc	43-46lr disc
Oslo	11 02-11 06k	11 02½-11 03½k	210-100ore prem	230-125ore prem
Paris	11 09-11 12f	11 10-11 11f	¼-1¼c disc	2¾-3¼c disc
Stockholm	10 62-10 66k	10 64-10 65k	55-5ore prem	360-250ore prem
Tokyo	434-440y	435½-436½y	295-260y prem	840-830y prem
Vienna	30 65-30 75sch	30 67-30 72sch	15-10gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	3 49½-3 52½f	3 50½-3 51½f	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 91.6 unchanged.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight High 14½ Low 12

Week Fixed. 14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13⅝	2 months	13⅝
3 months	13⅝	3 months	13½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅞-13⅞	1 month	14½
2 months	13⅞-13¾	2 months	14¼
3 months	13⅞-13¾	3 months	14½
6 months	13¾-13⅞	6 months	14⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14½	7 months	14¼-14¼
2 months	14⅞-14¾	8 months	14¼-14¼
3 months	14½-14¼	9 months	14¼-14½
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	14¼-14½
5 months	14¾-14⅛	11 months	14¼-14½
6 months	14¾-14¼	12 months	14⅝-14¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¼-14¾	6 months	14⅛-14⅛
3 months	14⅛-14⅛	12 months	14⅛-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14⅞
7 days	14¼	6 months	14½
1 month	14¾	1 year	14½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight. Open 14½-14¼ Close 14

1 week	14¼-14¼	6 months	14¾-14¾
1 month	14¾-14½	9 months	14¾-14¾
3 months	14⅞-14⅞	12 months	14¾-14⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15⅛-15⅛ 6 months 15¼-15⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1 6955-1 7105
Bahrain	0 6965-0 6995
Finland	8 3165-8 3565
Greece	111 70-113 70
Hongkong	10 8910-10 9310
Iran	n a
Kuwait	0.5205-0 5295
Malaysia	4 2780-4 3080
Mexico	48 85-50 35
New Zealand	2 32-2 34
Saudi Arabia	6 3215-6 3815
Singapore	3.9010-3 9310
South Africa	1 8130-1 8290

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1 4875-1 4895
† Canada	1.2091-1 2094
Netherlands	2.59-2.5930
Belgium	40 32-40.35
Denmark	7 74-7 75
West Germany	2.3655-2 3670
Portugal	69 20-69 40
Spain	99.90-100 00
Italy	1262 50-1263 50
Norway	5.9650-5 9750
France	6 0020-6 0070
Sweden	5 75-5 76
Japan	235 60-235 70
Austria	16 58-16 60
Switzerland	1 8955-1 8975

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 US $0 8267-0 8270

Euro-$ Deposits

Call calls, 14¼-15¼, seven days, 15⅛-16⅛, one month, 16-16¼; three months, 16¼-16¾, six months 16⅛-16⅛.

Gold

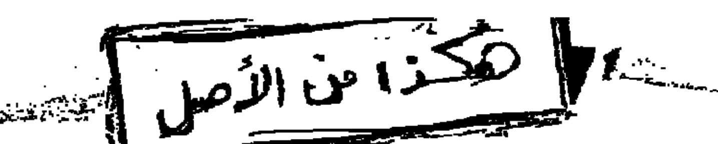
Gold fixed, am $381 50 (an ounce): pm, $380 close, $383 61
Krugerrand (per coin): $391-393 (£211-212)
Sovereigns (new): $93-94 (£50 25-50 75).

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	81
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	95-1
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	39
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	250
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83-1
Exchequer 13¼% 1987 (1)	£20¼+¼
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	69
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	98+1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	109+5
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd 20.06 (£3 05)	288-2
Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord (54.25a)	180+10
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (20a)	18½
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	53
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	131+3
Treasury 3% 1987	£84¾
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (+1)	£35¾+¼

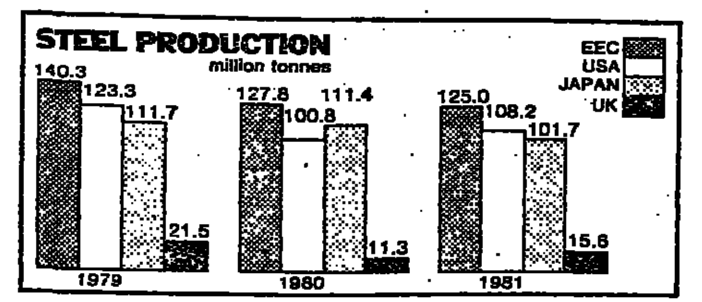
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Dary Corp (140)	Mar 19	23 prem-1
Glass Glover (55)	Mar 3	115
Lovell Y J (220)		40 prem+1
MEPC (188)	Mar 23	32 prem
Smith St Aubyn (25)	..	15 prem

Issue price in parentheses * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid a unlisted securities market b £10 paid f fully paid g £40 paid h £50 paid i £25 paid j £20 paid k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at 29 per unit.



BUSINESS NEWS

Steel output rises



Steel output by the British Steel Corporation and the independent producers averaged 280,000 tonnes a week in January, a rise of 19.7 per cent on a year earlier when production was affected by a shortage of orders and widespread short time working. Weather hit production last month at BSC's South Wales and Scottish plants while the Teesside works was hit by the rail strikes, and the continuing dispute at Tees Dock.

Gilgate Holdings inquiry

An accountant's committee of inquiry has been set up after the Department of trade inspector's report into Gilgate Holdings. Last year three Gilgate directors were found guilty in the High Court of offences under the companies acts and were banned from acting as company directors. Dealings in the company's shares were suspended by the Stock Exchange in December 1980.

Reflation warning by Jenkin

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday the Government should not be panicked into over-hasty reflation which would stoke up inflationary pressures and cause excessive pay demands, rising the costs and loss of competitiveness. The recession had caused widespread changes in attitudes, he said; and there was a new mood of dynamic management "fighting back with a new level of efficiency and a renewed spritit of determination and enterprise".

Sharp fall in EIB borrowing

British borrowing from the European Investment Bank fell dramatically last year as the recession hit industrial investment and demand for funds from the public sector declined.

The bank said that its loans to Britain fell to £142.6m in 1981 from £417.3m the year before. British industry's borrowings from the EEC's long-term finance bank fell to only £14m, or less than a fifth of 1980's level.

The fall is disturbing as the bank's objectives include the combating of unemployment and reducing the divergence of economic performance between the richer EEC member states and the poorer, which include Britain.

Oil flows again

EIN, the Italian state corporation is to be allowed to buy crude oil again directly from the Saudi state company Petromin. The Saudis blocked deliveries in 1979 because of a scandal over bribes leading to the resignation of Signor Giorgio Mazzanti, ENI's former chairman.

● McMichael Limited, of Slough, has won a £2.7m order for equipment from GEC, which is building the cross-Channel power link.

● Italy is to issue seven-year Treasury bonds paying 14 per cent interest in European Currency Units, its first issue in a currency other than lire.

● **Renold Power Transmission of Manchester has won a £1.5m order from CMI of Oklahoma.**

MARKET SUMMARY

Imperial lights dull trading

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 572.0 down 1.7

FT Gilts 65.34 up 0.66

FT all share 328.73 up 0.96

Bargains 19,626

After drifting throughout the day in thin trade, the market slipped at the close with the FT index down 1.7 at 573.7.

Gilts were an exception on hopes of falling interest rates and long dates and ended up a full point amid strong buying. Trade was in shorts with gains on the day of £⅛.

The Government broker sold just £50m of the new exchequer tap, which was marked up by £⅛.

Leading equities which had shown small advances for most of the day ended mostly unchanged with BP, static at 246p, Glaxo at 478p, GKN losing 8p to 172p after adverse comment on its United States operations.

Imperial Group was an exception after maintaining the dividend and turning in better than expected profits and the shares put on 5½p to 85p, while **Lonhro** produced figures that were well above market expectations and the shares rose 3p to 89p.

But the 17 per cent slip in profits for the **Dowty Group** came as an unwelcome surprise and the shares slipped 8p to 116p.

Talk of a new higher bid for **Huntley and Palmer** to improve on the 105p a share offer by Rowntree continues and in New York a Nabisco spolesman said that he had no comment on a United Kingdom rumour that the group would be the bidder.

In an otherwise subdued brewery sector, **Allied Lyons** was one of the few features with the shares up 2½p at 83½p, and there are still rumours of a counterbid from this quarter.

Elsewhere in breweries, **Greenall Whitley** shed 2p to 115p after its Laker acquisition, but among the leaders **Bass** was 6p up at 223p and **Whitbread A** put on 1p to 104p.

Waddington shares were in demand amid talk of an unnamed packaging company picking up shares, and they put on 8p to 122p.

Properties have lagged behind the market in recent weeks but were firmer on hopes of lower interest rates, with leaders **Land Securities** 5p better at 302p, **Great Portland** up 4p at 180p and **MEPC** 2p ahead at 222p.

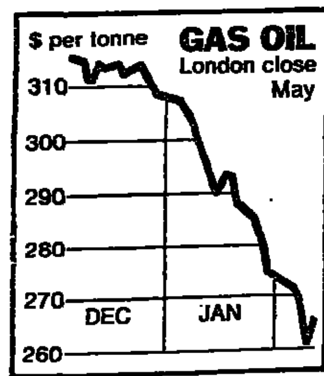
Against a dull trend in electricals, **BICC** anticipate good figures shortly and were up 9p at 327p, while trading news provided a 1p boost to **Dale Electrical** at 77p. A line of 700,000 **Thorn EMI** shares went through the market at 458p.

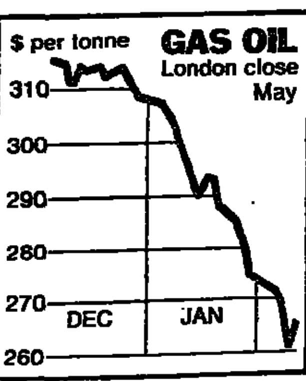
Henlys have attracted speculative interest on rumours that British Car Auctions was buying, but they slipped 2p to 112. **Eagle Star**, however, remained firm in insurances, unchanged at 352p, with the possibility of further developments.

● **Sixty-five of 300 workers at Herberger Brooks, piano makers, of Long Eaton, Derbyshire, were declared redundant yesterday.**

COMMODITIES

● Gas oil prices ended a slide of several weeks yesterday. All months rose, and the May contract closed $3.25 higher at $264.75 a tonne. Volume was 1,303 lots, well below the International Petroleum Exchange's busiest, but a sign that the market is attracting trade hedging.





● The International Commodities Clearing House moved to ease a possible coffee squeeze by adding an extra deposit of £300 a lot to all contracts of more than 100 lots for March delivery. The extra deposit covers long and short positions and brings the total deposit to £600. It becomes effective on February 15.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,256.57 down 29.83

Tokyo: Closed

CURRENCIES

● Thin nervous trading ahead of American holidays left the dollar and sterling little changed.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8495 up 20 points
Index 91.6 unchanged
DM 4.3800
Fr.F 11.1050
Yen 436.00

Dollar
Index 112.0 down 0.1
DM 2.3662 up 2 points

Gold
$383.81 up $2.31

MONEY MARKETS

● Periods were little changed. The Bank bought £313m of bills at unchanged rates of 13¾ to 13⅞%.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14 11/16-14 9/16

Euro-currency rates
3-month dollar 16⅛-16⅜
3-month DM 10 5/16-10 3/16
3-month Fr.F 15⅛-15⅜

TODAY

Building societies' monthly figures for January; retail prices index (January); tax and price index (January).

Final results: Alexanders Holdings, Brook Tool Engineering, Renown Inc., Wagon Finance Corporation.

First-half profit of £140m at Telecom

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom has declared a profit of £140m for the six months to last September just a week before a rival telecommunications network headed by Cable & Wireless is expected to be launched.

Cable & Wireless, in a consortium with Barclays Merchant Bank and BP, will be allowed access to international circuits but under conditions agreed with British Telecom. The consortium is expected to have its own earth station satellite link and British Telecom is to play a dominant role in supervising the international circuits.

The package to be presented to the Cable & Wireless consortium, next week, probably by Mr Eric Sharp, cable's chairman, comes after more than three months of negotiations between Cable & Wireless, the Department of Industry and British Telecom.

The 1,300-kilometre C & A network, called Mercury, will be fully operational in about two years. British Telecom has claimed that the network will cream off some of its lucrative business traffic.

The British Telecom profits declared yesterday show a dramatic turnround from the £19m loss in the first half the year before.

"Price increases in November 1980, necessary to enable Telecom to reach the Government's financial targets, and to finance its own investment programme, contributed substantially to the half-year profits," the corporation said.

Sir Grorge Jefferson, chairman, predicted last month that the corporation's profits would rise this year because of higher telephone charges and not through increased efficiency. The corporation has said that the whole of its profits will go to finance expansion and modernization, which will *cost £1,900m.*

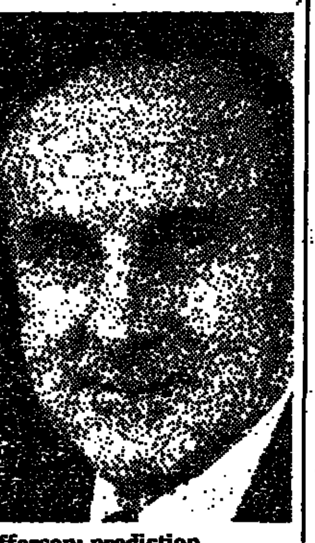
In light of the recent statements by the chairman on inefficiencies, the Telecommunication Users' Association is to seek a freeze on tariffs for the rest of the financial year.

The size of the telephone network increased by 280,000 lines to 18.7 million in the six months to September and the volume of calls was 4 per cent greater than a year ago.

The first-half profits may mean that the corporation will meet the financial targets set by the Government (5 per cent of capital) for the first time in three years. That would require profits of about £300m.

The six months profit declared yesterday of £140m (421m before interest) was on a turnover of £2690m, about £600m more than the previous year.


Sharp: threat


Jefferson: prediction

Nuclear sell-off may raise £61m for State

By Michael Prest

Amersham International, the state-owned radioactive materials company, was formally put up for sale by public subscription yesterday. The Government is expected to net £61m from the offer, and Amersham will gain £5m from an accompanying share issue. The sale is the latest example of the Government's policy of disposing of state *assets to the private sector.* The shares will be quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Under the terms of the offer, for which the Secretary of State for Energy was advised by *N. M. Rothschild* and Amersham by Morgan Grenfell, up to 50 million 25p shares will be sold *at 142p each. Of these* 50 million, 44.9 million are owned by the Secretar of State. Another 5.14 million are being offered at the same price. The offer *capitalizes* Amersham at £71m.

Cazenove & Co, the stockbrokers, placed the issue, which is wholly underwritten, with several hundred institutional investors. Part of the attraction was a forecast that pretax profits for the year to the end of March 1982 will be not less than £8.3m. On this assumption the directors propose a final dividend of 3p gross, bringing full dividends for the year to 5p gross.

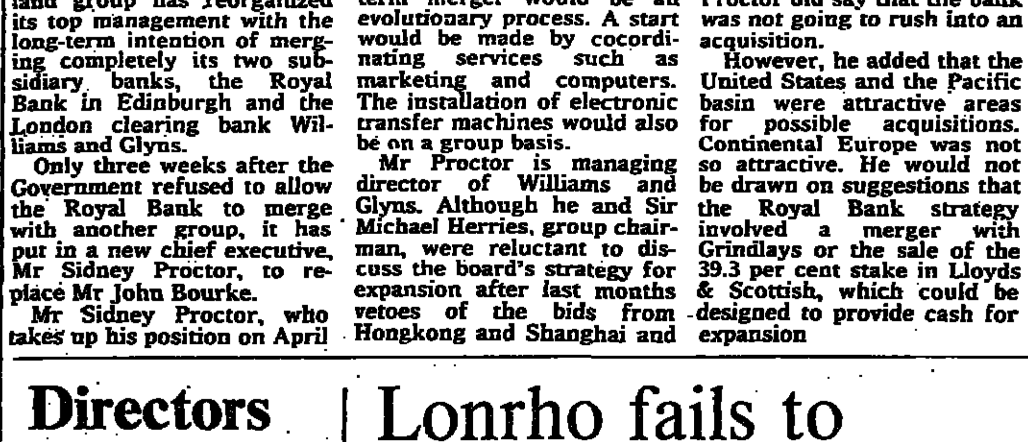
After reaching a peak of £6.66m in 1978 Amersham's profits declined to £4.08m last year. But Dr Stewart Burgess, the company's managing director and chief executive, said results had been adversely affected by the strength of sterling.

The company, which is based at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, specializes in making radioative isotopes for industry and medicine. Of last year's £48.5m turnover, 49 per cent was in medical products, 34 per cent research products, and the remainder industrial.

North America is the company's biggest market, accounting for 27 per cent of turnover, while Britain took 17 per cent. Turnover is rising at about 20 per cent compound a year.

The company's articles of association prevent a shareholder from holding more than 15 per cent of the equity. The Government will hold a £1 special rights preference share, the rights of which make the Secretary of State's consent necessary before the 15 per cent rule can be changed. The special share is redeemable from 1988.


Royal Bank chiefs: Sir Michael Herries, group chairman, flanked by Mr John Burke (left) and new chief executive Mr Sidney Procter



Shake-up at Royal Bank of Scotland

By Kevin Page

The Royal Bank of Scotland group has reorganized its top management with the long-term intention of merging completely its two subsidiary banks, the Royal Bank in Edinburgh and the London clearing bank Williams and Glyns.

Only three weeks after the Government refused to allow the Royal Bank to merge with another group, it has put in a new chief executive, Mr Sidney Proctor, to replace Mr John Bourke.

Mr Sidney Proctor, who takes up his position on April 1, said yesterday the long-term merger would be an evolutionary process. A start would be made by cocordinating services such as marketing and computers. The installation of electronic transfer machines would also be on a group basis.

Mr Proctor is managing director of Williams and Glyns. Although he and Sir Michael Herries, group chairman, were reluctant to discuss the board's strategy for expansion after last months vetoes of the bids from Hongkong and Shanghai and Standard Chartered, Mr Proctor did say that the bank *was not going to rush into an* acquisition.

However, he added that the United States and the Pacific basin were attractive areas for possible acquisitions. Continental Europe was not so attractive. He would not be drawn on suggestions that the Royal Bank strategy involved a merger with Grindlays or the sale of the 39.3 per cent stake in Lloyds & Scottish, which could be designed to provide cash for expansion

Mr Proctors appointment will refuel speculation that Williams and Glyns will become the driving force behind the group. It provided more than half of last year's pretax profit of £107m and 20 per cent of the Scottish bank's deposits are held in London. Mr Proctor said yesterday he favoured Royal Bank opening up more branches in England.

The problem now is to find a successor to Sir *Michael* Herries who retires next year.

Directors attack new group

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

City institutions including the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange have joined with the Confederation of British Industry to sponsor a scheme to promote the appointment of non-executive directors on company boards.

A new organization, Promotion of Non-Executive Directors (PRO NED), has been formed and financed by the sponsors and eill operate *under a panel chaired by* Sir Maurice Laing, chairman of the John Laing construction group.

But the formation of PRO NED came under fierce attack yesterday from the Institute of Directors, whose director general, Mr Walter Goldsmith, claimed that the IoD had been deliberately excluded from the panel.

Mr Goldsmith said that PRO NED was a direct attack on the existence and role of the IoD which was "the principal body concerned with recommending appropriate board structures." The IoD was astonished, he said, that the British Institute of Management, which was primarily concerned with management matters, should be added to the list of sponsors while the IoD was not.

Sir Maurice, who criticized Mr Goldsmith's "slightly extreme" words, said that the *IoD was a commercial organi*zation and it was thought it should not be associated directly with PRO NED.

The new body, whose director is Mr Jonathan Charkham, a former undersecretary *responsible for the* Government's public appointment unit, aims to help companies who wish to appoint non-executive directors and to find suitable candidates.

Although non-executive directors often are in the majority on the boards of American public companies, in the United Kingdom they are in the minority but on the increase. The proportion of companies listed in *The Times* 1,000 employing between three and five non-executive board members rose from 26 to 38 per cent between 1976 and 1979.

Business Editor, page 17

Lonrho fails to increase dividend

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho, at present studying proposals to rescue Sir Freddie Laker, has failed to increase its dividend payments for the first time.

On pre-tax profits barely changed at £120m — which includes absorbing a £26m loss from its steel making group Hadfields — the group has maintained the total divident payment to shareholders at a gross 14.285p.

But the profits for the year to the end of last September, made on a turnover up from *£2,100m to £2,456m* were beter than the City expected after a setback at the half way stage.

Instead, the group, which earns the bulk of its profit from mining and refining, maintained the final and paid a special interim dividend to keep the total unchanged. The shares rose 3p to 89p.

But the figures reveal that profits from its associate companies, which includes almost a third of the House of Fraser and half of the Princess Property Hotels group, fell from £31.7m to £3m.

Imperial surprise

Imperial Group surprised the stock market yesterday by reporting pre-tax profits which though £21m lower at £106.02m were better than expected.

Recently forecasts had been upgraded from £85m to nearer £100m. Imps shares rose 5½p to 85p compared with 60p in November

Business editor, page 17

SANKEYS FALLS TO RIVALS

By Anthony Hilton

A new force in the do-it-yourself home improvement market was created yesterday when Home Charm, parint of the Texas Homecare stores, paid £14m for the rival chain of Sankeys Homecentre. The combined group will have 56 superstores, and 14 smaller units.

It will be one of the largest specialists in the country.

The selling company, J H Sankey is 60 per cent owned by the National Coal Board;

Mr Manny Fogel, chairman *of Home Charm, refused to* discuss the profit position claiming that he as purchaser, had not been provided with the figures. However, he has borrowed £14m from Barclays Bank for 12 months to finance the purchase.

Howe snubs EEC finance meeting

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Feb 11

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, will miss Monday's meeting of European Community economics and finance ministers here even though the American monetary policy and interest rates are expected to be high on the agenda.

Belgium, as president of the Community, is anxious to press for a coordinated EEC approach towards monetary relations with countries outside the community and the further development of th European Monetary System.

Mr Willy De Clercq, the Belgian finance minister, said today that the EEC is entitled to underline the international consequences of US monetary policies

The minister, who will be chairing the meeting, said he was sorry Sir Geoffrey would be absent. The Chancellor has let it be known that he is too busy and will be represented by Mr Nicholas Ridley, financial secretary to the Treasury.

Mr De Clercq said the Community should press the United States to cooperate in monetary affairs. Among

☐ The call for a stronger EMS was echoed by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the senior British member of the EEC Commission, speaking at Lancaster University.

Pools patriarch retires for second time

Last fixture for Sir John Moores

By Margareta Pagano

Sir John Moores resigned yesterday for the second time as head of the Littlewoods football pools, mail order and stores empire he founded 59 years ago. At the grand age of 86 Sir John says this time his retirement is for good.

He announced his decision yesterday to end mounting speculation about how long he intended to stay. His successor is Mr John Clement, aged 49, chairman and chief executive of Unigate, the foods and dairy business. He was brought on to the board as a non-executive director at the end of last year and will be non-executive chairman.

Sir John first stepped down as chairman five years ago and was replaced by his son, Mr Peter Moores, aged 49, a director of Singer & Friedlander, the merchant bank, who had been on the Littlewoods board since 1965. But the father took over again in 1980.

The first move to loosen the family structure of what is probably Europe's largest privately run business was *made in August last* year with the non-executive appointment of Mr Michael Julien, a director of BICC. Mr Philip Carter is Littlewood's managing director.

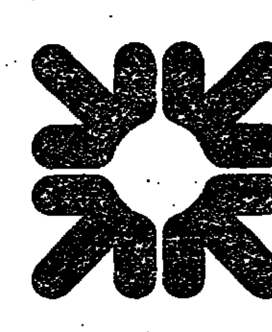
Mr Clement will have the difficult job of liasing between the group's executives and the family interests.

But Sir John is still expected to visit the Liverpool offices at least three days a week and will remain on the board and retain his office.

Sir John, born in Eccles, *Lancashire, left school* at 14 and began his first football pool in 1923 in Liverpool. His winning dividend was £2.60.

Over the years Sir John built up the group which expanded first into the mail order business and then into stores, run on the philosophy of maximizing self financing. By 1976 Littlewoods was in the ranks of the top dozen European trading organizations

The 1975 accounts, exclusing football pools, showed *turnover of £468m and* was then well ahead of British Home Stores. In 1981 Littlewoods reported a profits collapse to £11.5m, compared with £41.7m in 1979, on sales of £1.063m. In the United Kingdom the group has 31,242 staff.


Sir John: 'This time it's for good'

Gloomy news in engineering . . . Buzby bonds set to go

First-half fall at Dowty hits sector

Dowty Group's half year figures caused more than some consternation yesterday. Expectations had been for between £17m and £19m but in the event the figure was £15.7m against pretax last time of £19.15m (Sally White writes). Because of Dowty's wide spread of engineering activities from aerospace, to mining machinery and hydraulic systems, the news of pressure on margins cast gloom over the sector.

Earnings per share are down to 5.5p from 7p.

Market reports indicate that some stock was sold, but the management still has a good following. As the share price, at 116p (down 8p), is half the recent high, the instant view was that there was little point in selling now.

Prospects for the full year pretax are now much the same as last year's. Performance is likely to continue to remain flat until the economy in Britain, and the world at large, picks up.

Six months ago the company indicated trading would be more buoyant than has in fact been the case. The reasons are all too obvious. The Tornado programme has been cut back by about 25 per cent, the National Coal Board has been giving only a low level of orders, and civil aviation has suffered a dramatic downturn.



The Tornado: cutbacks have depressed Dowty profits.

Dowty is financing a large new product development programme but it says that the new business thus generated is taking longer than expected to reach acceptable levels of profit. It also suffered from a long period of industrial action over the 39 hour week which ended in a strike, but managed to keep sales at reasonable levels nevertheless. Margins were however squeezed in the aerospace and electronics divisions.

Mining saw improved margins and orders for mining machinery in the United States held up well. There was also a slight upturn on the railway side, but railway marshalling equipment is not going to add millions to profits in a hurry.

Overseas and export sales are up, but there was a corresponding fall in the home market.

Analysts had become more bearish of Dowty recently because the news of cuts in government spending on defence was not encouraging for defence equipment manufacturers, and a picture of gloom has unfolded for aerospace.

Some are now casting doubtful eyes at Smiths Industries. In the mining machinery sector, it is felt that the share price of Dobson Park could turn round more quickly as the group does seem to have excellent relations with the coal board.

£150m issue approved

Investors with jaded palates have a treat in prospect, now that the Buzby bond — with a return linked to British Telecom's profits — is about to be given the green light by the Government (Frances Williams writes).

Though the precise terms of the £150m issue will not be decided until nearer launch-time in the autumn, when market conditions can be assessed more accurately, the Treasury appears to accept that a return of 4 to 5 per cent above the yield on comparable gilt-edged stock may be necessary to bring in investors.

Until recently this extra cost was a big stumbling block holding up Treasury agreement to the issue — but it is now persuaded that borrowing by British Telecom in the private capital market could exercise a useful extra discipline on its performance and efficiency.

The other big wrangle was over BT's freedom to raise prices and thus to make monopoly profits, which would benefit bondholders at the expense of the general public.

This has been resolved most ingeniously. The bond's prospectus will say that BT has the discretion to raise prices each year by up to the rate of inflation minus X. The size of X is still being haggled over, with BT hoping for nearer one and the Government for nearer five, but the two sides are apparently close to agreement.

The Government is also likely to reinforce this discipline by renewing performance targets for BT. The existing target calls on the industry to reduce real unit costs by 5 per cent a year, which it has singally failed to do.

How much will BT get out of all this? It has failed to get Treasury agreement to the notion that private borrowings should be entirely outside the constraints of Government-imposed borrowing limits.

But the Treasury is prepared to make a partial accommodation, by increasing the 1982-83 limit of £340m perhaps by a further £100m, two-thirds of the amount of the bond.

Unitech looks upwards

Unitech has been one of the stock market'sfavoured stocks. As a leading microchip manufacturer and distributor it has offered both growth and high technology - not to be found all that frequently in this country. The rating reflects the weight of money that has tried to get into the shares. (Drew Johnston writes).

After a rather dismal performance, reflecting the recession, it now seems set to benefit from an upturn in the British components market. That is welcome news - the last set of profits saw drop from £2.39m to £1.47m.

It has not yet benefitted from the upturn because around half it sales are made in still depressed West Germany, the biggest electronic components market in Europe.

Activity at Diploma, a comparable business which shares Unitech's exposure to high technology active components like semiconductors amd microprocessors, is brisk because Diploma does not trade in the German market.

Unitech's recent share price rise — yesterday it rose 2p to 245p per ordinary share — bolsters the opinion that the share is fully valued with a price/earnings ratio of 24 and a dividend around 4 per cent. One market view yesterday was that shares bought in the past couple of months could be worth a lot of money it two or three years. Many investors are not prepared to wait that long, of course, but the stock is said to be at the bottom of the cycle, and the company could be expected to come up with another rights issue before the end of the year. Estimates of profit for the year to May are around £3.75m.

This divides the year between profits of £1.47m in the first half and £2.28m in the second half.

Estimates for 1983 assume recovery in the computer industry, and place profits around £5.3m, with a price-earnings ratio down to 17 and dividend yield at 5 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL



TURKEY

The Turkish Government is optimistic for a deal with international commercial banks for another rescheduling of a sizeable portion of its debts, to be signed in London as early as next month. The deal involves a total of $3,200m (£1,720m), already rescheduled once in 1979. Only three of 250 banks are reported to be opposed to a fresh rescheduling.

● Turkey is to start negotiations with the west German company Kraftwerk Union for the purchase of two 400-megawatt nuclear power plants.

UNITED STATES

United States retail sales fell $941m or 1.1 per cent in January to a seasonally adjusted $86,100m. December sales fell $162m or 0.2 per cent to $87,000. Sales in December were originally reported as rising 0.4 per cent.

January sales were 0.8 per cent higher than in January, 1981.

S AFRICA

A 10 per cent import surcharge and an increase from 4 to 5 per cent in the general sales tax was announced yesterday by Mr Owen Horwood, the Soth African Finance Minister, when he presented a mini-budget to Parliament, a month before the main budget. He said the measures were necessary by short term difficulties caused by economic developments abroad and the falling price of gold.

FRANCE

Consumer price growth in the western industrialized nations was steady in December at a 0.5 per cent monthly rate, unchanged from November and down from October's 0.6 per cent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in Paris.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union aims to have 12,000 industrial robots in action by the end of 1985. Meanwhile scientists are hoping to develop 50 new models in the next few years.

Yugoslav shipyards have received orders worth $500m (£27m) from the Soviet Union. During 1984 and 1985 they will supply the Soviet Union with 15 tankers, 3 floating cranes and 10 passenger vessels.

AUSTRALIA

Unemployment in Australia increased to 6.4 per cent of the labour force in January, up 4.7 per cent from December but 1.5 per cent below January last year, the Statistics Bureau reported.

● Australia's balance of payments showed a $A407m (£239) deficit in January, against a surplus of $A180m in December, the first surplus since June 1981.

MINING SUPPLIES

Scott buy puts group into loss

The wildly fluctuating performances at Mining Supplies do not appear to have been helped by the inclusion of Laurence Scott.

Figures for the six months to October 31, reveal the group plunging from a profit of £2.37m into a loss of £677,000, despite a big increase in turnover from £14 1m to £29.3m since the inclusion of Scott.

Once again shareholders have been asked to forgo the interim dividend although they were paid 2.85p gross for last year as a whole.

The performance of Mining Supplies itself is described as reasonble by the company when taken against the current background of continued low demand and rising costs.

A profit of £548,000 has been recorded despite turnover falling from the previous year's level of £14.1m to £10.6m. The order book continues to look healthy with a majority of long term, high value orders which should show through in the second half.

However, the entire effort appears to have been nullified by the increased losses from Scott amounting to about £1.2m on a turnover of £18.6m.

Steps are being taken to reduce the losses and further rationalization has been undertaken in an attempt to reduce the heavy bank borrowings. The board is looking forward to some improvement in the second half. Whether or not it will be enough to eradicate the losses of the first half appears doubtful. Closure costs for the group amounted to £496,000. Included in the figures are a surplus of £49,000 stemming from the sale of its Agovox subsidiary.

But Mr Arthur Snipe, chairman, ramains confident of Scott's future. New business had been achieved by the acquisition in the export and electronic systems markets, he said.

CHRISTIE–TYLER

More losses

Christie-Tyler, Britain's largest upholstered furniture maker, has plunged deeper into loss in the first 6 months of the year to October. Only last month the group's 2,000 employees at its 17 factories in South Wales agreed to take 10 per cent pay cuts to save jobs.

As expected the group is still trading at a loss, but due to the severity of trading during its normal peak autumn selling period, the loss is worse than forecast.

A pretax loss of £739,000 compared with losses of £445,000 last time on sales which rose marginally by £2m to £35.5m. The half-stage dividend has been passed after last year's 1.42p gross payment and the group's shares fell 1p to 35p.

In January the workforce agreed to the cuts of a £5.50 increase settled nationally with their union, the Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union, and to take a 10 per cent reduction in bonus payments. The senior executives also took salary cuts.

At the end of last year Christie returned to small profits of £567,000 — compared with £2m earned in 1980 — after the first half of losses.

Mr George Williams, chairman, warned them that prospects looked bleak until 1982. Yesterday he reiterated that recent measures to restore profitability should be effective by 1982 to 1983. But a return to former profit levels is not expected until 1984.

The second half's trading was also hit during the January sales period by the bout of exceptional weather. Christie is still one of the better performers in the furniture sector which has been beleagured by the squeeze on consumer demand and imports and a loss for this year is more than likely.

At a trading level losses were £611,000 against £183,000 but after interest charges, well down at £128,000 compared with £262,000, the loss after tax is £739,000. In the previous period profits of £736,000 were obtained after a deferred tax release of £950,000. The loss per share comes out at 7.7p against earnings of 7.6p.

Mr George Williams, chairman of Christie-Tyler



Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Aero & Gen (I)	2.77(3 38)	0 14(0 35)	1 78(5 46)	—(—)	—	—(3.5)
Assor Sprayers (F)	6 79(6 79)	0 22(0 42)	2 02(4 67)	0 7(0.7)	—	1.2(1.2)
Baker Perkins (I)	61 2(52 5)	0 2b(1 8b)	4 1b(5 7b)	2.1(2 1)	8/2	—(5 1)
Bishop's (I)	94 13(84)	0 082b(0 412)	- ( )	1(2)	23/1	—(4 0)
Belgrave (I)	1 46(2 01)	0 1b(0 006b)	3 8b(2.7b)	—(—)	—	—(—)
John Booth (I)	3.3(5.5)	0 004(0 034)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(1.0)
Eldridge, Pope (F)	16 9(15 4)	1 76(1.57)	—(—)	5 5(—)	—	9.5(8 75)
Johnson & F. Brown (F)	210(289 4)	2 74b(5 58)	3 6b(3.0)	0 001(—)	31/12	0 001(1.3)
Helical Bar (I)	3 7(5 15)	0 014(0 15)	0 2(2 5)	—(1 0)	—	—(2.75)
Hunslet (F)	14 38(10 47)	2 67(2 01)	107 5(75 6)	7.5(5 6)	—	7 5(5 6)
Nth Brit Steel (F)	13 64(11.74)	0.59(0 29)	10.7(4 6)	1 4(1 3)	1/3	2.2(2 02)
Phoenix Timber (I)	19 6(18.75)	0 29b(0 44b)	10b(12.5b)	—(1.0)	—	—(1 0)
Richards (F)	9 85(11 2)	0 009(0 25)	2.56(0.99)	1.1(1.1)	8/3	1.4(1.4)
Scott's Restaurant (I)	1.27(1 099)	0 012(0 029)	4 9(5 3)	—(—)	—	—(1 76a)
Spong (I)	0 53(1 07)	0 047b(0 35b)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
John Swan (I)	0 46(0 39)	0 14(0 12)	10 6(8 9)	—(—)	—	—(7.42)
Utd Spring (F)	19 8(26 12)	0 14b(1 34)	0 65(14 6)	0.5(1.1)	—	0.5(2.04)
Whittington Ests (I)	0 173(2 25)	0 06b(0 092)	0.45b(0 81)	—(0.5)	—	—(0.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a = Adjusted for script issue, b = Loss.

GEORGE DEW

USM move

George Dew, the civil engineering and industrial builders from Oldham, confirmed that it will apply for a listing on the Unlisted Securities Market next month.

The group has beaten its own forecast of £3.1m pretax profits which it made last September when it raised £7.75m to but itself out from Royal Volker Stevin, its Dutch parent group. In the event it made pretax profits of £3.24m in the year to November. Past tax profits since the budget are £307,000 of which £272,000 will go to pay a dividend of 3.4p per share.

The new company is owned by the executive directors and senior management who between them hold 5 per cent of the equity.

Minster Assets holds 20 per cent and both groups of shareholders have agreed to retain their stakes for two years. Dew, which is also involved in landkeeping and stonemasons contracting was listed on the Stock Exchange before being bought by RVS in an agreed bid in 1978.

ROBERT M DOUGLAS

Hopeful signs

There are encouraging signs with an increased workload at Robert M. Douglas Holdings, the Birmingham civil engineering and contracting group, despite disappointing half-time results.

Pretax profits for the six months to September fell to £747,000 compared with £1.12m last time. Sales in the period rose by £1m to £53.6m. The half-time dividend gross is 1.07p against 1.57p last time on the capital. The board expects to pay a total net dividend for the year of 3.5p but the shares yesterday dipped 4p to 79p.

Mr John Douglas, chairman, says the group entered the second half with a substantially increased work load in construction and specialist subcontracting. But although most contracts have been taken at squeezed profit margins, indications are encouraging.

Earnings during the period have been hit by the depressed demand for goods and services supplied by the group's construction equipment division and in plant hire. Overseas companies in the division fared better and should continue to improve.

Recent rationalization in its specialist construction concerns has not yet materialized and they operated at a loss. Profits in the construction division improved over the correspondingperiod although large loss provision have been made on tw public sector contracts fo R. M. Douglas. Mr Douglas says most of these provisions will be recoverable before the final accounts. Last year the group made £3.05m.

Interest received in the period rose to £324,000 against £91,000 and depreciation charged was up at £1.6m against £1.4m. Earnings per share are depressed at 5p compared to 8p.

NORFOLK CAPITAL

Hotels hopeful

Norfolk Capital Group, the hotels and restaurant business headed by Sir Maxwell Joseph, yesterday announced a loss of £29,000 for the year to September. The profit last year was £337,000. Turnover was down to £8.34m from £9.14m, and earnings per share fell to 0.15p from 1.26p last time.

The company blames severe price competition in the hotel industry for the downturn. It says a further reduction in overheads to stem the losses will impair the service it offers to its customers.

In an effort to restore profits, Norfolk has merged its provincial office at Bath with its London head office.

The net asset value for the year fell from 69.6p to 45.1p. This resulted from revaluation of fixed assets in the year in order to give a fair representation of the current position in the balance sheet.

The prevailing depressed market for certain of the group's hotels is expected to pick up with a recovery in occupancy levels in due course, it says.

Despite the poor results, a dividend of 0.7p gross per ordinary share has been declared. This compares with last year's payout of 1.7p gross.

HAT GROUP

Tighe takeover

HAT Group of Bristol is to take over Jack Tighe, a privately owned industrial and commercial painting contractor, in a cash and share deal worth £9.

More than half the turnover of Tighe comes from heavy industrial, petrochemical and North Sea oil related contracts, the balance coming from commercial, domestic and maintenance painting.

One of the main reasons HAT made the acquisition was that the geographical areas covered by the two groups complemented each other. Tighe is stronger in the North-east and East Anglia and HAT is based in the West and South.

HAT will enter the growing area of petrochemical installation and offshore development painting contracts through the acquisition. Also, Tighe has one of the most comprehensive grit and blasting services in Britain.

HAT will initally pay £8.5m in cash and issue 700,000 ordinary shares, but there is provision for an additional consideration should Tighe's profits exceed £1.8m in each of the two years ending February 1983 and 1984. Tighe will repay part of the price should profits fall short of this figure.

Mr David Telling, HAT Group chief executive, said the cost of the acquisition would be met from the group's own resources, which included the proceeds of last August's £7.35m rights issue. HAT would not need to increase its borrowing.

In the year to February 1981 HAT made a pre-tax profit of £4.86m, 20 per cent higher than the previous year: The dividend for the year went up by 25 per cent to 3.6p per share.

Mr Alfred Telling, chairman, predicted a modest improvement this and at the half-way stage to August taxable profits were up from £2.14m to £2.39m, on turnover of £42m against £39.5m. The dividend was raised from 1.8p to 2p per share.

Under the terms of the deal Mr Jack Tighe will continue to head the group which will retain its own management. HAT Group shareholders will vote on the acquisition at a general meeting on March 1.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of [illegible]

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
123	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	123	—	10.0	8.1	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6 7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4 3	9 8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	204	—	9.7	4.8	9.9	12.1
104	77	Deborah Services	77	—	6 0	7.8	3.8	7.2
130	97	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	4 9	11.7	24.1
80	39	Frederick Parker	80	—	1.7	2.1	34.8	—
78	46	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7 3	7 6	6.9	10.4
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15 7	15.0	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	94	—	7 0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8 7	7 8	8.2	10.3
334	250	Robert Jenkins	254	—	31.3	12.3	3.5	9.0
59	51	Scruttons "A"	56	—	5.3	9.5	8 6	8.0
222	164	Torday & Carlisle	164	—	10.7	6.5	5.3	9.8
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	—	15 0	19 7	—	—
44	27	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3 0	11.1	4.8	8.2
103	75	Walter Alexander	75	—	6.4	8 5	4 9	8.7
263	212	W S Yeates	223	—	13 1	5 9	4.2	8.6

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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PEOPLE

Royle road from recession?

Gaity grappled with gloom at yesterday's annual thrash of Royle Group, which since 1833 has become a proud name in old master prints, letterpress, stationery, greeting cards; and the merger documents, prospectuses and annual reports that line a City wallets when business is good. Yesterday Royle used its party to sing the praises of its new offshoot, Royle Computer-setting, to give the City clients a faster service. For a time it will, however, be keeping the hot metal warm. Naturally I wish them well, and they will need luck because every printer of City stuff is crying out for custom and Peter Royle, chairman, spoke from the heart when he told his guests: "We shall be looking to you for more fodder!" Royle as a group is breaking even, which must be a relief to its 600 workers, which makes the group Hackney's largest single employer. Old Eric Royle, in his seventies, actually heads the business, but young Peter, 47, minds the shop. Time will tell whether these working Royles — eight out of a 10 strong board — still know the recipe for success. Perhaps St Valentine's Day will turn out nice for them — and perhaps not.

Dustbin full of truth

I'm always looking for truth about mankind and its creations, says William Rathje, a professor of garbology, with a Ph.D in anthropology.

Rathje and his team search the garbage dumps of the United States, particularly "common household garbage", which he has been looking through for the past 11 years.

His most recent project has been a survey of beer swilling in which 85 per cent of the people when interviewed said they did not drink beer.

"So we looked through their garbage", says Rathje. "We found 25 per cent of the households indeed offered no evidence of beer drinking; 25 drank up to seven tins of beer in one week, and in the rest there was evidence of between seven tins and a case of beer a week."

Rathje, who works at a "garbage pavilion" in Tucson, hopes to start a museum of garbology.



Roz Hanby

The Concorde story is not all disaster, as Roz Hanby will vouch. Miss Hanby, the Concorde stewardess whose face has featured on British Airways posters in 80 countries over the last seven years, is off to a new career in television. She will leave the airline this Spring, having signed with agent Peter Charlesworth in the hope of work as programme presenter and "television personality.

Roz says, "I've already had two firm TV offers." She really was a stewardess, just like on the Fly the Flag adverts, having flown Concorde VC10's and 707's, although these days she's more likely to be seen on planes as a passenger going to BA promotional, and now self-promotional, trips.



"That? Oh, that means Buckton Rules — OK?"

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr E. J. Harris has been appointed to the board of Brush Electrical Machines. Mr G. L. Kline has been appointed director and secretary of Westcode Inc, USA. Mr J. B. Malloch has been appointed to the board of Crompton Lighting. Mr C. M. Ryland has been appointed assistant managing director of Hawker Pacific, Australia. All companies are members of the Hawker Siddeley Group.

Philip Robinson assesses the proposed rescue attempt for Laker's Skytrain service

'Tiny' Rowland: a friend in need for Sir Freddie?



Capitalist buccaneers Sir Freddie Laker and Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, friends for 25 years and now potential partners in a venture to rescue part of Laker Airways

The bankers lost patience; Mrs Thatcher refused help, but Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the man once described by former Prime Minister Ted Heath as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism", has prepared a plan to save Sir Freddie Laker, for whom even the poorest readily gave £1.

But behind the new deal — which could make two buccaneering entrepreneurs with a 25-year friendship, into fellow directors of a new company — Mr Rowland could well have his eye on gaining sufficient public and Establishment support to get control of the House of Fraser group and, in particular, Harrods.

Many in the City now take the view that the kudos of being the saviour of Sir Freddie, who is regarded by some to personify the free market spirit, will be sufficient for Mr Rowland, aged 64, to become accepted by a British establishment which has constantly rejected him.

It was this rejection that stopped him gaining control of the 122-store House of Fraser group three months ago when the Monopolies Commission decided by a five-to-one vote that a takeover by his international trading company, Lonrho, would be against the public interest.

The Commission concluded: "We consider that there is a very real and substantial risk that the efficiency of House of Fraser would deteriorate seriously as a result of the merger and that it would be detrimental to the public interest and that it would be exposed by the merger to such a risk".

Mr Rowland immediately attacked the report as disappointing and unfair. He said: "They (the establishment) and the City don't like me and wish I would go away".

In December he agreed with the Department of Trade that subject to not interfering with House of Fraser in the meantime, he could seek approval to bid again.

Lonrho has been working on how to change its business in an attempt to remove Monopolies Commission criticism and is said to be planning to ask if it may try again to bid for Fraser at the end of next month.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, has said: "There was not much criticism of our business in the report and it will not take long to overcome it."

What has pleased Lonrho observers is the way in which Mr Rowland has set about trying to refloat the man who crashed a week ago today with debts of £270m. It is being taken as a measure of his seriousness that his auditors, Peat Marwick Mitchell have been sent in to conduct a viability study of a slimmed down Skytrain. They are due to report within days and Mr Rowland believes that he and Sir Freddie could set up a new company which would possibly be floated on the Stock Exchange allowing the public, which has donated around £3m so far, to buy shares and back the man who pioneered cheap air fares.

What the City sees as crucial in the next few days is whether any part of the old Laker which Mr Rowland is prepared to back will be free of all debt. Mr Rowland has said that he reckons with 10 DC 10s and a staff slimmed down from 2,500 to 1,500, a Rowland-Laker Skytrain could be profitable. That would leave the Laker joint Receiver Mr Bill Mackey with 1 DC 10, three airbuses, three BAC 1-11s and two 707s left to sell for the creditors. He has already raised £4.5m by selling the Laker tour companies. Arrowsmith went to the vodka-making Warrington brewers, Greenall Whitley, for £4m and Laker Travel to the group specializing in package tours for the over-60s, Saga Holidays.

Mr Rowland is known to be an impulsive buyer, sometimes in areas which have become disasters. Brentford Nylons, and steelmaker Dunford and Elliott are now acknowledged by Lonrho directors as far from good buys. But on those occasions, it is understood that there was no accountants' report prepared.

Lonrho's international business spreads through merchanting, hotels and mining in Africa — where the group started as the London Rhodesian Company — through agricultural equipment retailers, to brewing and publishing.

But its involvement in airlines is small and confined to cargo. It started in May 1975 when the group bought Armitage Industrial Holdings for £325,000 worth of shares. Its one asset was a Hawker Siddley 125 aircraft. Three years later it bought 60 per cent of a Gatwick-based cargo airline, Tradewinds, which flies Boeing 707s.

Mr Rowland told shareholders in his last annual report that Tradewinds staggered through the year, against overseas competition which it found difficult to meet on equal terms. "We shall need to find a new formula," he said

The company also has a dealership in Africa for medium range Beechcraft planes, the group also owns a Gulfstream 11 Jet used by Mr Rowland as an office in the sky. Lonrho represents Gulfstream in most African countries.

In the past year Mr Rowland has concentrated on attempting to win control of the House of Fraser, by what critics regarded as a war of attrition.

But he found time to buy *The Observer* after nearly six months of negotiations with the Government which eventually found that ownership by Lonrho's Scottish publishing arm George Outram of the Glasgow Herald, would not constitute a monopoly.

The deal was worth £6m, of which £3m was in cash and the remainder made up of a 20 per cent stake in George Outram, paid to Observer owner, Atlantic Richfield (Arco).

The newspaper deal also brought Mr Rowland new friends in the shape of Arco's president Mr Robert Anderson. More deals with Arco were expected by the City and there is some suggestion that it may be involved in the Laker rescue, although it is unlikely that the Civil Aviation Authority would be allowed to grant licences unless Mr Rowland's plan was an all British affair.

It is estimated that Mr Rowland would have to put up between £50m and £70m for the planes. Lonrho says it has the money. The last balance sheet showed around £139m cash which was partially earmarked for a £200m takeover bid for Fraser.

Yesterday Lonrho surprised the stock market with profits for the year to last September slightly up at £120m when analysts were expecting lower metal prices and continued difficulties of its British industrial divisions to pull profits from £119m down to £105m. The figures disclosed that the group spent £21.5m on the partial closure of Hadfields steel manufacturing facilities.

What is still unclear is whether Mr Rowland is preparing to back Sir Freddie with his own money, or whether it is proposed to use Lonrho's cash to finance the initial rescue.

If he intends to use the company's money, it might well upset the group's major institutional shareholder, Gulf Fisheries which invests the money of the Kuwaiti royal family. They have been unhappy with their investment in Lonrho for some time, and this could now come into sharp focus, particularly as Lonrho this year has failed to increase its dividend payments for the first time in years.

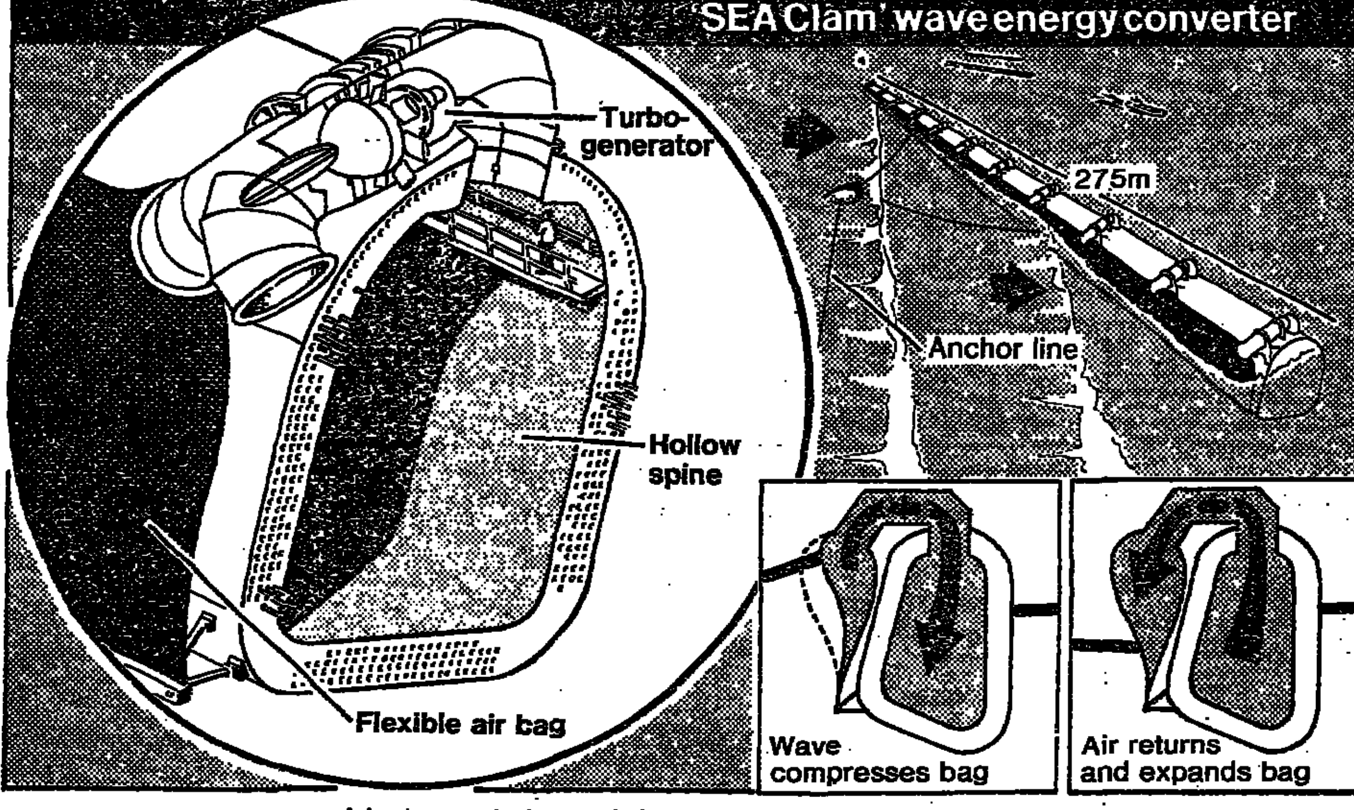
In March 1980, Gulf Fisheries failed to stop Lonrho creating 40 million new shares, a 16 per cent increase in the authorized share capital. That was just after an abortive move by financier Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey to buy the Kuwaiti stake with a view to bidding for the rest of Lonrho.

It was the involvement of Sir Hugh Fraser, then chairman of the House of Fraser, in the move by Mr Lacey which changed Mr Rowland's attitude towards the stores group and set up a series of boardroom clashes and public rows which led to the Lonrho bid for Fraser a year ago.

'The Clam' claims to rule the waves

TECHNOLOGY: ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

By Clive Cookson



A front-runner in the race to harness energy created by wave power

The clam claims to have beaten the duck, the cylinder, the bag and three "oscillating water columns" in the race to prove that it can generate electricity from the ocean waves at a price competitive with conventional power stations.

Next month, the Department of Energy's Advisory Council on Research and Development (ACORD) will decide whether the clam team — Lanchester Polytechnic and the Sea Energy Associates (SEA) consortium — should be given the £10m they want to build and test a two-thirds scale prototype of the device.

ACORD is assessing the future of Government support for all alternative energy sources, and some wave enthusiasts fear that the council may decide to phase out support for wave power altogether, concentrating funds on wind and geothermal energy.

But perhaps the most likely outcome is a decision to defer matters for a year or two. In that case, the energy department would continue its policy of distributing about £3m a year to a number of wave research projects, keeping several options open.

The seven British teams working on wave power systems presented the projects to Dr Tony Challis, the energy department's chief scientist, last month. Of course, all were enthusiastic about the long-term promise of their devices, but some were not yet prepared to plunge into building a large-scale prototype. Several of the competing groups argued that the Government should sponsor more research rather than committing itself to a single project that might not be the most appropriate choice in the long run.

The SEA team has calculated that a full-scale array of clams off the Hebrides could generate electricity for the national grid at 5p per kilowatt hour. That is within the cost range of modern coal or oil-fired power stations.

Dr Tony Peatfield, deputy director of the project, said that Rendell Palmer & Tritton, the consulting engineers who are helping the Department of Energy evaluate the seven wave-power proposals, have accepted the 5p per unit estimate for the clam. The figure is derived from the performance of a one-tenth scale model on Loch Ness, supplemented by laboratory tests in wave tanks.

The device no longer looks like a clam because it was redesigned last year without its original "shell", but the group has decided not to change its name. The shell-less clam is now a simple structure: it has a series of flexible air bags mounted along a long hollow spine of reinforced concrete.

The bags are made of tough Kevlar fabric, which the Avon Rubber Company makes for tyres and hovercraft skirts. Passing waves push them in and out, forcing air into and out of the spine through a turbine. The "self-rectifying" turbine, which turns in the same direction whether the air is moving in or out, drives a conventional electric generator.

The previous design had steel flaps — the "shells" — outside the bags to take the full force of the waves. Elimination of the flaps and their hinges has cut the clam's costs by 20 per cent.

So far, the Department of Energy has given the clam little financial support. The project has been funded mainly by the industrial members of Sea Energy Associates — Ready Mixed Concrete, Cawoods and Fairclough Construction. But Dr Peatfield says the companies' financial resources would not stretch to the £10m, five-year investment needed to build the proposed prototype unless they saw a "fairly definite market" for the device.

The SEA consortium has had inquiries from abroad — for example from Barbados and Venezuela — but no foreign country is likely to commit itself to the clam or any other wave energy converter before a prototype has been tested successfully. So it seems that Department of Energy funding will be essential.

A full scale 10 megawatt generating unit would have 10 clam bags attached to a spine 15 metres deep and 275 metres long, moored at an angle to the waves. A 2 gigawatt wave-power station, comparable in output to a large conventional station like Drax B, would require 320 of these devices along 130 kilometers of coastline, and would cost an estimated £3,400m to build.

Only two of the other six projects are serious rivals of the clam for immediate scaling up to a prototype. One is the Lancaster Flexible Bag, being developed by the University of Lancaster and the Hampshire firm Wavepower. The other is the Oscillating Water Column, which the National Engineering Laboratory has been working on since 1974.

The Lancaster bag is similar to the Lanchester clam in general design and also features a series of air bags arranged along a hollow concrete spine. The main difference is that the Lancaster device has ducts to feed the air from all the bags to a large central turbine, while the clam has a small turbine for each bag.

The National Engineering Laboratory's Oscillating Water Column (OWC) is also an air-driven system, though it looks quite different from the clam and the bag. It is a massive concrete structure with an inverted box that traps a volume of air above the surface of the ocean. As waves pass, the water moves up and down like a piston, forcing the air in and out of the box and through a turbine.

The NEL estimates that electricity generated by its OWC would cost between 4p and 6p per unit. The laboratory is hoping that the Energy Department will provide £15m over the next five years to build a full-scale prototype off one of the western islands of Scotland.

"Our device is the most practical at the moment," said Mr George Moody, of the NEL.

The team working on the Lancaster bag seem less agressively competitive than the Lanchester or NEL groups. Professor Michael French, of Lancaster University, who invented the device, warned against the people who "are trying to go too fast, taking the inventions we already have rather than looking around for something better."

And his partner, Mr Jim Platts, of Wavepower Limited, said the energy department would be well advised to pause and assimilate the relative advantages and disadvantages of the different devices, rather than taking an immediate decision which to support. Then a prototype design might be chosen which combined the best features of the various proposals.

Business Editor

Radical changes in prospect

All is still in the melting pot at Imperial Group. Despite a cleaned-up balance sheet and better-than-expected profits for the year to October, there seems little doubt that chairman Geoffrey Kent is poised to add a more radical tinge to the strategic recovery plan formulated since last summer.

So far, head office structure has been rationalized, 1,000 tobacco workers have been made redundant, four Buxted poultry factories closed in addition to a small brewery and a bottling plant in the Courage division, and £100m realised from the sale of the Mollins stake and the BAT interest.

The JB Eastwood poultry group is clearly up for sale just when it is coming into profit. But Mr Kent made it clear yesterday that there are no "constraints on given possibilities." In other words his mind is open to options ranging from a demerger of the Ross foods division perhaps, to a closure of one of the tobacco factories.

Meanwhile a £21m drop in pre-tax profit to £106m for 1981 is due partly to the £20.5m full-year contribution from Howard Johnson, although perhaps a third of this derived from exchange rate gains. Net of financing costs, HoJo brought in only £300,000. Not much of a return on a £280m investment.

The brewing side made £50.7m against £42.4m despite the slump in overall beer consumption, estimated at more than 10 per cent. However Courage's market share is at a 10-year peak. Food contributed a 20 per cent rise at £12.3m masking poultry losses. But tobacco profits slipped 21 per cent at £63.6m reflecting an overall industry decline of 15 per cent over the past year. Another price-cutting war after the expected Budget savagery is likely. Duties in 1981 rose 32 per cent.

The stockmarket was pleased enough at the maintenance of the total dividend at 7.25p which is covered once by retentions. Longer term, Imps problem is how to develop a mix of mature industries like tobacco and brewing, and new, profitable products. Painful decisions lie ahead.

Telecom

Muddled critics

British Telecom is catching flak for its latest half-year figures which show a profit of £140m. This compares with a loss of £19m in the corresponding six months of the previous year and a profit of £181m for 1980-81. The problem is that there is still no agreement about the role of this state-owned industry. Is it to be run as a commercial enterprise, maximizing its profits like any private sector? Or is its approach to be tempered by other, political or social considerations?

Its critics cannot have it both ways. Targets set by the Government dictate that Telecom makes 5 per cent on its capital. But for the last two years the corporation has failed to achieve this target. According to Telecom's chairman, profits this year are the result of tariff increases rather than much-needed efficiency gains.

Criticism of the latest profits is thus missing the mark. It is not the size of the profit which is unsatisfactory, but the way it is being made.

Telecom needs to increase profitability to finance its ambitious investment programme. More than 85 per cent of its investment is generated internally. The Government remains unable to decide how it wants to fund the corporation and is considering the possibility of selling parts of it to the public.

Until these issues are settled and the corporation is given a stable financial framework in which to run its business, it will continue to be subject to muddled and misguided criticism.

Boards

For the boys?

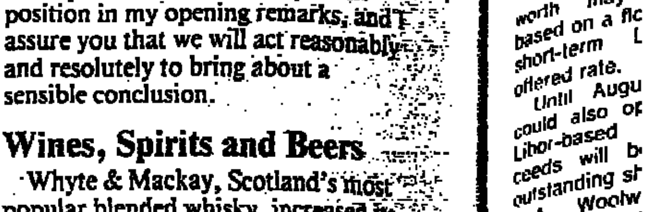
The initiative announced yesterday by the City and industrial establishment to provide the use of non-executive directors is at least excellent in theory. In practice the merits of the appointment will depend on the quality of the man.

If the appointment really has been made to bring in the help of a specialist skill, or to aid in decisions of company strategy, then the contribution to its financial health will be useful. There is always the danger that it will fall in the "jobs for the boys" category.

Most recently there has been an expansion of the use of the non-executive director role in venture capital situations. An increasing amount of institutional money is being placed directly in small companies. The institutions have nominated non-executive directors to keep an eye on their interests, and to provide financial expertise.

One of the acknowledged tasks of the non-executive director is to advise on the structure and level of remuneration of executive directors.

The non-executive director can also usefully be the way in which banks or major investors can bring in experienced businessmen to act as "company doctors" when the full-time executives have been unable to stop a company getting into trouble.



The continuing policy of Lonrho is to build the widest geographical spread of active subsidiaries

R.W. Rowland, Chief Executive

Dear Shareholder,

The continuing policy of Lonrho is to build the widest geographical spread of active subsidiaries, thereby balancing and protecting the interests of the shareholder who has chosen to invest through the Company. Over the last twenty-one years this has brought a thirty-fivefold increase in earnings per share, substantially outpacing inflation.

The balance sheet is healthy and assets employed in the Group have increased by 23 per cent. to £1,045 million.

Total net borrowings, excluding those relating to our confirming business, have remained at 34 per cent. of total assets employed, which is the same as last year. At the year end cash balances were £136 million. Net current assets stood at £143 million. With acquisitions and the growth of existing businesses, we are now employing 150,000 people. Group turnover was £2,500 million, and profit before tax £121 million.



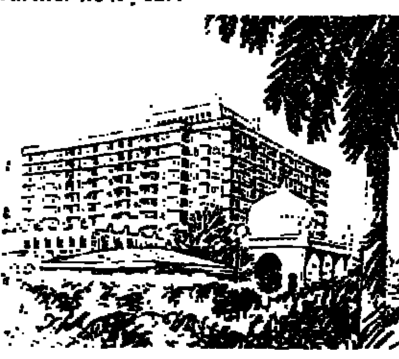
We have made three major purchases since my last Review. In July we bought 50% of Kühne & Nagel, one of the world's biggest cargo, warehousing and forwarding businesses. Towards the close of the year "The Observer", a Sunday newspaper published in London, was acquired by our publishing subsidiary, George Outram and Co., from Atlantic Richfield of California. We also bought out our partner in Princess Properties International, Mr. D. K. Ludwig of New York, and now wholly own the finest resort hotel in the world, the Acapulco Princess, and its sister hotels.

For the first time we have had to bow to the recession of the economy in Britain and curtail operations at the wholly owned steel making subsidiary, Hadfields, after carrying prolonged and heavy trading and extraordinary losses amounting to £26 million. This has, of course, significantly reduced the net profit after tax in the current year, but you will be glad to read later in this Review that Hadfields continues in business as Britain's only independent steel maker to the drop-forging industry, and is now profitable.

Shareholders will have been puzzled at the decision by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission not to recommend that Lonrho's bid for the House of Fraser be allowed to proceed normally. The Commission decided that the bid was, on the whole, not in the public interest, although by a previous decision in 1979 they cleared the way for Lonrho to build up a 30% bid stake in the equity of House of Fraser. On the other hand, the national Press and the financial Press are unanimous in saying that the Report does not present an adequate argument against our making a bid, and that the House of Fraser shareholders should be allowed to take the decision themselves. We are moving to resolve the stated objections of the Commissioners.

Mining

Metal prices were weaker during the year but higher output helped to offset some of the effect on profits. Total Group gold production was increased to 382,000 ounces. A new gold mine was established at Klipwal which will increase our total gold production still further next year.



The Princess Tower, Bahamas

Good progress has been made with construction work at Eastern Gold Holdings, a major new gold mine in partnership with the Anglo American Corporation. A subsidiary holds a 36% interest in this important venture. Production plans have now been revised upwards to an eventual 390,000 ounces of gold annually.

Last year I referred to plans to exploit a second higher-grade platinum reef. Construction of the new plant for treating this ore is nearing completion and a large increase in production of platinum group metals above the current level of 134,000 ounces is consequently expected from March 1982. Arrangements for refining and selling the additional platinum group metals are largely complete.

Our collieries increased sales by 14% to new record levels of 3 million tonnes of bituminous coal and 602,000 tonnes of anthracite. Construction work on our new anthracite mine has made good progress and output of 600,000 tonnes is projected.

We continue to search for new mining properties. Prospecting has been directed toward precious metals, coal, diamonds and industrial minerals.

Agriculture and Ranching

Due to the strong price of sugar during the early part of the year and an increase in overall production to over 400,000 tonnes from 65,000 acres, the contribution to profits was substantially ahead of last year and an all-time record.

Both our sugar mills in Malaŵi and the large factory in Swaziland were working at full capacity. The new sugar project in Benin, in which we have an equity interest and for which we have the management contract, is well advanced and the factory is now being built. We also own three sugar mills in Mauritius.

The success achieved by our operations in irrigated sugar cane in Africa, and especially in the recent Kenana and Dwangwa projects, is becoming appreciated worldwide and consultancy contracts have been offered to us in several new areas including Brazil.

In Zambia we have one of the largest farming companies in the country, which this year grew and sold many thousands of tons of maize, potatoes, wheat and onions, as well as selling cattle and pigs, and supplying some 7 million eggs for the Lusaka market.

In Kenya we have a fully integrated agricultural operation stemming from wattle and its derivatives of tanning extract, charcoal and wood preservative, together with extensive arable farming and ranching activities. All organic waste, straw, feedlot manure and waste wood are utilised in a successful mushroom farm producing 500 tonnes per annum and calling for advanced biological techniques, including spawn production.



The Sucoma Sugar Mill, Malaŵi

In Zimbabwe we grow coffee, wattle and pines, and run several large herds of beef cattle. The Group's total herd averages 100,000 head, with sales of 20,000 a year.

The Group's tea estates in Malaŵi were affected by poor weather conditions and the final harvest was the lowest for some years at 4 million kilos.

Hotels

1981 represented another excellent year for Princess Properties International, of which Lonrho now owns 100%, having recently acquired the remaining 50% interest.

The Princess Group is pursuing opportunities for worldwide expansion and taking advantage of the excellent reputation it enjoys in the tourist industry.

The new tower addition to the Acapulco Princess will be completed and operational by the late summer of 1982. Additional land has been purchased in Mexico City to complete the hotel and office block site on the magnificent Paseo de la Reforma, and it will represent the most valuable construction site in Mexico.

In the United Kingdom, another poor tourist year has affected the results of our hotels. The modern Birmingham Metropole Hotel achieved a higher profit than forecast, and gained a new record of over six hundred conferences and exhibitions. We are still the foremost Conference and Exhibition Hotel Group in the country, and the continued improvements carried out by our wholly owned builders, Fassnidge Son & Norris, will help to ensure that we retain that position.

The Casino division has grown in the past year under strict management supervision and, when all improvements have been completed, should contribute significantly to your Group's profits.

Motors

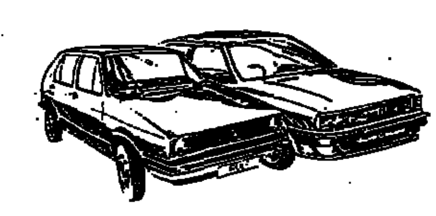
As importer for Volkswagen/Audi motor vehicles, our subsidiary V.A.G (United Kingdom) had a successful year and has surpassed previous figures. It has been a year in which they achieved the highest-ever vehicle sales figure of 83,330 units. With a 5·5% share of the U.K. car market, it became the leading importer of European cars. We are confident that this trend will continue through 1982.

We also own numerous motor retailing outlets in the United Kingdom through which we sold 20,000 vehicles during the year and increased our share of the British Leyland car market to 5·6%.

We are sole distributors in Britain of Deutz tractors, Fahr agricultural machinery and Taarup mowers, which are proving to be most successful.

Jack Barclay, the world's largest distributor of Rolls-Royce and Bentley motor cars, once again made a significant contribution to the results of our motor retailing division. The new Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit, introduced last year, has been well received.

Jack Barclay European has just completed a full year as Volkswagen/Audi dealers. It has made an encouraging contribution to their main business of servicing their customers' Rolls-Royce and Bentley motor cars.



The Volkswagen Golf and Audi Coupe

In East and Central Africa, our motor division suffered from a severe curtailment of import permits due to lack of foreign exchange. In Nigeria we had record sales of 77,500 Yamaha motorcycles and we continued to distribute Mercedes commercial vehicles and Volkswagen motor cars. Overall we sold 216,315 motor vehicles throughout the Group.

Clearing, Forwarding, Warehousing and Cargo

As an international trading company we clear, forward and warehouse on our own behalf. The acquisition of a 50% interest in Kühne & Nagel gives us international capability, with very valuable overseas connections and traditions.



Kühne & Nagel Freight

Kühne & Nagel is both profitable and rich in potential, taking Lonrho into 20 countries where we had previously not been represented.

They have 300 offices worldwide, and almost a century of experience.

John Holt Shipping Services, the leading air cargo handling agents in Nigeria, achieved a record profit increase of 300%.

Aircraft

Our Beechcraft dealership in Africa had a very good year selling 111 aircraft.

Beechcraft aircraft

During the year we secured from Gates a franchise for Learjet. The Group owns or leases a total of 30 aircraft, including a Gulfstream II and 3 Boeing 707's.

Textiles

Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry, Lonrho Textiles has managed to hold its market position and the "Accord" range is now firmly established as a major brand of co-ordinated bed linen. The Brentfords chain of shops, which aims at a mass market, was expanded during the financial year and by the year-end 56 shops were open, with three more near completion.

Our Lancashire based David Whitehead textile operations have been re-organised and continue to trade profitably. The John Barnes division currently exports 50% of its knitted fabric production to the motor trade in Europe.

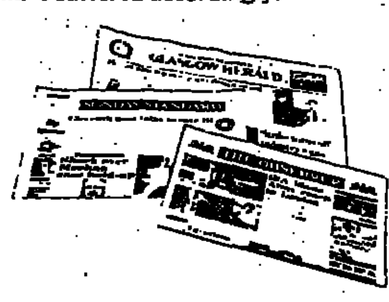
Knitting machine at David Whitehead

Our textile companies in Africa have again had a very successful year. In Malaŵi, David Whitehead increased their production of woven cloth by 17% to 34 million yards, while sales in both the domestic and export markets remained buoyant. An important programme of capital expenditure involving the purchase of over 60 new looms is currently in hand in Zimbabwe.

Printing and Publishing

After consideration by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Outrams acquired "The Observer" newspaper which is one of the oldest and most respected national Sunday newspapers in the United Kingdom. The Observer is a valuable addition to our newspaper interests, which are extensive in Scotland. As a result of this acquisition, we are glad to have the previous owners, Atlantic Richfield of California, as a 20% partner in Outrams.

Outrams, publishers of the "Glasgow Herald" and "Evening Times", had a double success in winning first prize in the 'Newspaper Design Awards' for the best designed morning and evening papers in the United Kingdom. During the year, they also started a new Sunday paper, the "Sunday Standard", the first major newspaper to be launched in Scotland in the past 60 years. The profitability of the newspaper industry has been badly affected by increased newsprint costs and reduced advertising revenues and Outrams have suffered accordingly.

Our provincial newspapers group, Scottish & Universal Newspapers, continue to do well in a difficult market and have launched a number of new free distribution newspapers during the year, bringing the combined circulation to over 578,000 copies a week.

In the United Kingdom our printing companies have continued to invest in new technology for the years ahead.

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Harrisons, printers of postage stamps to many governments, have a new contract with the British Post Office to print substantially all their postage stamps for a further five year term. Harrisons have now been associated with the British Post Office for over half a century.

Royal Wedding stamp

Daniel Greenaway & Sons, financial and security printers, completed in November 1981 its investment in the most advanced computerised phototypesetting system currently available. Our Report and Accounts this year have been produced on the new system, considerably speeding up the time normally taken to prepare and print.

The performance of our printing and newspaper companies in Africa has generally been satisfactory, although Printpak in Kenya has made losses.

Export Confirming and Broking

High interest and wide fluctuations in international exchange rates have affected the performance of the international financing operations of Balfour Williamson, whose profits were slightly down on last year.

John Holt's export confirming with West Africa has improved with turnover increased by 50% to £81 million after several years in the doldrums.

Our cotton broking firm has traded satisfactorily, handling 44,000 tonnes in a subdued market.

Property

With our wholly owned subsidiaries, London City & Westcliff Properties and A.V.P. Properties, Lonrho owns a portfolio of commercial and industrial properties in England and France which has a value of £65 million.

The gross rental income from these properties is in excess of £5 million and has increased by 9% in the year.

Department Stores

We continue to hold 30% of the House of Fraser department store chain, worth £72 million at current share prices. I outlined the present position in my opening remarks, and I assure you that we will act reasonably and resolutely to bring about a sensible conclusion.

Wines, Spirits and Beers

Whyte & Mackay, Scotland's most popular blended whisky, increased its sales by 21% in the United Kingdom. The John Holt Wine group in the United Kingdom had sales of nearly £70 million. Within this group, Ashe and Nephew now operate 313 off-licences, and during the year the subsidiary Jones of Spennymoor began bottling "7-UP" for the Tyne Tees area. The vineyards in the Bordeaux area, Châteaux Rausan-Segla, Smith-Haut-Lafitte, La Garde, de la Tour and Olivier, and our shippers, Louis Eschenauer, are in good heart, and the 1981 vintage will be a good one.

An important occasion in the Bordeaux wine trade is the "Fête de la Fleur" which was for the first time held in the Grâves district and the venue chosen was your own vineyard Château Smith-Haut-Lafitte, a signal honour.

In Malaŵi our breweries produce a traditional African beer which is low in alcohol and high in protein, and sold nearly 13 million gallons. It is planned to build two new breweries to cater for the increasing local demand. The Group also operates a further 17 traditional breweries in partnership with African Governments.

In Nigeria John Holt's Pepsi Cola plant at Kano doubled its profit in its second full year of production at almost half a million cases of Pepsi Cola a month. A second plant came into production during the year at Kaduna.

Our Coca Cola bottling plant in Zambia has had a satisfactory year.

Engineering, Steel and Manufacturing

The trading results of our United Kingdom engineering companies were over-shadowed by the problems at Hadfields in Sheffield. Hadfields are in direct competition with the Government owned British Steel Corporation, which immediately following the steel strike in 1980, supported by Government subsidies, embarked upon a programme of price cutting to win back the market share they had lost.

Proposals for the rationalisation of the engineering steels sector were made by British Steel Corporation in March 1981. However, acceptance of these proposals would have meant the total closure of Hadfields and the loss of 2,600 jobs; proposals which your Board considered cruel. It was therefore decided to start our own re-organisation of the company which was completed in June, and since then Hadfields has been making a contribution to Group profits. The losses which we absorbed before making these cuts were very considerable. We have had no financial or other help from the Government.

The Firsteel Group were profitable in the year, with Lightfoot Refrigeration achieving a fine return.

Demand for domestic and office furniture and stainless steel sinks remained at a low level for most of the year. However, a small but welcome increase was evident in the final quarter and this trend has continued into the current year. Hopkinson, our plumbing factors, continued to expand.

Our engineering and manufacturing companies in Zimbabwe continue to go from strength to strength. W. Dahmer and Zambesi Coachworks are two of the country's leading bus, truck and coach-builders, whilst Crittall-Hope manufacture windows and door frames. In Nigeria we sold 10,000 outboard engines and built 600 glass-fibre workboats.

Pipeline

The Trans-Mozambique pipeline is now ready to operate. During the 1981 dry season, some 80 km of damaged pipe were lifted and repaired or replaced. Negotiations are taking place with the Government of Zimbabwe on the tariff and appropriate revisions of the Concession Agreement and agreement in principle has been reached with the Government of Mozambique.

Conclusion

I know you join the Board in appreciating the hard work and initiative of so very many people who work for Lonrho, and who have built up the strength of the Company to the point where we can yet again be proud in presenting the balance sheet to you. We look forward to next year's problems and successes and we hope you will stay with us as a shareholder!

Yours sincerely,
Tiny Rowland

The seventy-third Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Limited will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Friday, 2 April, 1982, at 12 noon.

YEAR AT A GLANCE	1981	1980
Turnover	£2,456·6m	£2,100·7m
Profit before tax	£120·6m	£119·1m
Profit attributable to Shareholders before extraordinary items	£38·1m	£45·0m
Net assets per share	186p	171p

Balance Sheet at 30 September 1981

	1981 £m	1980 £m
FUNDS EMPLOYED		
Share capital	65·46	65·22
Reserves	422·71	381·44
Equity interest	488·17	446·66
Minority interests		
Princess Properties International*	99·21	65·16
Other minority interests	113·89	86·16
Deferred tax	·75	·53
	702·02	598·51
Loans	342·87	249·80
	1,044·89	848·31
ASSETS EMPLOYED		
Fixed assets	669·48	539·86
Associates	189·09	137·13
Investments	43·38	24·69
Net current assets	142·94	146·63
	1,044·89	848·31

**The minority interest in Princess Properties International was acquired on 2 December 1981 for a purchase consideration of £52·30m, giving a surplus on acquisition of £46·91m which will be credited to reserves.*



Lonrho Limited, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

The text is taken from the Chief Executive's Review contained in the 1981 Report and Accounts which will be published in late-February. Copies will be available from The Secretary, Lonrho Limited, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

CAPITAL MARKETS

F. W. Woolworth has received $75m (£41.6m) three-year term loan from a group of five domestic banks led by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Under the agreement Woolworth may choose interest based on a floating prime rate or short-term London interbank offered rate.

Until August, the company could also opt for longer term Libor-based fixed rates. Proceeds will be used to repay outstanding short-term debt.

A Woolworth spokesman pointed out that the company had reached a loan agreement with the banks. It has not drawn any of the money down, he added.

BASF is planning to raise $165m (£88m) with a dollar-denominated option bond. The terms are not yet clear, but the issue will carry an 11 per cent coupon over six years. Pricing is expected at par.

The bond carries warrants convertible into BASF shares at a price of DM136 compared with yesterday's closing price of DM132.70 in Frankfurt.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires Artisans plans 450m franc (£41.6m) 12-year domestic bond next week, according to primary bond market sources.

The State-guaranteed bond has a coupon of 16.90 per cent and will be priced at par for a gross yield at issue of 16.97 per cent.

Also planned for next week is a 110m franc, 10-year bond for Credit Naval with interest of 17.50 per cent to be priced at par for a gross yield at issue of 17.59 per cent.

Mirralanza, one of the largest Italian makers of soaps, detergents and chemical products, announced it will issue 6,56dm (£2.86m) in convertible bonds.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Daimler Benz' profits last year were similar to 1980, but the group did not specify in a letter to shareholders whether it was referring to the group or parent company. World parent company net profit was DM961m.

Group sales rose from DM31,100m to DM36,600m in 1981.

Daimler said that the 17.9 per cent jump in 1981 group turnover included for the first time revenues from the new subsidiaries, Mercedes Benz España contributed DM500m last year, while Freightliner, Daimler's newly-acquired heavy truck unit, added DM600m to group totals for the August to December period of 1981.

Turnover for the parent, Daimler-Benz Ag, rose 9.9 per cent to DM29,080m in 1981 from DM26,470m in 1980. The company said that the rise came soley from exports, which rose 22.8 per cent to DM15,500m. Domestic sales retreated 1.9 per cent to DM13,500m in 1981.

Exports increased their share of total parent turnover fom 47.7 per cent to 53.3 per cent. The company also said that foreign orders supported a 2.7 per cent rise in Daimler's domestic passenger car production to 440,778 units last year. The company pointed out that passnger car export volume increased by 6.4 per cent to 200,000 units.

Encouraging export results for Daimler passenger cars in 1981 was traced to more competitive prices derived from foreign exchange fluctuations featuring a sharp decline for the mark against the dollar last year.

New registrations of Daimler-Benz cars in West Germany declined slightly from 241,000 to 239,000 in 1981. Daimler traced the fall to less disposable income by consumers and the country's sluggish economy. Daimler noted that domestic demand rose sligthly in the last quarter of 1981, but could not say whether the trend would continue into 1982.

Daimler managed to increase its share of the domestic passenger car market to 10.5 per cent from 10.1 the year before.

Net profits of Wardley, the wholly-owned merchant banking subsidiary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation increased its net profit from $HK181.85m to $HK201.10m (£18.8m). The company's total assets rose to from $HK 10,480m to $HK16,300m.

Dividends totalling $HK135m were paid to the Hongkong Bank, compared with $HK110m in 1980. In December, 1981, the aurthorized and issued capital of Wardley was increased from $HK250m to $HK600m when share were issued adding $HK400m to the company's capital and reserves. Mr R. V. Munden, chairman, said that 1981 was a year of further progress, both locally and overseas.

The corporate finance department had a successful year during which the Hong Kong stock market reached an all-time peak. New issue activity was at a high level, and Wardley solely or jointly managed flotations raising over $HK3,000m. Including the largest new issue ever in Hong Kong.

Reliance Group, Incorporated reported operating income for 1981 of $80.4m (£44.6m) compared with $78.6m in 1980. Operating income for the fourth quarter of 1981 was $35.6m, which included a gain of $23.2m on the sale of a life insurance subsidaiary, compared with $23.1.

Net income in 1981 of $98.5m included net realised gain on investments of $18.1m. In 1980, net income of $92.9m included a net realised gain on investments of $14.3m.

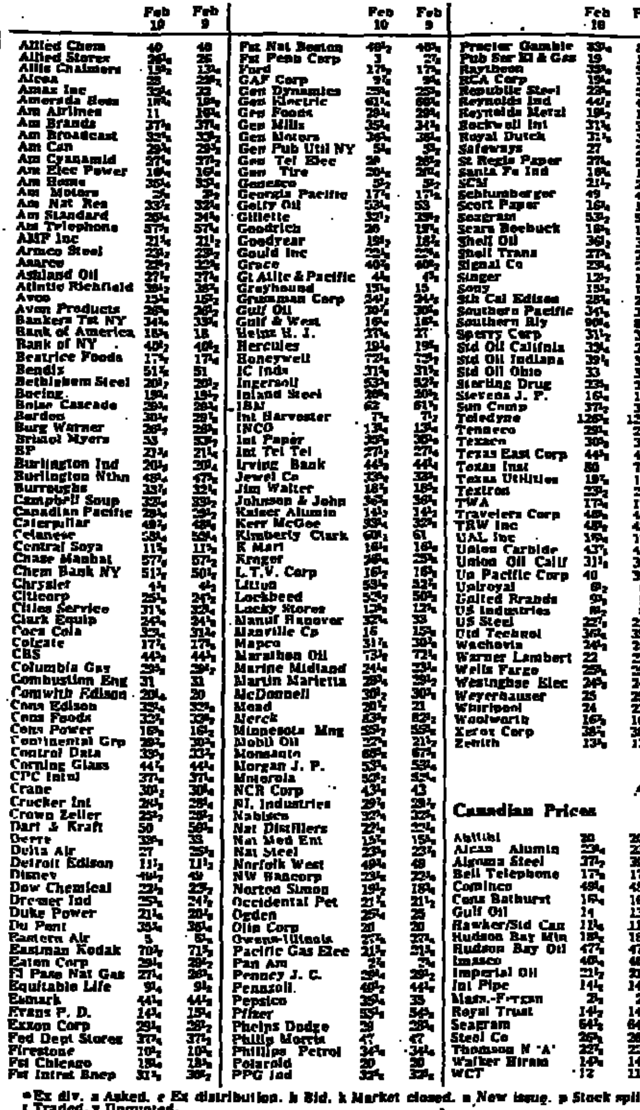
Fourth quarter 1981 net income of $26.6m included a net realised loss on investments of $9.0m. Net income of $20.4m in the fourth quarter of 1980 included a net realised loss on investments of $2.7m.

Schlumberger achieved record revenue and earnings for 1981. Net income was $1,270m compared with $994m in 1980, which included in the fourth quarter an after-tax gain of $69.7m from the sale of common shares of Rowan.

WALL STREET

New York, Feb 11. — Prices opened mixed in active trading today. The Dow Jones was down by 0.10 of a point to 836.56 shortly after the market opened. Advances outnumbered declines, 419-321, among the 1,127 issues on the NYSE tape. Early "big board" volume reached about 2.79m. shares.

Analysts said there could be some carry-over of Wednesday's rally, powered mainly by bargain-hunters and by reassuring words from the Fed chairman, Mr Paul Volcker and Administration economists. Although some rally attempts can be expected, the market basically is on a downward course.



	Feb 10	Feb 9		Feb 10	Feb 9
Allied Chem	40	40	Fst Nat Boston	48½	48⅞
Allied Stores	26¼	26	Fst Penn Corp	3	2⅞
Allis Chalmers	13½	13⅞	Ford	17⅞	17⅛
Alcoa	25	25⅞	GAF Corp	9⅞	9⅝
Amax Inc	22¼	22	Gen Dynamics	25⅞	25⅞
Amerada Hess	18⅝	19⅛	Gen Electric	61⅛	60⅞
Am Airlines	11	10⅞	Gen Foods	29⅛	29⅛
Am Brands	37⅛	37¼	Gen Mills	35⅛	34⅞
Am Broadcast	32⅛	33½	Gen Motors	38⅞	38⅞
Am Can	29¾	29⅞	Gen Pub Util NY	5⅛	5½
Am Cyanamid	27⅛	27½	Gen Tel Elec	29	28½
Am Elec Power	16¼	16⅛	Gen Tire	20⅛	20⅛
Am Home	35⅛	35⅛	Genesco	5½	5½
Am Motors	3⅝	3½	Georgia Pacific	17⅛	17⅛
Am Nat Res	33⅞	32¾	Getty Oil	53⅛	53
Am Standard	26⅛	24⅝	Gillette	32½	32½
Am Telephone	57⅞	57¼	Goodrich	20	19⅛
AMF Inc	21⅛	21½	Goodyear	18½	18⅞
Armco Steel	23½	23⅞	Gould Inc	22⅞	22⅞
Asarco	22⅞	22¾	Grace	40⅞	40⅞
Ashland Oil	27⅛	27⅛	Gt Atlic & Pacific	4⅛	4⅛
Atlntic Richfield	38½	38⅞	Greyhound	15⅛	15
Avon	15¾	15½	Grumman Corp	24½	24⅞
Avon Products	28⅝	28½	Gulf Oil	30⅞	30⅞
Bankers Tst NY	34⅛	33⅝	Gulf & West	16⅛	16⅛
Bank of America	18⅛	18	Heinz H. J.	27⅛	27
Bank of NY	40½	40½	Hercules	19⅛	19⅞
Beatrice Foods	17⅞	17⅞	Honeywell	72⅛	73½
Bendix	51⅜	51	IC Inds	31⅛	31⅛
Bethlehem Steel	20½	20½	Ingersoll	53⅛	52⅞
Boeing	19⅝	19½	Inland Steel	20⅛	20½
Boise Cascade	29⅝	28⅝	IBM	62	61⅞
Borden	30⅛	29⅞	Int Harvester	7⅞	7½
Borg Warner	26½	26⅝	INCO	13⅛	13⅛
Bristol Myers	53	53½	Int Paper	35⅞	35⅛
BP	21⅞	21⅛	Int Tel Tel	27½	27⅛
Burlington Ind	20⅛	20¼	Irving Bank	44⅝	44⅛
Burlington Nthn	48⅝	47⅝	Jewel Co	33⅛	32⅛
Burroughs	33⅞	32⅛	Jim Walter	18⅞	18⅞
Campbell Soup	32⅛	33½	Johnson & John	36⅞	36⅛
Canadian Pacific	28⅝	28½	Kaiser Alumin	14½	14½
Caterpillar	49⅞	48⅝	Kerr McGee	33⅛	32⅞
Celanese	58⅛	58⅛	Kimberly Clark	60½	61
Central Soya	11⅞	11⅞	K Mart	18⅛	18⅛
Chase Manhat	57⅞	57½	Kroger	26⅛	25⅞
Chem Bank NY	51⅞	50⅛	L.T.V. Corp	16½	16⅞
Chrysler	4⅛	4⅛	Litton	53⅞	52⅞
Citicorp	25⅝	24⅞	Lockheed	53½	50⅞
Cities Service	31⅞	32⅛	Lucky Stores	12⅞	12⅞
Clark Equip	24⅛	24⅛	Manuf Hanover	32⅞	33
Coca Cola	32⅞	31⅞	Manville Cp	16	15⅞
Colgate	17⅞	17⅞	Mapco	31⅞	30⅞
CBS	44⅛	44⅛	Marathon Oil	73⅞	72⅛
Columbia Gas	29⅛	29½	Marine Midland	24⅛	23⅛
Combustion Eng	31	31	Martin Marietta	28⅞	29½
Comwlth Edison	20⅛	20	McDonnell	30½	30⅛
Cons Edison	22⅛	22⅛	Mead	20⅞	21
Cons Foods	32⅛	32⅞	Merck	83⅞	82½
Cons Power	16⅛	16½	Minnesota Mng	55½	55⅛
Continental Grp	29⅛	30⅛	Mobil Oil	22⅛	21½
Control Data	33⅛	33⅞	Monsanto	68⅛	67⅞
Corning Glass	44⅛	44⅛	Morgan J. P.	53⅛	53⅛
CPC Intnl	37⅛	37⅛	Motorola	52½	52⅛
Crane	30½	30⅛	NCR Corp	43⅞	43
Crocker Int	29⅛	29⅛	NL Industries	29⅞	29½
Crown Zeller	25½	25⅝	Nabisco	32⅞	32⅞
Dart & Kraft	50	50⅛	Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞
Deere	33⅛	33	Nat Med Ent	15⅞	15⅛
Delta Air	27	25⅝	Nat Steel	23⅞	23⅞
Detroit Edison	11½	11½	Norfolk West	49⅛	49
Disney	49½	49	NW Bancorp	23⅞	22⅞
Dow Chemical	22⅛	22½	Norton Simon	19½	18⅛
Dresser Ind	25⅛	24⅞	Occidental Pet	21⅞	21½
Duke Power	21⅛	20⅛	Ogden	25⅛	25
Du Pont	35⅛	36⅛	Olin Corp	20	20
Eastern Air	5	5⅛	Owens-Illinois	27⅞	27⅛
Eastman Kodak	70⅞	71⅞	Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21⅞
Eaton Corp	29⅛	28½	Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	27⅛	26⅝	Penney J. C.	29⅛	29½
Equitable Life	9⅛	9½	Pennzoil	40½	44⅛
Esmark	44⅛	44⅛	Pepsico	35⅛	35
Evans P. D.	14⅛	15⅛	Pfizer	55⅛	54⅞
Exxon Corp	29⅛	28½	Phelps Dodge	29	28⅛
Fed Dept Stores	37⅞	37⅛	Philip Morris	47	47
Firestone	10½	10⅝	Phillips Petrol	34⅛	34⅛
Fst Chicago	18⅝	18⅝	Polaroid	20	20
Fst Intrst Bncp	31⅞	30½	PPG Ind	32⅛	32⅛

	Feb 10	Feb 9
Procter Gamble	83⅛	83½
Pub Ser El & Gas	19	19
Raytheon	33⅞	33⅛
RCA Corp	19⅛	19
Republic Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	44½	44½
Reynolds Metal	19½	19⅛
Rockwell Int	31⅞	32
Royal Dutch	31⅛	31½
Safeways	27	26⅞
St Regis Paper	27⅛	27⅛
Santa Fe Ind	16⅞	16⅞
SCM	21½	21⅛
Schlumberger	49	48⅞
Scott Paper	16⅛	16½
Seagram	53½	52⅞
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	16⅞
Shell Oil	36½	35⅞
Shell Trans	27⅞	27⅛
Signal Co	23⅞	23
Singer	12½	12⅞
Sony	15⅛	15⅛
Sth Cal Edison	28⅞	29
Southern Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Southern Rly	90⅛	88½
Sperry Corp	31½	31⅞
Std Oil Califnia	33⅛	31⅞
Std Oil Indiana	39⅛	39⅛
Std Oil Ohio	33	31⅛
Sterling Drug	23⅛	23
Stevens J. P.	16⅛	16⅛
Sun Comp	37½	36⅞
Teledyne	126⅛	125½
Tenneco	29⅛	29⅛
Texaco	30⅞	30⅛
Texas East Corp	44⅞	44½
Texas Inst	80	78⅛
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19½
Textron	23½	23½
TWA	17⅛	17⅛
Travelers Corp	48⅛	48⅛
TRW Inc	48⅞	45½
UAL Inc	19⅛	18
Union Carbide	43⅞	43⅞
Union Oil Calif	31⅛	30⅞
Un Pacific Corp	40	39⅛
Uniroyal	6½	6½
United Brands	9⅞	9⅞
US Industries	8½	8⅞
US Steel	22⅞	22⅛
Utd Technol	36⅛	35⅛
Wachovia	24⅛	24⅞
Warner Lambert	22	22⅞
Wells Fargo	25⅞	25⅞
Westinghse Elec	24⅞	24½
Weyerhauser	25	25⅛
Whirlpool	24	23½
Woolworth	16⅞	16⅞
Xerox Corp	38⅞	38⅞
Zenith	13⅞	13⅞

Canadian Prices

	Feb 10	Feb 9
Abitibi	20	20
Alcan Alumin	23⅛	23½
Algoma Steel	37½	38
Bell Telephone	17⅞	17½
Cominco	48⅛	48⅛
Cons Bathurst	16⅛	16⅞
Gulf Oil	14	13⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	11⅛	11⅛
Hudson Bay Mln	18⅞	18½
Hudson Bay Oil	47⅞	47⅞
Imasco	40⅛	40⅛
Imperial Oil	21½	21⅞
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	14½	14½
Seagram	64⅞	64⅛
Steel Co	26⅞	26⅞
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅞
Walker Hiram	14⅛	14⅛
WCT	12	11⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed firmer. — Afternoon — Higher rade cash. £866.50-67.00. three months. £896-96.50 Sales. 13.525 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £864-66.00: three months. £892-94 00: Sales: 25 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash. £865.50-866: threemonths. £894.50-£895.00. Settlement. £866.00. Sales 18.625 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £863.50-864: three moths. £891.50-892. Settlement. £864.00. Sales 75 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin closed easier. — Afternoon. — Standard cash. £8,940-50 a tonne: three months £7,905-15. Sales. 1,805 tonnes. High grade, cash. £8 940-50: three months. £7,905-15. Sales. nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash. £8.970-8.980: three months. £7.960-7.970. Settlement. £8.980. Sales. 1.925 tonnes. High grade. cash £8.970-8.980: three months. £7.960-7.970. Settlement. £8.980. Sales. nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M34.15 a picul.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £335-36.00 per tonne: three months 333.00 £345.50-46. Sales. 5.250 tonnes. Morning —Cash £332 50-333.00: three months £343-345.50 Settlement £333.00. Sales. 5.600 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £459-59.50 per tonne: three months. £464.50-£64.75. Sales. 3,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £460-461.00: three months £464-465. Settlement. £461 00. Sales. 5.750 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £201.00 ($372.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady. but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — 462.45p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 856.00): three months. 477.95p (888.60c): six months. 495.60p (920.70c): one year. 526.95p (988.80c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash. 466.5-67.5p: three months. 482.5-83.0p. Sales. 18 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash. 463-464p: three months. 479-479.5p. Settlement. 464.0p. Sales. 58 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash. £593.50-94.50 per tonne: three months £616,16.50. Sales. 18.400 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £593-£593.50: three months £616.50-616. Settlement. £593.50. Sales. 4.750 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo):—Mch 47.30-47.40: Apl 48.20-48.40: Apl/Jne 40.20-49.30: Jly/Sep 52.70-52.80: Oct/Dec 56.10-56.20: Jan/Mch 59.30-39.50: Apl/Jne 62.40-62.50: Jly/Sep 65.30-65.50: Oct/Dec 68.40-68.50. Sales: 20 at five tonnes and 136 at 15 tonnes. includes 14 kerbs and three options.

NICKEL was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash. £311-25 per tonne: three months. £3155-60. Sales. 150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash. £3095-3105: three months. £3135-3140. Settlement. £3105. Sales. 366 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Mch 13.50-13.51: May 12.68-12.69: Jly 12.19-12.20: Sep 1200-12.05: Nov 1191-1196: Jan 1180-1195: Mch 11.75-13.00. Sales: 5.707 lots including 145 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton) —Mar 1215-1216: May 1172-1173: July 1178-1180: Sept 1187-1189: Dec 1205-1206: Mar 1221-1222: May 1250-1252. Sales 3,163 lots, including 101 options. ICCO prices: daily (Feb 10). 95.66c: indicator price (Feb 11). 5-day average. 95.29c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £168: the "whites" price was £1.00 highert at £179. Futures (£ per tonne): Mar 176.15-176.20: May 178.65-178.75: Aug 181.60-181.70: Oct 184.35-184.40: Jan 185.50-186.00: Mar 189.45-189.50: May 181.50-192.75. Sales: 3.583 lots. ISA prices (Feb 10): daily. 13.01c: 15-day average. 13.23c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne): Feb 138.00-135.00: Apl 131.40-131.80: Jne 130.40-130.50: Aug 131.10-131.30: Oct 132.00-132.20: Dec 132.00-134.00: Feb 133.00-136.00. Sales: 168 lots inct. 40 kerbs.

WOOL. NZ Crossbreds. No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Mch 377 buyer-seller unquoted: May 385-390: Aug 399-401: Oct 403-404: Dec 404-407: Jan 407-408: Mch 415-420: May 432-427: Aug 432-437. Sales: 85 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). —— WHEAT. —— Canadian western red spring. No. 1 13½ per cent unquoted. US dark northern spring. No 1 per cent: Feb £120.50: March £122.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers: US hard winter 13½ per cent: March £116.50 trans-shipment east coast quoted. EEC. unquoted. English feed fob: Feb £112.75 paid east coast: Feb £113.00 a seller east coast: March £114.25: Apl June £118.00 sellers east coast.

MAIZE. Feb £133.50: March £134.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers: S. Africa white. unquoted. S. Africa yellow unquoted.

BARLEY. —— English feed fob: March £112.00: Apr June £114.50 sellers east coast. All cir U.K. unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin —
BARLEY: March £107.50: January £109.80. Sales: 105 lots.
WHEAT: March £111.15: May £115.00: July. £118.60: Sept £106.50. Nov £110.15: January £113.90. Sales: 232 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb. 11: GB: Cattle. 100.66p per kg lw (-1.45). UK. Sheep. 198.62p per kg est d c w (+0.37). GB: Pigs. 80.70p per kg lw (+0.60).

England and Wales:
Cattle Nos. Down 0.2 per cent. ave. price. 100.30p (-1.35). Sheep Nos. down 18.4 per cent. ave. price. 200.80p (+2 86). Pig Nos. Up 16.1 per cent. ave. price. 80.70p (+0.60).

Scotland:
Cattle Nos. Down 4.7 per cent. ave. price. 101.49p (-1.71). Sheep Nos. Up 1.5 per cent. ave. price. 191.99p (-7.45)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne). — Feb 280.00-80.75: Mar 270.50-71.00: Apr 265.50-65.75: May 264.75-66.00: Jun 265.50-68.00: Jly 266.00-66.60: Aug 266.00-70.50: Sep 270.00-79.00: Oct 278.00-80.00. Sales: 1,305 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). — April £132.20: Nov £67.80: Feb £78.50. Sales: 940 lots of 40 tonnes each.

HONGKONG

Proposals to establish a financial futures market in Hongkong should be ready by mid-year, according to Mr Peter Scales, chairman of Hongkong Commodity Exchange.

Cricket

Sri Lanka put their faith in spin for one-day internationals

From Richard Streeton
Kandy, Feb 11

By announcing that three spin bowlers would be their main armoury for this weekend's two one-day internationals in Colombo, the Sri Lankan selectors aroused far more interest today than did the formal late stages of England's drawn game against a President's XI here. It had been thought that two of the three might have been kept from the England batsmen's view until the Test match next week.

The three men concerned are Somachandra de Silva, who is 37 and has bowled his leg breaks and googlies for Lincolnshire and Shropshire, the unrelated Ajit de Silva, and accurate slow left-arm bowler, and Lalith Kaluperuma, an off spinner. They have all toured England and India in recent years and have earned plenty of respect.

It is interesting that the Sri Lankans feel that slow bowlers have a full part to play in limited overs cricket, although it might be felt to be unsophisticated in some tactical respects. Apart from anything else the Sri Lankan over-rate, glory be, should approach 18-20 an hour. The matches on Saturday and Sunday are 45 overs a side and will certainly be completed with time to spare. Sri Lanka include one out-and-out quick bowler in Asantha de Mel

The Sri Lankan Test side is not expected to differ too much from the one-day team. Ranasinghe could give way to Ratnayake, who bowled with such sustained effort here at Kandy, while Jayasekera, a batsman and occasional wicketkeeper, is expected to yield his place to Mahes Gunatilleke, a specialist wicketkeeper. Jayasekera, Mendis, as expected, and Madugalle, predictably after his 142 not out, are the only members of the President's XI to be chosen. The team for both internationals in likely batting order is:

B Warnapura (captain), S Wettimuny, R L Dias, L R D Mendis, R S Madugalle, R Jayasekera, A N Ranasinghe, D S de Silva, L W Kaluperuma, A L F de Mel, G R A de Silva.

England chose to give their late-order players some batting practice against the President's XI. When their innings ended 35 minutes after lunch, there were only 105 minutes and the mandatory 20 overs left and England's lead was 87 runs. Gatting was bowled by a ball that stayed at ground level after pitching, but Richards took the chance to make his best score of the tour before he was leg-before trying to sweep against left-arm spin.

When the President's XI went in again, Wettimuny gave Lever a return right-handed catch and Warnakulasuriya was beaten by Allott. The need to give everyone some exercise in stifling heat—a local colleague estimated the temperature in fahrenheit reached its century—prohibited Fletcher from using the slow bowlers earlier, or England would have won.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First innings. 273 for 5 dec (R S Madugalle 142 not out, B Perera 56 not out).

Second innings

S R de S Wettimuny, c and b Lever	0
†R S A Jayasekera, b Underwood	52
S Warnakulasuriya, l-b-w, b Allott	15
R S Madugalle, c and b Emburey	0
*L R D Mendis, l-b-w, b Emburey	0
A Ranatunge, not out	33
R Perera, c Dilley, b Emburey	6
R G C E Wijesuriya, not out	0
Extras (b 9, l-b 1)	10
Total (6 wkts)	123

S Jeganathan, J R Ratnayake and V John did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—45, 3—82, 4—83, 5—90, 6—114.

BOWLING: Lever, 7—2—17—1; Dilley, 7—1—18—0; Emburey, 11—2—48—3; Allott, 5—0—24—1; Underwood, 6—3—8—1.

Umpires: E Seneviratne and S Ponnadurai.

ENGLAND

G A Gooch, b Ratnayake	17
G Cook, b Wijesuriya	104
*K W R Fletcher, c sub, b Ratnayake	12
D I Gower, c Jayasekera, b Ratnayake	18
M W Gatting, b Ratnayake	54
C J Richards, l-b-w, b Jeganathan	46
G R Dilley, b Wijesuriya	15
J E Emburey, c Mendis, b Ratnayake	3
D L Underwood, run out	14
P J W Allott, not out	9
J K Lever, run out	3
Extras (b 12, l-b 31, n-b 13)	56
Total	360

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—77, 2—105, 3—125, 4—225, 5—260, 6—301, 7—317, 8—343, 9—350, 10—360.

BOWLING: John, 15—1—87—0; Ratnayake, 29—4—120—5; Jeganathan, 11.4—1—43—1; Wijesuriya, 23—6—72—2.

Season starts indoors

The forthcoming English season will again be launched with an indoor seven-a-side tournament, worth £10,200, at the Brighton Centre. The event, sponsored by Wadham Stringer, was confined to southern counties when it began last year, but the eight counties taking part on April 24 and 25 were chosen by ballot.

Ironically, the eight all come from south of the Trent, with Warwickshire the most northerly club to emerge from the draw. The others are Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Middlesex and Sussex.

□ Leicestershire will play a Schweppes County Championship match against neighbours Derbyshire at Coalville next season. It will be the first County game at Coalville.

SYDNEY: Sheffield Shield: Western Australia 248 for 3 (G Marsh 116 not out, C S Serjeant 15 not out).

HOBART: Second under-19 international: Australia 215 and 338 for 9 dec; Pakistan 162 and 203 for 7 (Asif Mohammad 118, Mansoor Rana 55; C McDermott 4 for 56). Match drawn.

How two British ice skaters aim to lead the Russians a dance

Malcolm Clarke



Taking steps : choreographer Stylianos (left) with Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater

Stairs to the top of the world

The echoing silence of Richmond Ice Arena was disturbed late Wednesday night by four figures planning a Russian invasion. They were the second-ranked British ice dance couple, Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater, their trainer, Jimmy Young, and a new conspirator, Michael Stylianos.

It was two o'clock before they called it a night—and all except Stylianos were back at the rink by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Such is the effort required of a couple who aspire to a higher position, a much higher position, in Europe than their fifth place at the heels of three Russian couples in the championships at Lyons last week.

Six times a former world professional ballroom champion, Stylianos has had rapid success as a skating choreographer. He was consulted by Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean in September 1980 and within six months they had sprung spectacularly from fourth place to first in Europe and the world. A year later he helped them to produce an original set pattern and free dance that knocked the Lyons judges for six, indeed for 14 sixes.

Nor was that all. While working with Torvill and Dean at their retreat in Bavaria in the autumn, he was approached by a West German skater, Norbert Schramm, and their collaboration produced Schramm's first European title at Lyons.

A hand in two titles out of four was a remarkable achievement. Now he has a month to see if he can help to infiltrate Barber and Slater among the three Russian couples who separated them from Torvill and Dean in Lyons.

Stylianos, born in this country of Greek immigrants, has no doubt that his new charges have the talent to make a significant advance. He accepts the virtuosity of the Russians, but, he argues, they are unbalanced in that the women do most of the work. Ice dancing, he insists, must be performed as a couple.

The Russians tend to disguise their shortcomings as dancers by fast running footwork. The most convincing of them, in his eyes, is the female half of the third couple, Olga Volozhinskaya.

Wednesday afternoon had been spent in Stylianos's Top of the Stairs dance studio in Norbury, South London. At 10 o'clock at night, joined by Young, they began to put their thoughts on ice. Some worked well, some had to be modified, some abandoned altogether. But the invention that arose on the spot from one minute to the next was a revelation.

Miss Barber, like some living, bright-eyed doll, was passed among the three men, striking sparks off each other and her in their search for novelty, artistic pose and dramatic impact. Stylianos describes his brief as "to do the heads, arms, body and free leg".

He has recently been appointed official choreographer to our National Skating Association. It is for the moment an appointment in name only, to be enshrined in a contract after the world championships in Copenhagen next month.

He describes Torvill and Dean as "intelligent and artistically minded" Dean, particularly, had surprised him because "he was a copper and they have flat feet. But he's got natural rhythm, really first class and easy to work with".

Barber and Slater are "very talented, potential new champions. Karen is vivacious, very easy to manoeuvre". But could her bubbly personality, I asked, be adapted to the sadder, more poignant passages that ice dancers have to project. "Yes, by being made to feel the music rather than skate through it." One day and a half a night with Stylianos seems to have galvanized Barber and Slater.

John Hennessy



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean : spectacular success.

Yachting

RYA to oppose council move

By John Nicholls

The Royal Yachting Association are to lodge a petition in Parliament against a Bill introduced by Cornwall County Council which would empower the council to impose registration and insurance requirements on boardsailors.

Such regulations have been in existence in Cornwall since 1971 to cover surfers using Cornish beaches. But the RYA object to an extension of the council's powers.

This is not to say that boardsailors and the RYA do not see the sense in insuring against damage and third party risks. However, they do not wish to see any minority of users being selected for bureaucratic interference.

Basketball

Defeat is cruel on Price

By Nicholas Harling

As the National League season approaches its conclusion, competition is hotting up for places in next month's national championship play-offs at Wembley. Solent and Crystal Palace are virtually assured of being there but three clubs are battling to occupy the other two vacancies.

Three of the contenders were in action on Wednesday, a night of such fierce competition that the eight points by which Solent overcame Fiat Birmingham was the biggest margin in the four first division games.

Solent's expected victory, by 97—89, took them back to the top, making Birmingham's need tomorrow to avenge last week's defeat at Sunderland all the more essential. Only in the last three minutes did Birmingham capitulate. Their other rivals, John Carr Doncaster, did no harm to their chances of a Wembley return by defeating Liverpool 107—103 with the help of 28 points from Everett. Pyatt (30) and Sewell (28) replied.

Price (52) who scored more than 50 points for the second time this season, still finished on the losing side as Cantabrica Kingston went down to a surprising defeat, 106—102, at home to the bottom club Talbot Guildford for whom Kane (30), Kerr (20) and Jones (19) were most prolific.

The game involving two Lancashire clubs was the closest of them all, Manchester succeeding by a single point, 96—95 over Lada Birchwood, whose third defeat in a row it was after five successive victories.

Football

All-seated stadium and ground sharing are among Fulham's plans

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Fulham could become the first London club to share their ground. Pioneers already in bringing the predominantly northern sport of Rugby League to the south, they are now offering not only a practical solution to football's financial troubles, but also a glimpse as to what the future may have in store.

The man behind the scheme is Malcolm Macdonald. Once a fearless centre-forward, who led the attacks of Newcastle United and Arsenal, he is now leading his club into the dawn of a new age. Formerly Fulham's chief marketing executive, he has taken them as manager to the top of the third division and to relative security. The only cloud on the horizon is the pitch at Craven Cottage.

On May 18 they will stage their last game of the season, a testimonial match for Les Strong. Once the whistle has blown, the players will be replaced almost immediately by machines. That much is already certain, but Mr Macdonald has yet to decide which system he will agree to instal.

A recent survey put the estimated cost of merely levelling the pitch, cut up by constant use, at £50,000 spread over the next three years. But, as Mr Macdonald pointed out: "How long will that last?" Artificial turf is not the answer, he feels, because it changes the basic nature of the game and shortens a player's career by up to two years.

He is seeking a natural surface that is able to withstand wear and tear. One method he found appealing involved a huge nylon sheet being stretched taut across the pitch and pegged around the perimeter of the ground. In time the grass pushes its way through the covering, leaving its roots protected from damage caused by studs.

He may have found it in Horsham. There resides Chipman Ltd, a firm that offers Cellsystem, with revolutionary irrigation and drainage features, which comes close to Mr Macdonald's ideal. He is to meet a representative next week. It is unlikely to be Denis Thatcher, even though he has been appointed to be a director of the company.

Fulham are currently examining all their options. "It might, for instance, make more financial sense to move the RL elsewhere," Mr Macdonald said yesterday. "During this decade we plan to create an all-seated stadium for between 20,000 and 25,000 people and also to build a sports complex at the Putney end of the ground. The money we take through the turnstiles should go back into facilities, not into the bank. And to be able to survive, we must make as much use as we can of the pitch to attract crowds more often.

"I would prefer to see Football Combination matches (at present held on alternative Saturdays) held in midweek and possibly moved away from Craven Cottage. That would leave the way clear for another League club to play here on the Saturdays when we are away," Mr Macdonald added. He did not accept that the scheme would spoil home atmosphere. "After all," he said, "supporters willingly travel to see their team play at Wrexham, for example, and the clubs we are thinking of are not far away."

Macdonald: far-seeing

The two in question are Chelsea and Queen's Park Rangers, both of whom are based within a training run of Craven Cottage. Chelsea, who are known to be considering selling Stamford Bridge, have already made approaches "on a half-hearted basis". The link with Rangers is more tentative, although it is thought that they may use their stadium at Loftus Road for a sport other than football next season.

Fulham's main priority is self-preservation but from today they will listen to anyone who cares to join them as they prepare to step off into a future that is, unlike so many others, full of hope. To do so, however, they must first make their own grass greener. As Mr Macdonald said: "Seats don't wear out. Pitches do."

Element of farce in Webb's rethink

By Norman Fox

For the third time in a month David Webb has changed his mind about leaving Bournemouth. After a four-hour meeting with the club's chairman, Harold Walker, yesterday, Mr Webb withdrew his resignation.

A situation degenerating into farce may have been influenced by a flying visit from the comedian Jim Davidson, who is also a Bournemouth director. Mr Davidson landed his helicopter on the pitch at Dean Court and attended the board meeting. Afterwards Mr Walker said Mr Webb would stay and have the money he required to spend on new players.

Bournemouth are well placed for promotion from the fourth division, but attendances have been disappointing. A month ago Mr Webb threatened to leave but was persuaded to stay. A fortnight ago he said he would resign but Mr Walker gave him 40,000 club shares. On Wednesday he resigned, but the players said they wanted him to stay.

Financial troubles at another fourth division club, Scunthorpe United, who are losing about £1,500 a week, have led to the general manager, Ron Ashman, and secretary, Sheila Louth, losing their jobs. The chairman, Jack Empson, has been replaced by a board member, David Wraith, a local businessman, who described the club's financial situation as "horrendous".

This is the second time Mr Ashman has left Scunthorpe. On the earlier occasion he became manager of Grimsby Town but four years ago he returned to Scunthorpe, first as manager, but later as general manager. John Duncan, formerly of Tottenham Hotspur, became player-manager last summer but has not played because of an Achilles tendon injury.

More evidence of football's financial crisis came to light yesterday when Hereford, also of the fourth division, withdrew their reserve team from the Football Combination. Earlier in the month, Bristol City withdrew from the Combination for financial reasons.

Yesterday Bristol City announced that they were reducing the cost of grandstand tickets by 50p, but season ticket holders are being asked to give the club 30p for each game they attend. The club says the original season ticket money was used by the previous board. A creditors' meeting has been called for February 17.

Swansea City agreed yesterday to re-employ the former Manchester United goalkeeper, Harry Gregg, who was the club's manager for two years before taking over at Crewe Alexandra in 1975. Mr Gregg will be a part-time goalkeeping coach.

Rowing

Oxford choose twins in Boat Race crew

By Jim Railton

Twin brothers, Hugh and Robert Clay, have been selected by Oxford University for this year's Boat Race on March 27. They will find a place in the hereditary section in the official history of the Boat Race under "four members of one family".

Their brother, Henry, competed for Cambridge in three boat races from 1974 to 1976; their father, J. M. Clay, competed for Oxford in 1949 and 1950. So far the Clay family between them have won two and lost three boat races from Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

The main battle for a place in the Oxford crew (pictured above, yesterday) this year seems to have been between Sue Brown and Steve Higgins for the coxswain's seat. Selections have been so borderline that each took the rudder strings for a day last weekend for a major test against London University.

Both Miss Brown and Higgins were involved in collisions but most of the blame lay with London University's cox, Ellison.

Interest now may centre on the reaction of a disappointed Steve Higgins. If he decides to call it a day after missing selection, Derek Ward-Thomas, a thalidomide victim, will undoubtedly be called on to cox Isis.

Oxford will shake the record books again if they win this year. Boris Rankov, now a junior fellow at St Hugh's, would become not only the first Don to compete in a Boat Race but also the first oarsman to win five Boat Races.

Oxford's declared average weight yesterday was 13st 4lb, almost 4½lb heavier a man than Cambridge.

CREW: R C Clay (Eton and New College), bow, 13st 10lb; H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen), 13st; S J L Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke), 13st 6lb; A K Kirkpatrick (Durham and Oriel), 13st 1lb; *R P Yonge (King's School, Canterbury, and New College), 13st 9lb; *N B Rankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's), 14st 10lb; C P N Holland (Radley and Oriel), 13st 10lb; *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel), 13st, stroke; *S Brown (Taunton and Wadham), cox 7st. * a Blue

Squash rackets

Navy sunk without a trace

By Rex Bellamy

It was almost inevitable that the 48th inter-services championship would depend on today's concluding match, between the Army and the Royal Air Force, at the Lakeside Country Club, Frimley Green. The RAF yesterday followed the Army's example by beating the Royal Navy 5—0, but with more difficulty.

Today, the RAF cannot be favoured to check a team including three men good enough to have played for Scotland or England. The Army have been champions for seven consecutive years, a sequence surpassed only by themselves, with a run of nine in the earliest years of the championship, and the RAF, with a run of eight from 1967 to 1974.

The RAF have been looking for an outstanding number one. They may have found him in Dave Clarke, who yesterday took one game to settle down, and then beat Robin Bawtree, 9—5, 9—0, 9—1. Bawtree has been Navy champion 14 times, though he has had only three shore jobs in 20 years. It must be difficult for such a man to adjust his gait to stationary surfaces.

At 6ft 4½in, John Nutkins is the tallest pilot in the RAF. Made-to-measure cockpits have been proposed. He has a misleadingly nonchalant air about him, but gives the ball an awful whack, keeps it low, and knows where to put it. Philip Pool was not consistently sound enough to make Nutkins bend and stretch as often as was necessary.

Nutkins won 9—2, 9—5, 5—9, 9—6, at third string, to put the RAF ahead. Peter Scolly made it 2—0 with an arduous 6—9, 9—2, 9—5, 9—2 win, at fourth string, over Frank Smith and Clarke then dispelled the last hopes of a Navy team who must have wished their formidable veterans were a few years younger.

The last runs over a ruined target were made by Lew Arthur, who beat Clive Bell 9—2, 9—7, 9—5 at fifth string, and Nigel Giffin, at two, who had a 5—9, 9—7, 9—6, 9—5 win over the resident embodiment of the air-sea rescue service, Geoff Huggins.

Rugby Union

Irish selectors keep winning combination

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

In quest of their first triple crown for 33 years, Ireland will play Scotland in Dublin on Saturday week with the team which deservedly beat England at Twickenham last weekend. The travelling reserves are also the same as those who stood by for the England international, so there remains no place anywhere in the party for Tony Ward.

This was the outcome of a selectors' meeting late on Tuesday evening which, nonetheless, [illegible] Kevin Flynn, [illegible] a three-hour affair involving many problems. It did not mean, he added, that the positions of any players were under any particular pressure. They will train together under Tom Kiernan, the national coach, tomorrow afternoon and Sunday morning.

The world's most capped flanker, Fergus Slattery, will be playing his 55th game in a green jersey, and standing third, one ahead of Kiernan, in all-time Irish list headed by Mike Gibson (69) and Willie-John McBride (63). Moss Keane will win his 42nd cap, Phil Orr his 34th (all consecutive) and Willie Duggan his 33rd.

Steve Bainbridge, aged 25, the Gosforth lock forward, who has replaced Jim Syddall in England's side to meet France in Paris, will not play for his club in the Northern Merit table match against Waterloo—or Syddall—at Blundellsands on Saturday. He made himself available, but was dissuaded on the traditional grounds that a player due for his first cap should stand down. The news of Bainbridge's elevation, coinciding with that of Bill Beaumont's sad retirement, had to be looked for in the small print.

An athletic 6ft 7in and 16½st, Bainbridge first played club rugby for Blaydon in co Durham. He joined Gosforth in 1977 and was a student at Alsager College when he set a British colleges record by leaping half an inch more than his own height. Subsequently, as a member of Orrell, he played for England under-23, English Students, and England B against Ireland, last season.

By the end of that, he had returned to Gosforth and been chosen to tour Argentina where, for the two internationals, the much tighter play of Gloucester's John Fidler was preferred.

IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Dublin University); T M Ringland (Queens), M J Kiernan (Dolphin), P M Dean (St Mary's), M C Finn (Cork Constitution); S O Campbell (Old Belvedere), R J M McGrath (Wanderers); P O Orr (Old Wesley), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's, captain), G A J McLoughlin (Shannon), J F Slattery (Blackrock), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (UCC), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), W P Duggan (Blackrock).
REPLACEMENTS: M P Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), J J Cantrell (Blackrock), R K Kearney (Wanderers), K A O'Reagan (UCC), J A Hewitt (NIFC), J J Murphy (Greystones).

Olympic Games

Now Dryer is in the driving seat

By Our Sports Correspondent

David Dryer, the London travel agent who was angered when the World Cup football organizers gave Sportsworld Travel sole control of British tickets, has announced that he has won exclusive rights to sales of tickets for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

Suggestions that there was little difference between the two deals were rejected by the chairman of the British Olympic Association, Sir Denis Follows, who said: "The International Olympic Committee say the National Olympic Committee have the right to appoint their own ticket and travel agency, which is precisely what has happened here."

The basis of Mr Dryer's criticism of Sportsworld's operation in Spain was his belief that they were inexperienced. It has transpired that people not wishing to travel with Sportsworld are still likely to obtain tickets, and the same principle may well apply in Los Angeles. The Olympic organizing committee are retaining 80 per cent of the tickets for the American market but have not yet announced final plans for the distribution of the remainder.

Mr Dryer has set up a company with Americana Holidays Limited, to be called Americana Sports Travel. The company are inviting potential customers to register their interest in going to Los Angeles by paying £7.50 which will guarantee early receipt of a brochure and credit facilities.

Sir Denis said his appearance at yesterday's announcement was to "legitimize" Mr Dryer and Paul Morris, managing director of Americana Holidays. He praised Mr Dryer for overcoming the problems of dealing with the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow when, he said, the Soviet authorities left him "holding the baby".

And then it was the Ashton Gate seven

Trevor Tainton, one of the eight players who accepted redundancy terms to save Bristol City from extinction last week, has signed a monthly contract with Torquay United. He is the first of the eight to find a new club.

☐ Alan Mullery has handed school children a chance to prove they are worth a career in league soccer. The Charlton manager has launched "soccer world", a one-week residential holiday package at two public schools during the holidays.

☐ Argentina's manager Cesar Luis Menotti may soon sign a contract to coach the Portuguese first division team Benfica next season.

Yesterday's results

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Leeds United 0, Manchester United 0.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Under-16 championship, second round: Enfield 2, Dartford 4.
VIAREGGIO (Italy): Youth tournament, first round: Ipswich Town 3, Ascoli 0.
RUGBY UNION: Schools match: Bristol GS 6, Bassaleg 0.
Late results from Wednesday:
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Kettering 1, Scarborough 2; Yeovil 3, Worcester 0. Bob Lord Trophy: third round, second leg: Boston Utd 3, Runcorn 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern: Dover 0, Basingstoke 4; Dunstable 4, Canterbury 1. Midland: Alvechurch 3, Taunton 0; Bridgend 1, Enderby 1; Wellingborough 2, Gloucester 0.
FA TROPHY: Second round replay: Bedford 0, Telford 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 1, Swindon 3; Oxford United 1, Leicester 2; QPR 3, Plymouth 0; Reading 1, Norwich 1.
BRITISH POLY CUP: Semi-final: Leeds 2, Kingston 1.
UNDER-19 COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Inner London 1, Kent 1; Norfolk 1, Essex 2.
UNDER-19 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: Hills Road College (Cambridge) 2, Pilgrim (Bedford) 0; Kirkley High (Suffolk) 5, Wymondham 3. Second round: Millfield 7, Exeter 1.
OTHER MATCHES: Oxford University 0, RAF 1; London University 1, Royal Navy 1.

Colwyn Bay hope history does not repeat itself

By Paul Newman

Colwyn Bay, who held Swansea City to a 2—2 draw at Vetch Field in the quarter finals of the Welsh Cup on Tuesday night, are hoping that history will not repeat itself in the replay. In 1926, in the only previous meetings between the two clubs, Swansea won a replay in the same competition 7—1 after the first game had ended in a 1—1 draw.

The Welsh League club, who won their championship without losing a game last season, were meeting last night to discuss the replay arrangements.

☐ John Mackenzie, one of Harlow Town's heroes in their run to the fourth round of the FA Cup two years ago, is up for sale. Ian Wolstenholme, the Isthmian League club's manager, is dissatisfied with Mackenzie's efforts to regain full fitness after undergoing a cartilage operation last year.

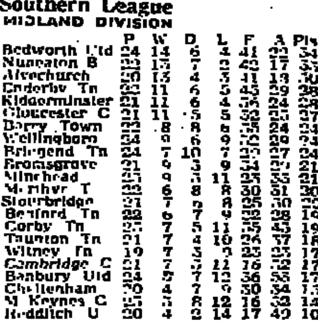
Mackenzie, who scored the goal that knocked out Leicester City and two of those in the 4—3 defeat at Watford, followed Mr Wolstenholme to Harlow from Bishop's Stortford five years ago and is the club's leading scorer this season, with 12 goals to his credit.

☐ Hounslow this week became the latest side to suffer at the feet of two brothers who have formed one of the most feared striking partnerships in the Southern League. Neil and Alan Cordice both scored in Wealdstone's 5—3 win at Hounslow on Tuesday to take their personal tallies for the season to 20 and 21 respectively.

Alan, who was on Ipswich Town's books, joined his brother, formerly with Luton Town, last season and their goals—along with those of Nigel Johnson, who has hit 20—have made their side the leading scorers in the Southern League.

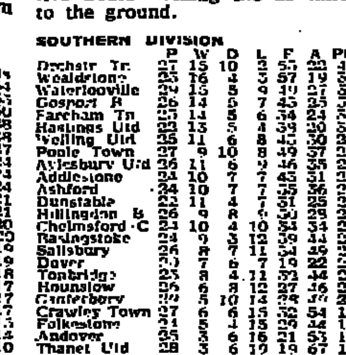
☐ Southport may no longer be members of the Football League, but some of their supporters are as fanatical as ever. Paul Dyson and Tony Wright, unable because of the Aslef strike to go by rail to see their side play a recent Northern Premier League match at South Liverpool, spent nearly five hours walking the 23 miles to the ground.

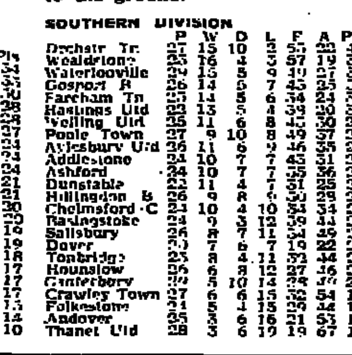
Southern League



MIDLAND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bedworth Utd	24	14	6	4	41	22	34
Nuneaton B	22	13	7	2	42	17	33
Alvechurch	20	13	4	3	41	13	30
Enderby Tn	22	11	6	5	43	29	28
Kidderminster	21	11	6	4	35	24	28
Gloucester C	21	11	5	5	32	25	27
Barry Town	22	8	8	6	35	24	24
Wellingboro	24	9	6	9	32	29	24
Bridgend Tn	24	7	10	7	35	27	24
Bromsgrove	21	9	3	9	34	27	21
Minehead	25	9	3	11	25	35	21
Merthyr T	22	6	8	8	30	31	20
Stourbridge	21	7	6	8	25	30	20
Bedford Tn	22	6	7	9	32	28	19
Corby Tn	25	7	5	11	35	45	19
Taunton Tn	21	7	4	10	26	37	18
Witney Tn	19	7	3	9	23	25	17
Cambridge C	21	7	3	11	16	32	17
Banbury Utd	24	5	7	12	36	55	17
Cheltenham	20	4	7	9	30	34	15
M Keynes C	23	3	8	12	16	32	14
Redditch U	20	4	2	14	17	49	10





SOUTHERN DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dorchester Tn	27	15	10	2	55	22	40
Wealdstone	25	16	4	5	57	19	36
Waterlooville	29	15	5	9	49	27	35
Gosport B	26	14	5	7	45	25	33
Fareham Tn	25	14	5	6	34	24	33
Hastings Utd	23	13	5	4	39	20	31
Welling Utd	25	11	6	8	45	30	28
Poole Town	27	9	10	8	49	37	28
Aylesbury Utd	26	11	6	9	46	35	28
Addlestone	24	10	7	7	45	31	27
Ashford	24	10	7	7	35	36	27
Dunstable	22	11	4	7	31	25	26
Hillingdon B	26	9	8	9	30	29	26
Chelmsford C	24	10	4	10	34	34	24
Basingstoke	24	9	3	12	39	44	21
Salisbury	26	8	7	11	34	49	23
Dover	20	7	6	7	19	22	20
Tonbridge	23	8	4	11	32	44	20
Hounslow	26	6	8	12	27	46	20
Canterbury	29	5	10	14	24	47	20
Crawley Town	27	6	6	15	32	54	18
Folkestone	24	5	4	15	29	44	14
Andover	25	3	6	16	21	53	12
Thanet Utd	28	3	6	19	19	67	12

N Zealand give Hungary a hard time

New Zealand 1 Hungary 2

Auckland, Feb 11.—New Zealand showed that they do not intend to be the whipping boys of this summer's World Cup with a spirited display against Hungary.

Hungary, drawn in group three against the world champions Argentina, Belgium and El Salvador, took the lead after 23 minutes through Kiss who took advantage of a defensive mistake. But the New Zealand side, which contained several reserves, dominated the rest of the first half and finally equalized a minute from half time when Turner converted a penalty. It took Hungary until the eighty-sixth minute to score the winner. Bodonyi ran on to a through ball and crashed home a superb goal.

Why the scouts are falling over themselves looking for strikers

Taking a high rise out of signing on

I am 16 years old and have a big decision to make. My Mum says she is fed up making tea for these scouts so I'd better make up my mind once and for all. I've had 13 all together, from clubs all over the country. In fact there's two of them here now. They're still unconscious. I don't know where they're from yet.

My Dad was a pro footballer, though he never got higher than Carlisle United reserves, and in his day the scouts used to come to your back door. We live in this high rise block and it's 20 floors high and the lifts don't work, of course, so they all have to climb up to get to our flat by which time they're all knackered. We often come out into the corridor, of a morning, and find two or three blokes flat out on the lino.

He was hoping to make a bit of money, when I got picked for England Boys, know what I mean, and kept on pointing to his back pocket when the scouts first came, but all he's got so far is two tickets for an Arsenal midweek Combination game. My Dad now says Arsenal are a rubbish club.

I'm a striker and I quite fancied going to Arsenal, as they haven't got any forwards at present, not that I've noticed. They asked me for a trial but I couldn't find the place when I got there. I thought it was an Odeon.

Liverpool, they've also been after me. Oh, nothing but the best, I had a week up there but the training looks too hard. I'd have to spend the next 10 years in their reserves. I was talking to Terry Mac and they paid a fortune for him, then put him in the reserves for two years. Bloody hell. Don't fancy that.

Then I went to Nottingham Forest and Cloughie told me to take my hands out of my pocket and call him Sir. It was worse than school, being up there. You're not allowed to talk back and if you talk to the press you get fined and put in detention. He said I'd have to wear a blazer and get a decent hair cut, yet he was wearing carpet slippers all the time he spoke to me, bloody cheek.

Manchester United was terrific. Do you know you get free gold bracelets, gold rings and necklaces when you join the club, plus a Granada, but I didn't like the after-shave much, or the look of the club's hair stylist, and after training you have to use their own hair dryers. Something to do with sponsorship. I can't put up with all that.

I quite liked Southampton, where they all use Brut, so that's okay, but I can't pronounce the manager's second name. He said I was too small anyway, the pig, so I told him to stuff it.

I'm not as small as I was this time last week. It's those six raw eggs my Mum gives me for breakfast every morning and then the pint of Guinness with my cocoa which I have before bed. Pete Shilton, when I was up at Forest, was telling me that he used to get his Mum to hold his legs while he hung from the banisters when he was a lad. He said it put on lots of inches. I'd end up a giant, if I tried that in our block.

Manchester City was boring. I never suited light blue anyway. Bit poofy if you ask me. Tommy Caton said I should work out who's got the worst strikers, and go there. That's what he did. He had six clubs after him and decided that Manchester City had the oldest centre half. Whatever happened to Dave Watson?

My accountant and lawyer are talking to Cosmos at the moment, but I don't think Ron will pick me for his World Cup 40, if I go abroad.

Spurs say I can have a free box if I join them, one of those in the new stand. They've got a few spare at £30,000 each. My Mum says it would be good for parties. I could then play at Wembley next month for them. Give Glen a hand.

It's such a scruffy part of London, though. I'm trying to get away from all that, ain't I? Got to put myself first. That's what football's all about, Brian.

Oh, it looks as if one of the scouts in the corridor is waking up. I'll just go and see what he wants, though I should be doing some revising for my mock GCE's. I'm doing art and scripture. You need that sort of stuff for when they do pen portraits of you in the colour mags.

He's got a contract signed by Ron somebody or other. Says can I bring my boots and play tomorrow. He must have been lying on the floor all week. Says he's from Aston Villa. That's all I need. . . .

Hunter Davies

Briars' chance for revenge

By Richard Eaton

Gawain Briars, the former British champion who last month also lost his No 1 England ranking, hopes to continue his recent resurgence in the open tournament at the Edgbaston Priory Club, Birmingham, sponsored by Prodorite from today till Sunday.

Briars, who has already had his revenge over Phil Kenyon, the new British champion, is seeded third behind two other close rivals, Ross Norman, a New Zealander, and Dean Williams, an Australian, who are just above him in the world rankings. Briars beat Norman, the top seed, to win the Guernsey Open and on current form is capable of causing further upsets.

BATH CLUB CUP: First division: MCC 2, East India Sports 1 (A L Waddy lost to G D Blair 8—10, 10—9, 3—9, 1—9; J G A Lyon beat R Beveridge 9—4, 9—7, 9—5; P C Fuente lost to J C Richardson 8—10, 9—10, 2—9).
LEE-ON-SOLENT: International Challengers' Vase: D Williams (Australia) beat Gamal Awad (Egypt) 9—0, 9—2, 1—9, 9—1.

Golf

Examination by hurricane

From John Ballantine
Honolulu, Feb 11

Tom Watson, who has never won the Hawaiian Open, teed off early today at a stormy Waialae with Jim Simons, the winner of last week's Crosby Tournament at Pebble Beach, and Howard Twitty of Arizona. Twitty shares with Peter Oosterhuis and George Archer the dubious distinction of being, at 6ft 5in, one of the tallest triumvirates in United States golf.

After a night of gales and heavy rain, the players were clearly in for a testing round in hurricane-like conditions. Palm trees bent almost double and 10ft surf swirled in from the Pacific.

Watson has made a relatively quiet start to his 1982 campaign at San Diego and at Pebble Beach. He could well do well here for his stocky build and great strength will be an advantage in the harsh conditions.

He likes the lengthened course and he was well in the running last year with opening rounds of 66 and 68 until Hale Irwin, who had the same scores but on alternate days, ran away with it, equalling Nick Faldo's 62 on Friday and sewing it up with a 69 on Sunday.

Watson, however, "lost a bundle" as the Americans say, with a finish of 71 and 68.

Watson, however, "lost a bundle" as the Americans say, with a finish of 71 and 68, but his 273 aggregate still tied him in sixth place and won him £5,000. Faldo, last year's local hero, also went out early in the fierce wind with Mike Reid and Danny Edwards.

The start was delayed for two hours but heavy rain and strong wind continued throughout the day.

Faldo, starting at the 10th, got upon the leader board at three under par after an eagle at the 500-yard 13th with a high three-iron into the wind and a 10-yard putt.

He chipped in from 15 feet for a birdie at the 14th and saved his par with a good eight-footer at the 15th.

Early swim costs players fines

An early-morning swim in a Portuguese hotel pool has cost the golfers, Simon Ward and John Gould, £350 and £250, respectively, in fines.

Ward (Cold Ashby, Northants) and Gould (Leamington Golf and Country Club) were fined by the PGA for "conduct likely to injure or discredit the association".

The charges arose as a result of incidents at the State Express Pro-Am finals at Penina last year when Ward and Gould's early-hours swim, allegedly, disturbed many of the hotel guests.

Two-stroke lead for Morgan

Yamoussoukro, Feb 11.—John Morgan of Britain, hit a seven-birdie 66 for a two strokes lead in the first round of the $66,000 Ivory Coast Open championship here today.

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated): 66, J Morgan; 68, R Craig, M Steadman, D Jones, A Charnley, Che Ming Chen (Taiwan); 69, T Rastall, P Elson, M Vickery, G Stubbington; 70, M Poxon, D Jagger, C Maudesley, T Horton, G Harvey, O Gartenmaier (Austria), G Leven (France); 71, G Brand, P Barry, P Cowan, J Higgins, P Tupling, I Woosnam, M Thomas, Chien Tens Tsao (Taiwan); 72, M Inglis, J Hay; 73, A Price, W Longmuir, J Lebbie (Sierra Leone), A Higgins, P Dawson; 74, A O'Connor (Ireland); 76, D Barton (Ireland).—Reuter.

Athletics

Williamson and Stock stay out of Europe

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

Graham Williamson, the 20-year-old Scot who on Wednesday improved his own United Kingdom 1,500 metres indoor best time to 3min 38.28sec., has confirmed that he will not run for Britain in the European indoor championships in Milan next month.

The British team in Italy will also be without the Commonwealth pole vault record holder, Keith Stock, who ruptured an Achilles tendon during the men's match against Belgium, and probably Verona Elder who, despite victory in the women's match against the Netherlands, is not persuaded to run.

Williamson's second appearance at RAF Cosford in 11 days brought him wide praise for an impressive win. In the AAA indoor championship he had reduced the United Kingdom best time to 3min 40.7sec, but this week he easily surpassed that mark, although later he dismissed the "record" as being "soft".

Williamson is one of several promising young athletes being heralded as possible successors to Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New Jersey Nets 117, Detroit Pistons 106; Philadelphia 76ers 102, Indiana Pacers 99; Portland Trail Blazers 105, Cleveland Cavaliers 91; Chicago Bulls 91, Atlanta Hawks [illegible]; Utah Jazz 101, Denver Nuggets 136; Kansas City Kings 126, Los Angeles Lakers 102; Washington Bullets 110, Dallas Mavericks 102; Phoenix Suns 112, Boston Celtics 110.

Squash rackets

JESTERS TROPHY: British amateur championship, semi-finals: D Sechet beat P Kirton [illegible]; [illegible] beat F Sommer [illegible]. Veterans semi-final: [illegible] beat A Linsley [illegible]; P Kirton beat J M Ward, 7—9, [illegible].

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Vancouver Canucks 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 1; Hartford Whalers 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; St Louis Blues 3, New York Rangers 5; Buffalo Sabres 4, Winnipeg Jets 5.

Golf

MELBOURNE: Victoria Open championship, first round leaders (Australian unless stated): 67, M Clayton; 68, K Duke?; 69, M Ortandro (US), C Titcher?, B Dunk, I Stanley, A Gonnirason (NZ), M Harwood, R Shearer; 70, B McNaughton, G [illegible] (US), L Trevino (US), A Russell (US); 71, D Armstrong, G Serhan, P Headland, T McDonald, J Anderson (Canada), V Somers. Other scores include: 76, P Barnes (GB), R Pinsall (GB).

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Welling United v Poole (7.30).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Liverpool v Wolverhampton Wanderers.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Oxford United v Crystal Palace.

Bowls

Dunn downs champion

By Gordon Allan

David Bryant, the defending champion, lost his title in the world indoor championship, sponsored by Embassy, at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, yesterday. John Dunn, aged 18, of Tonbridge Wells, the youngest competitor, beat him 21—20 in a match lasting three hours, and he did it with the last wood of all.

At 20—20, Bryant lay game with a bowl an inch or so behind a jack of almost full length. Dunn had no choice but to play the forehand. He played it perfectly. His wood, to an expectant crescendo of noise from the crowd, trailed the jack sideways. Dunn's parents leapt from their seats, waving their arms, and so did nearly everyone else.

Some said beforehand that Dunn could not beat the world's best known and most experienced player. As usual, those who held their tongues were wisest. Dunn fought Bryant all the way down the green and back, matching shot with shot, and, as important as anything, keeping his nerve. A measure of how accurately Dunn played is that Bryant had to resort eight times to the firing shot.

In the last match of the first round, Willie Wood (Edinburgh) who is going to the Commonwealth Games, beat John Price (Port Talbot) 21—16. When Wood, playing like a machine, led 20—5 the contest seemed over. But the machine began to splutter; Price proceeded to win six consecutive ends, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, before Wood got the elusive one he wanted.

On Wednesday night too, there were remarkable recoveries, one successful, the other nearly. Peter Bryant (New Zealand), 14—5 behind at one point to David Tso (Hongkong) won 21—17, and David Cutler (England) lost 21—17 to John Fullarton (Scotland) after whittling down a 12—3 deficit.

Dunn led for a while but Bryant doggedly overhauled him. When Bryant lay game at 18—17, Dunn drew the shot. Dunn got two to make it 20—18. Bryant crept level. You would have thought it was the final when that last end was being played. Perhaps, in a sense, it was.

Dunn's opponent in the first of the semi-finals tonight will be Jim Baker (Ireland), who beat Jim Boyle (Scotland) 21—14. It was not a classic match, like the one preceding it, but it had its moments.

RESULTS: First round: P Bryant (NZ) 21, D Tso (Hongkong) 20; J Fullarton (Scotland) 21, D Cutler (England) 17; W Wood (Scotland) 21, J Price (Wales) 16. Second round: J Dunn (England) 21, D Bryant (England) 20; J Baker (Ireland) 21, J Boyle (Scotland) 14.

Table tennis

England's win keeps the pot boiling

By a Special Correspondent

England scored one of their most impressive victories in beating Sweden 5—2 at Macclesfield on Wednesday. At the same time they increased the likelihood of an exciting climax to the European Superleague for the second successive season.

Last March, England lost 4—3 to Hungary but still finished in their highest ever position, second. This time Yugoslavia are slight favourites to take the title for only the second time, having gone to the top of the table after their 6—1 win over France gave them a superior sets average.

Yugoslavia's last match is against Poland, whom England play at home next month in a rearranged fixture. England, now third, should win that and then everything could depend on whether they can reverse the defeat by Hungary.

OTHER RESULTS: West Germany 3, Poland 4; France 1, Yugoslavia 6; Czechoslovakia 3, Hungary 4.

TABLE

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Yugoslavia	6	5	1	27	15	5
Hungary	6	5	1	25	17	5
England	5	3	2	20	15	3
Czechoslovakia	6	3	3	24	18	3
Poland	4	2	2	13	13	2
W Germany	6	1	5	17	25	1
France	6	1	5	18	34	1

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	160	270	Good	Varied	Good	—	-6
South slopes icy early on							
Arosa	160	210	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Powder on good base							
Courmayeur	125	250	Good	Fair	Fair	Fine	-5
Good skiing on high slopes							
Isola 2000	110	150	Worn	Heavy	Fair	Thaw	2
Slush on south-facing slopes							
Klosters	150	230	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-3
Good skiing in brilliant sun							
La Plagne	135	315	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-3
Soft on lower slopes							
St Anton	140	470	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	3
Heavy snow on lower slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	20	65	Fair	Varied	Worn	Fine	2
High pistes still good							
Tignes	220	290	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Slush on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	180	370	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avoriaz	85	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamonix	70	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courchevel	65	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaine	130	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Clusaz	60	230	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Le Corbier	60	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Les Contamines	45	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Les Deux Alpes	85	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Les Gets	80	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Les Menuires	117	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Megeve	50	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meribel	60	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgenevre	90	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pra-Loup	80	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Gervais	100	270	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superdevoluy	75	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Val d'Isère	145	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GERMANY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Berchtesgaden	[illegible]	120	Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garmisch	45	150	Crust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hindelang	[illegible]	[illegible]	Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kleinwalsertal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mittenwald	45	100	Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oberammergau	45	110	Old		2
Oberstaufen	110	160	Old		2
Oberstdorf	80	190	Old		-3

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	50	120	Pwdr	Good	-3
Andermatt	150	340	Pwdr	Good	-5
Braunwald	180	230	Soft	Good	-1
Champery	—	180	Pwdr	Good	3
Chateau d'Oex	10	100	Soft	Good	-1
Davos	140	340	Pwdr	Good	-7
Disentis	120	330	Pwdr	Good	-1
Engelberg	40	150	Pwdr	Good	-3
Flims	80	300	Pwdr	Good	-2
Grindelwald	30	130	Pwdr	Good	-1
Gstaad	60	120	Soft	Good	-5
Kandersteg	30	160	Hard	Good	-2
Klosters	150	250	Pwdr	Good	1
Lenk	80	160	Pwdr	Good	-7
Lenzerheide	130	180	Pwdr	Good	-5
Leysin	150	100	Pwdr	Good	-2
Murren	120	180	Pwdr	Good	-1
Pontresina	70	140	Pwdr	Good	-12
Saas-Fee	60	160	Pwdr	Good	0
St Moritz	70	100	Pwdr	Good	-10
Savognin	50	170	Pwdr	Good	-4
Verbier	90	250	Pwdr	Good	-1
Wildhaus	70	130	Pwdr	Good	-4
Zermatt	80	160	Pwdr	Good	-3

Marathon

Scots follow London

By Iain Mackenzie

The success of the London Marathon has prompted Scotland to follow suit. On October 17 the first Scottish People's Marathon will be run in Glasgow.

Announcing the event yesterday, the chairman of the Scottish Sports Council, Peter Heatley, said that a basic objective was to focus attention on the need for fitness and health. He expected that athletes of international standard would take part.

The council are being supported by the Scottish Health Education Group, Glasgow District Council, Greater Glasgow Health Board, a daily newspaper and a cereal manufacturer. In an attempt to ensure that all entrants are reasonably fit at the start they are preparing a series of exercises and training hints and have decided that no one under 18 may compete.

Entry forms will be available from Glasgow's Department of Parks and Recreation from late March and the closing date for entries is May.

KYOTO, Japan: 1, M Furuya, 2hr 17min 55sec; 2, R Mercik (Poland), 2:19:06; 3, S Benson (US), 2:21:04; 4, H Takamura, 2:22:29; 5, K Takami, [illegible]; 6, G Harabuchi, 2:22:57.

Tennis

Tournament threatened

New York, Feb 11.—The men's international professional council has threatened to cancel a grand prix tournament in Copenhagen, Denmark, next month unless qualified South Africans are allowed to compete.

"Our rules say players have to be admitted to tournaments without discrimination," Marshall Happer, the council's administrator, said. Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that no South African players will be admitted to the country.—AP.

MEMPHIS: United States indoor championships, second round (US unless stated): J McEnroe beat G Moretton (France), 6—3, 7—6; G Mayer beat P Dent (Australia), 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; V Gerulaitis beat M McDonald, 6—3, 7—6; K Curren (SA) beat A Mayer, 6—4, 7—5; H Pfister beat W Scanlon, 6—3, 5—7, 7—6; F Taygan beat M Purcell, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; C Hooper beat S Denton, 6—4, 6—1; J Alexander (Australia) beat J Brown, 6—3, 6—3; B Manson beat A Gomez (Ecuador), 7—6, 6—4; T Mayotte beat S Glickstein, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4. Third round: Curren beat Pfister 7—6, 6—1; J Kriek (SA) beat D Carter (Australia) 7—5, 6—0; R Tanner beat Mayotte 6—3, 7—6.

RICHMOND (Virginia): WCT classic, first round: J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat M Vines (US), 6—2, 7—5; P McNamara (Australia) beat C Kirmayr (Brazil), 6—2, 6—4; J Sadri (US) beat J Gurfein (US), 6—4, 6—0; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat K Warwick (Australia), 6—2, 6—4.

KANSAS CITY: Avon women's championship, first round: R Fairbank (SA) beat S Walsh (US), 6—1, 7—5; B Potter (US) beat B Gadusek (US), 6—3, 6—7, 6—1.

Racing

Nicholson looks to Lulav for Triumph Hurdle pointer

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Stroud Green Hurdle will be an interesting race to watch at Newbury today with one eye on the Triumph Hurdle, at Cheltenham next month, as all the eight runners this afternoon are candidates for what is regarded as the four-year-old hurdlers' championship.

A year ago, today's race was won by Broadsword who went on to finish second in the Triumph. Broadsword's trainer, David Nicholson, originally intended running Goldspun this afternon but he has a slightly bruised foot and he has declared Lulav instead.

When he was trained for Flat racing last year, Lulav won twice over a mile and a half, besides finishing third in the Cambridgeshire, one of the hottest handicaps of the season.

Since being taught to jump, Lulav has been restricted to two races. He won his first, but on his last appearance, at Doncaster, he was beaten into third place. However, he was far from disgraced as the two who beat him, Gaye Brief and Ryeman, are not only older and more experienced but also distinctly useful.

In the circumstances, I will not be surprised if Lulav resumes his winning ways this afternoon when he receives weight from three of his most dangerous rivals. That could mean the difference between defeat and victory.

Brave Hussar won at Newbury and Chepstow towards the end of last year, but he found the concession of 10lb, to Rushmoor and Shiny Copper, too much at Doncaster last month.

Krug has not been seen since he won by a wide margin at Haydock in November. Before that he was beaten by Lulav's stable companion, Goldspun, at Nottingham and by Royal Vulcan atKempton. They are currently the ante-post favourites for the Triumph Hurdle.

Being by Buckpasser, out of a half-sister to Mill Reef, Buckwheat Cake must be one of the best bred jumpers in training. He never ran on the flat, but made an encouraging start to his jumping career by winning at Lingfield last month.


Musso: fancied to complete a treble in the Haig Whisky Novice Hurdle

However, at today's weights Dr Steve could prove a greater threat to Lulav. He won by wide margins at Fontwell in December and again in January; and more recently he was far from disgraced in the race won by Dasman at Leicester.

Musso, my selection for the Haig Whisky Novices' Hurdle qualifier, was successful in a similar race at Kempton Park in December while Everett, my choice for the Cricklade Handicap Hurdle, won over today's course and distance in November. Everett was probably just a bit short of fast work after the freeze-up when he was beaten at Cheltenham on New Year's Eve.

After David Elsworth had saddled Robin Wonder to win the first division of the Novices Hurdle at Wincanton yesterday he quashed rumours that all was not well with Heighlin, his principal hope for tomorrow's Schweppes Gold Trophy, and reiterated that Heighlin will definitely be in the line-up at Newbury.

Turnell to take over on Apple Wine

By Michael Seely

John O'Neill is still out of action for a wweek and will miss theride on Apple Wine in the Schweppes Gold Trophy. Andy Turnell will deputize. An X-ray taken by Dr Allen, the Jockey Club doctor, at Darlington Hospital yesterday revealed that the former champion had suffered no ill effects from his fall at Ascot on Wednesday. However, the seven-day ban from riding after sustaining concussion, however mild, is obligatory and is always enforced.

Supporters of the heavily-backed Yorkshire horse will have received encouragement from the victory of his stable companion, Bally-Go, in the Long Stanton Handicap Hurdle at Huntingdon yesterday. Ridden with supreme confidence by Philip Tuck, Mick Easterby's five-year-old cruised through to lead at the final flight and won with a great deal in hand.

Other big-race news came from Josh Gifford after Roadhead had beaten the odds-on favourite, Tommy Joe, by 20 lengths in the Major Charles Townsend Memorial Hunter Chase. "Homeson is 95 per cent certain to run at Newbury", said the locally-born trainer, "and if he does Richard Rowe will ride".

This news caused Ladbrokes to introduce Homeson into their betting on the Schweppes at 10-1. After his magnificent run when second to Heighlin at Kempton on Saturday, Homeson has an obvious chance although Gaye Chance and Apple Wine are still my pair for the big race. The punters are still plunging on Ekbalco as if there was no settling day and Roger Fisher's horse remains a firm favourite. "The confidence behind Ekbalco is quite extraordinary", said Mike Dillon, of Ladbrokes, "they seem prepared to take any price".

As far as the Grand National is concerned Michael Dickinson said that no decision about Cavity Hunter's participation will be reached for a day or two. "Mr Tyldsley is not all that keen to run. He may change his mind as the horse has such an obvious chance after his win at Ascot."

Dickinson was not too disappointed with the running of Tommy Joe who was not suited by the rain-softened ground. However, Roadhead's victory could not have been more popular with the Huntingdon crowd. Owned by John Wilson, a farmer from Wansford, Roadhead was ridden by his daughter, Margaret, and was gaining his fifth victory over the track.

The North's extraordinary domination in the valuable Southern races this season continued when Alan Brown drove Angelo Salvini to a half-length victory over Brass Change in the £6,000 Sidney Banks Memorial Novices' Hurdle.

New stalls rejected

The Jockey Club has rejected calls for a new type of starting stalls, despite serious accidents to Lester Piggott and Greville Starkey last season.

The Starting Stalls committee instead recommends "radical improvements" to the design currently in use, and to the procedure for preparing horses for the stalls and discipline at the start.

Newbury programme

Tote Double:2.30 and 3.30. Treble: 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0

1.30 ALDERMASTON CHASE (Novices: £2,172: 2m 160yd) (16 runners)

101	0-0101f	COMBS DITCH (B) (R Tory) D Elsworth 6-11-1 ... C Brown
103	131230	NO HURRY (Alex Ross Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 6-12-1 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
107	041000	SLANEY (Guinea Grill Stakes) I Wardle 7-11-9 ... M Williams
108	00-4420	ACARINE (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 6-11-3 ... G McCourt
109	00000/f	BLUE STREAKER (T Hammond) Mrs M Rimell 9-11-3 ... E Woods
[illegible]		

2.0 THATCHAM CHASE (Handicap: £2,590: 2½m) (10)

[illegible]

2.30 STROUD GREEN HURDLE (4yo: £4,821: 2m 100yd) (8)

[illegible]

3.0 HARWELL CHASE (Handicap: £2,624: 3m) (7)

[illegible]

3.30 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices. £1,614: 2m 100yd) (18)

[illegible]

4.0 CRICKLADE HURDLE (Handicap £3,086. 2½m 120yd) (20)

[illegible]		
607	41-1113	EVERETT (CD) (K Hennessy) F Walwyn 7-11-0 ... R Chapman
609	40p410	BRAVE JACK (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-10 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
610	f-u4111	TOULOUSE (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 7-10-8 ... P Hobbs
612	10-0/10	LADY MARTHA (M Ward-Thomas) R Head 8-10-2 ... —
614	133-000	LEX (D Sullivan) N Callaghan 5-101 ... D Dutton 4
615	411-340	TEA-POT (Mrs M Smith) M Blanshard 6-10-1 ... C Brown
616	uf-0133	CHAKA (P Mellon) I Balding 6-10-0 ... B Reilly
617	0/24212	MANSTON MARAUDER (Lt-Col E Harries) R Hannon 8-100 ... A Turnell
618	f10000	DROPSHOT (G Mosos) G Balding 7-10-0 ... B Reilly
621	33100-0	FLASHY'S PAL (M Marsh) J Gifford 5-10-0 ... R Rowe
623	040000	MITCHELSTOWN (B) (A House) A House 8-10-0 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
624	041310	CROWNING MOMENT (H Spearing) I Wardle 7-10-0 ... M Williams
626	31004	ROBIN HOOD (Wathors & Son Ltd) A Andrews 7-10-0 ... C Bourne 7
628	00010-0	CIGARILLO (Mrs C Willians) R Turnell 6-10-0 ... Steve Knight
631	000/	ISLAND LINER (T Eager) M Dalahooke 8-10-0 ... J Suthern
632	000	WILD PUMPKIN (Mrs M Sabino) P Ashworth 5-10-0 ... R Berry 4
633	000-p00	TORNADO PRINCE (Miss D de Veuve) R Atkins 10-10-0 ... R Atkins

4 Everett, 5 Toulouse, 13-2 Captain John, 8 Brave Jack, Lex, 10 Manston Marauder, 12 Baron Blakeney Drumburn, 14 Tea-Pot, Crowning Moment, 16 Chaka. 20 others

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Fauloon. 2.0 Snowshill Sailor. 2.30 Lulav. 3.0 Glen Berg. 3.30 Musso 4.0 Everett.

Ayr programme

1.15 LAGG HURDLE (Div 1. Novices: £695: 2m) (12 runners)

1	222100	HOT PRETENCE (CD) (D Hodgson) J Wilson 5-11-12 ... C Hawkins
2	1-01004	MASTER BLASTER (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-12 ... R Lamb
5	003000/	EAST RIDING (G Renilson) G Renilson 9-11-5 ... Mr P Craggs
6	000-	GILZIE BANK (R McDonald) R McDonald 7-11-5 ... C Brownless
9	0040	MELFORD BAY (Mrs J Clarke) J Haldane 6-11-5 ... Mr J Walton
10		MISS BRIG (H McConnell) H McConnell 5-11-5 ... Mrs A Robertson
11	20003/0	MR RAFFERTY (S Taylor) Denys Smith 6-11-5 ... A Dickman
12	243020	VIMY'S PET (T Barnes) T Barnes 6-11-5 ... —
[illegible]		

1.45 OLD TOLL HURDLE (Handicap: £867: 2½m) (10)

[illegible]

2.15 ADAMHILL CUP CHASE (Hunters: £814: 3m 110yd) (6)

[illegible]

2.45 LAGG HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £693: 2m) (5)

[illegible]

3.15 HAMILTON-CAMPBELL CHASE (Handicap: £1,991: 2½m) (7)

[illegible]

3.45 MARCHBURN CHASE (Novices: £1,690: 3m 110yd) (9)

[illegible]		
8	0100-0f	CHANCE COMMAND (B) (Ld Ronaldshay) P Calver 7-11-2 ... C Tinkler
12	323/004	JONATHAN'S CHOICE (D Robertson) D Robertson 8-11-2 ... Mr D Robertson
13	000/432	KILKEA (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 8-11-2 ... A Dickman
18	000-20f	RONAN-PAUL (C Bird) S Leadbetter 9-11-2 ... Mr R Shiels 7
19	0	SEA CAMPION (Mrs J Gladson) Mrs J Gladson 7-11-2 ... Mr P Craggs
21	000	TIRRIL (K Hogg) K Hogg 9-11-2 ... R Barry

13-8 Donjill, 11-4 Blue Reef, 4 Twice Times, 6 Kilkea, 15-2 Ronan Paul, 8 others.

4.15 LAGG HURDLE (Div III novices. £647. 2m) (8)

1	43f1	SUPER SOLO (CD) (A Davidson Ltd) G Richards 6-11-12 ... R Berry
2	0	COLONEL ROSE (T Goldie) T Goldie 5-11-5 ... Mr J M Dun 7
4	0	MELODY MOON (D Curr) Denys Smith 7-11-5 ... A Dickman
5	0	NO MATCH (Mrs M Rutherford) S Leadbetter 6-11-5 ... D Nolan
6	330330	RENREBO (Westward Garages) M Naughton 5-11-5 ... G Bradley
7	4000/00	STARMASE (R Wilson) T Barnes 7-11-5 ... D Johnston 7
9	4021	RYECROFT (CD) (Mrs K Rea) R Johnson 4-10-11 ... C Hawkins
10	00	NOBLE WHIN (R Ross) C Bell 4-10-4 ... C Pimlott

4-7 Ryecroft, 7-2 Super Solo, 8 Renrebo, 10 No Match, 12 others.

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Tudorville. 1.45 Kibcoy. 2.15 New Formula. 2.45 Geordie Lad. 3.15 My Buck. 3.45 DONJILL is specially recommended. 4.15 Ryecroft.

Huntington results

Going. good

1 30 (1 32) GLATTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1 076 2m 200yd)

PRINCE BAI, b g by Ribero — Storrs Sterling (A Hunt) 6-11-6 J Burke (5-1 fav) 1
Keswick ... D Dutton (6-1) 2
Hyde ... P Tuck 9-1) 3

TOTE. Win 63p. Places 17p. 25p. 21p. 23p. Dual F £2 53. CSF £4 01. Tricast £26 15 A Jarvis at Royston 2½l. 6l Doonally (14-1) 4th 19 ran

[illegible]

3 0 (3 1) MAJOR CHARLES TOWNSEND CHASE (Hunters £573. 2½m)

ROADHEAD, br g. by Doon — Chantabelle (J Wilson) 9-12-2 Miss M Wilson (6-4) 1
Tommy Joe ... Mr D Browne (8-13 fav) 2
Hello Luna ... Mrs Pat Palmer (100-1) 3

TOTE Win. 25p. Dual F: 17p CSF 25p J Gifford, at Findon. 20l. bad Cooch Behar (11-1) 4th 5 ran.

[illegible]

STATE OF GOING (official) Newbury good to soft. Ayr good to soft. Tomorrow: Catterick Bridge good

Wincanton

12.45 (12.49) NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £682: 2m)

ROBIN WONDER b g. by Dawn Review — Rainbow Wonder (F Hunt) 4-11-0 C Brown (9-4 fav) 1
Midinette ... Mr Peter Hobbs (50-1) 2
Harvest Supper ... P Double (50-1) 3

TOTE Win, 32p; places, 24p, £3 48, 88p Dual Forecast winner or 2nd with any other horse 12p CSF £11 52 D Elsworth at Fordingbridge 1l, 15l My Friend George (16-1) 4th 21 ran NR Hathemoor Brandy, Simette

1 15 (1 22) CORTON DENHAM CHASE (Handicap £1 641: 3m 1f)

CAPTAIN CLOVER, b g. by The Bo'Sun — [illegible]

[illegible]

TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 12p, 19p Dual F: 13p CSF: 17p M W Dickinson, at Harewood. 15l, 12l Only three finished 6 ran.

2 45 (2 46) BRUTON CHASE (Hunters. £694: 2m 5f)

BARARDEN, gr g. by Tudor Bar — Arden Lass (Mrs R Fell) 9-11-7 Mrs N Fell (12-1) 1
Wellande Copse Mr M Wilkinson (100-30 fav) 2
Ridgeman ... Mr M Phillips (14-1) 3

TOTE Win, £4.04, places, 89p, 23p, 51p Dual F £19 79 CSF £5.20 Mrs R Fell, at Plymouth 30l, 2l Beau Ville (33-1) 4th. 15 ran NR Gold Chief.

[illegible]

Motoring by Peter Waymark

The end seems near for safety tyre

Full details of BL's Princess replacement, the Ambassador, must await the official launch on March 5, but it can be revealed that one item not being offered as an option on the car is the Dunlop Denovo fail-safe tyre and wheel system.

With the revised Rover also dropping the Denovo option, the end seems near for a brave attempt by Dunlop to sell safety and persuade motorists to do without their spare wheel. Dunlop admitted to me: "Denovo has been very disappointing. It is not yet dead and gone but we will probably develop the idea in a different way in future."

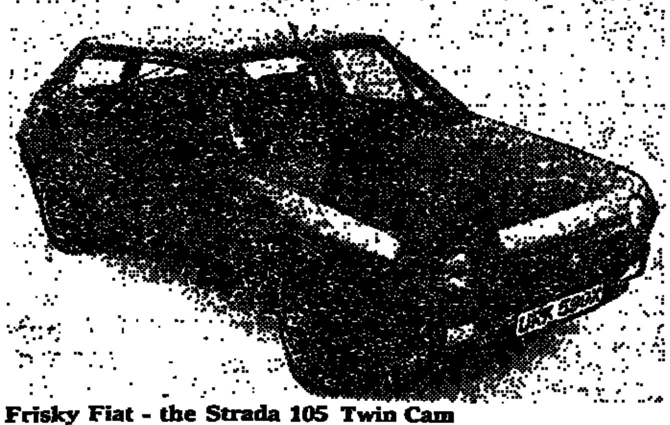
Denovo offers three main advantages over the conventional wheels and tyres. If there is a puncture, the tyre stays on the wheel and this can be an important safety factor. Secondly, the car can be driven on for 100 miles or so, at up to 50 mph, which means there is no need to change the wheel at the roadside. It follows, thirdly, that the spare wheel can be dispensed with, releasing space in the boot and making the car lighter.

It was first announced in 1972 and seemed a tempting package. The car manufacturers took some convincing, however, and it was three years before a model made in any significant numbers offered the Denovo as an option. That, ironically, was the Ambassador's predecessor, the Austin Morris 18-22 Series, later renamed the Princess. British Leyland (as it then was) also decided to take Denovo for the new Rover, launched in 1976, and the Mini 1275 GT.

Fiat was next to bite and offered the Dunlop system on the 131 Mirafiori and the little 126. The Mini and 126 were part of a deliberate pitch at women drivers, the assumption being that women were even less likely than men to want to change a punctured tyre in the pouring rain. Dunlop did not, of course, suggest they would be less capable of doing so.

Now most of the original customers have deserted, including BL which will drop the option completely when present Denovo stocks are exhausted. Among the few remaining models for which the tyre and wheel is still sold are one version of the Fiat Panda, the small volume Datsun 280 ZX and (in France only) the Peugeot 104.

There are several reasons for its lack of success. Car manufacturers have been reluctant to take on a tyre and wheel that was made by only one company; the normal practice is to buy from several sources in case supplies from one are held up.


Frisky Fiat - the Strada 105 Twin Cam

It might have been easier if other tyre firms had also produced run-flat systems, and indeed Goodyear and Michelin were on the point of doing so until the poor response to Denovo made them think again.

As for car owners, the main stumbling block was that Denovo came out very expensive: for Denovo tyres and wheels cost more than five conventional ones. There was, too, a psychological reluctance among motorists to do away with the spare wheel.

Even on the safety benefits, drivers were sceptical, not because Denovo did not work but because punctures are a rare occurrence. Dunlop itself calculated that blow-outs happened on average once every 16,800 miles, or two years four months, and that only one in ten constituted a serious safety hazard. Denovo seemed an expensive insurance policy against something that was unlikely to happen.

Back in 1975, when the 18-22 Series was launched, Dunlop was predicting a take-up for Denovo of anything between 30 and 60 per cent. The actual figure has been somewhat below 10 per cent and the same was true for the Rover. "Demand has never reached the sort of level which would have made it worth while for us to continue", BL explained.

What, then, can Dunlop salvage from its multi-million pound investment? Possibly the Denloc wheel rim system, which goes part of the way towards Denovo by ensuring that the tyre stays on the wheel after a blow-out and has a limited run-flat application.

One of the drawbacks of the Denovo, concept is that it has involved not only a special wheel but a special tyre to go with it. If Denloc could be adapted to any type of tyre, Dunlop might be on to a winner.

Dunlop has not quite given up hope of Denovo and negotiations are proceeding with a major European car manufacturer. But unless there is a firm commitment soon, Denovo looks like coming to the end of the road.

A brace of Stradas

Two new versions have recently arrived in Britain of the Fiat Strada, the small medium hatchback which competes with cars like the Ford Escort, Vauxhall Astra, Talbot Horizon and Volkswagen Golf. The new Stradas are designed to broaden the appeal of a range that, after a bright start, has sold disappointingly and failed to make the top 10 best selling models.

The Super 85 replaces the 75, the numbers referring to the brake-horse power of the 1500cc overhead camshaft engine. It follows that the car is quicker than its predecessor, with a 0 to 60mph acceleration in around 12 seconds and a top speed of 101 mph; and there is also an improvement in fuel economy.

Thanks partly to better engine "breathing", and to the fitting of the new Pirelli P8 tyre with its low rolling resistance, the Super 85 gives two more miles to the gallon on the 56mph (46.3mpg) and 75mph (34.9mpg) yardsticks, while the urban figure remains at 26.4. Overall, however, the car is still no more than average for its class and is beaten on the urban cycle by most of its rivals.

To justify the Super label, Fiat has substantially revised the interior of the car and given it more standarad equipment. There is a new, and much imporoved, fascia, which features a warning light check on the side, parking and rear lights, brake fluid level and brake pad wear. The swithgear is constantly illuminated, the switches showing pink for off and white for on.

The heating and ventilation system is said to give 10 per cent more throughput and I found it well up to the task of clearing the windscreen first thing in the morning in icy weather. But it still does not allow for a combination of warm feet and a cool face and with the heater on the car soon gets stuffy.

The steering wheel height is now adjustable and the attractive cloth seat trim extends to the doors. The enlarged glove-box contains a make-up mirror and a removable lamp with five metres of flex.

If all these things make the car smarter and more inviting, it remains rather characterless to drive. The five-speed gearbox is awkward to use, with sticky changes, and the steering is heavy at low speed and imprecise in the straight ahead position. Interior space is, however, generous and the rear seat can be folded down in separate halves to give several combinations of luggage and passengers. The Super 85 costs £4,772.

The other new Strada, which goes on sale in the last week of February, is the 105 Twin Cam, a performance version of the car, in the same vein as the Escort XR3 and the Golf GTi. In this case the model numbers refers to the 105 bhp of the 1585cc twin overhead camshaft engine familiar from other Fiat models.

To accommodate the extra performance, a larger clutch has been fitted, the suspension stiffened and the front disc brakes increased in size.

On a brief drive I did not have a chance to check performance figures, but Fiat claims a 0 to 60 acceleration of 10 seconds, which puts the Twin Cam well behind the XR3 or the GTi. What is striking about the car is the very low gearing, which means that the maximum speed of 109 mph is reached in fifth gear, rather than fourth. It also means that at 70 mph the engine is turning over at a busy 5,000 rpm in fourth and 4,200 in fifth, though less noisily than might be expected.

The ride is firmer than on the Super 85, and roadholding is sure enough, but again the car suffers from soggy steering and difficult gear changes. Fuel consumption on the urban cycle is a modest 23.7 mpg, though better than either the XR3 or GTi on the constant 56 mph (41.5) and constant 75 mph (32.1) figures.

The Twin Cam is very competitive on price, selling for £5,195, compared with the Golf GTi's £6,015 and the XR3's £6,246. But it does not match them on driveability.

"... There is no God like thee, in heaven above, or on earth beneath, who keepest covenant and mercy with thy servants that walk before thee with all their heart."—1 Kings 8: 23.

BIRTHS

ANTHONY.—On February 8, to Jill and Richard — a daughter (Sally), a sister for Robert.
BUSH.—On February 10, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Jane (nee Boult) and John—a daughter (Lucy Jane Wells).
CROCKER.—On 10th February, at the West London Hospital, to Vanessa (nee Smith) and Roger—a son (Bernaby Tobias).
FELLOWS.—On February 10th, at Queen Charlotte's, to Jenifer (nee Beavan) and David—a daughter (Emily Louise), a granddaughter for Lord and Lady Ardwick and Doreen and Howard Fellows.
GUISE.—On February 6th, to Zoe and Nigel—a daughter, a sister for Emma.
HOWIE.—On Feb. 10th to Susie (nee Rich) and David—a son (George David).
KENNEDY.—On 23rd January to Patricia and Alan—a son (William).
LANDYMORE.—See Anthony.
McCULLOCH.—On February 5th, at Barts, to Jill (nee Grey) and William—a girl (Sarah Elizabeth), a sister for Oliver.
MINNEMAN.—On February 10th, 1982, at Queen Charlotte's, to Nancy (nee Plank) and John—a son (John Paul James-Jamie), a brother for Lindsay and Elizabeth.
MOIR.—On February 8th, in St. John's, Newfoundland to Diana (nee Baird) and Jonathan—a son.
MOYLE.—On February 5th to Ffion (nee Howell) and Richard—a son (Henry), a brother for [illegible]
OL[illegible]ENSHAW. — On January [illegible] to Deborah (nee Taylor) and [illegible]—a daughter.

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible] ... day and always. Helene, Catherine and John.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges. The subjects are: — Biology (the kidney); Better Badminton (mixed doubles); Look and Read; Religious and moral education; Exploring Science; Hyn o Fyd (Welsh programme); Talkabout; Going to Work; Plants in Action (Sleeping Beauties); 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 News headlines. Financial report; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Peter Seabrook's gardening item, and Living with Leisure; 1.45 Bagpuss: for the very young viewer; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Barry Purchase's play Ties, about a brother's and sister's day trip to Brighton; 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 Closedown; 3.20 Pobol y Cwm (part 4 of a serial in Welsh); 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2 11.00am).

4.20 **Winsome Witch:** cartoon; 4.25 **Jackanory:** Rosald Ayres reads from The Secret Garden, by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

4.40 **Think Again:** An A to Z of Great Britain, presented by Johnny Ball.

5.05 **Grange Hill:** Episode 12. A trip to the zoo, and the troublesome results.

5.40 **News:** with Jan Leeming. 6.00 **South East at Six;** 6.22 **Nationwide:** including Desmond Lynam's Sportswide item at 6.45.

7.00 **The Superstars:** The final of the competition for the Ferguson Men's Championship. From Plymouth. Keith Fielding, the reigning champion, both a Rugby Union and Rugby League international, defends his title against the seven finalists who have emerged from the heats.

8.00 **Fame is the Spur:** Episode 6 of the dramatization by Elaine Morgan of Howard Spring's novel of political ambition. Hamer Shawcross (Tim Pigott-Smith) is now an MP. Ann (Joanna David) espouses the suffragette movement.

8.50 **Points of View:** with Barry Took.

9.00 **News:** with John Simpson. And weather forecast for the weekend.

9.25 **McClain's Law:** Scene-setter for a new American-made crime series, starring James Arness who was previously seen in the western series called Gunsmoke. He plays a retired officer in the Los Angeles police who, when his best friend is murdered, resolves to find the killers. He has a tough fight trying to get back into the force. Co-starring Marshall Colt as the young police officer alongside whom Jim McClain (Arness) has to work.

11.00 **Face the Music:** Musical quiz chaired by Joseph Cooper. His team of music-lovers tonight consists of Bernard Levin, Paul Jennings and the late Joyce Grenfell. The visiting celebrity is the singer Heather Harper (r).

11.35 **Film: The Anniversary** (1967) Hammer non-horror film, made in Britain, in which Bette Davis plays a dictatorial mother who keeps a tight rein on her three sons. But the fat's in the fire when two of the sons try to kick over the traces. Also starring Sheila Hancock, Jack Hedley, James Cossins, Elaine Taylor and Christian Roberts. Directed by Roy Ward Baker. Ends at 1.10am.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: John M. A. Lane's story Great Grandpa's Journey; 11.25 Closedown; 3.00 International Bowls: More quarter-finals coverage of the Embassy World Indoor Championship. See also 10.20 pm.

Bette Davis: BBC 1 11.35pm

4.00 **International Bowls** (continued).

5.05 **Flying High:** The history of aviation in the West.

5.35 **Weekend Outlook:** Open University round-up.

5.40 **Film: Sherlock Holmes Faces Death*** (1943) There's a triple murderer out to get the famous sleuth. With Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce.

6.45 **Heroes:** Alan Brien's idols include Walter Matthau, Freud and Orson Welles's Kane.

7.15 **Oxford Road Show.**

7.50 **News.**

7.55 **In the Country:** Wildlife in the Dee estuary; Butterfly Conservation Year; the Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust; and the wild deer of Staffordshire.

8.25 **Newsweek: Health Care for All?** The lives that are in danger because of the economy axe.

9.00 **The Family Brown Entertains:** A concert given at Snape, Maltings, by this county music group from Canada.

9.30 **Playhouse: A Shilling Life.** Guy Meredith's play is an account of the surprising thing that happens when a professional biographer (Julie Covington) goes to interview a grand old man of the theatre (Eric Porter).

10.20 **International Bowls:** the third and fourth quarter-finals and the first semi-final of the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championships.

10.45 **Newsnight:** news bulletins and comment on the day's main stories.

11.30 **Friday Night . . . Saturday Morning:** The MC in tonight's edition—he is making his debut in the role—is the journalist and broadcaster Frank Delaney. His guests include the novelist Anthony Burgess, the American writer Paul Theroux and the Welsh actress Sian Phillips. Ends at 12.25 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. The subjects are: Reading with Lenny; How We Used to Live; 1-2-3 Go; Physics in Action; Geography Today; Alive and Kicking; Stop Look Listen; Documentary Re-run; 11.55 Comic Stories; 12.00 A Handful of Songs: with Keith Field, Maria Morgan; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Greedy Wolf; 12.30 Simply Sewing: Making a quilted jacket (r); 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Viewers put questions to Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment; 2.45 Film: The Clairvoyant* (1935). Thriller with Claude Rains as the music hall entertainer who discovers he really can see into the future. With Fay Wray, Mary Clare.

4.15 **Dangermouse:** British-made cartoon serial; 4.20 **Razzmatazz:** Pop music show. With Soft Cell and the New Electric Band Techno Twins.

4.45 **Jukes of Piccadilly:** Comedy drama about an amateur sleuth (Nigel Hawthorne) and an escaped prisoner. Episode one.

5.15 **Square One:** Joe Brown and his big board game. With prizes.

5.45 **News;** 6.00 **The 6 o'clock Show:** London area news stories, selected mainly because they're from the sunnier side of the street. The MC is Michael Aspel.

7.00 **Family Fortunes:** with Bob Monkhouse as the quiz master. The Clancy family from Dyfed, in South Wales, versus the Edwards family from Lincoln.

7.30 **Hawaii Five-O:** A strange murder involving an ancient Hawaiian taboo.

8.30 **Shine on Harvey Moon:** Will it be a happy Christmas for the Moon family? Much depends on Harvey's mother (Elizabeth Spriggs).

9.00 **The Gentle Touch: Hammer.** Detective-Inspector Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoine) and her colleagues investigate a series of violent robberies, all of which have the same pattern and all of which have been carried out by women. Is it a team that's responsible? Or is it a one woman, wearing many disguises? The guest performers are Rosalind Ayres and Leslie Ash.

10.00 **News from ITN.**

10.30 **Bizarre:** The American comedy half-hour that will not please you unless you like your comedy noisy and, sporadically, in poor taste.

11.00 **The London Programme: Sixth Formers — A Political Football.** An inquiry into the educational crisis which has resulted from the increasing number of sixth-formers who are not taking examination courses and the grouping together of the pupils who are. Sir Keith Joseph is interviewed. Among others appearing are Bryn Davies, leader of the Inner London Education Authority and Auriol Stevens of The Observer newspaper.

11.35 **Thriller: Not Guilty.** A businessman is accused of killing his wife. With Christopher George, Dinsdale Landon, Richard Todd.

12.55 **Close.** And closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: J. K. Galbraith.
9.45 Feedback. Your views on BBC TV and Radio.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Storyteller by William Palmer.
11.00 News.
11.05 Great Families of Britain. A series of radio portraits: (4) The Fitzgeralds of Leinster.
11.50 Bird of the Week.: The raven.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Word! Panel game.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "A Fall of Leaves" by Colin Haydn Evans.†
4.05 Poetry Please!†
4.15 Modern French Writers: The New Novel.
4.45 Story Time: "An Old Captivity" by Nevil Shute (5).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Charmed Lives" by Michael Korda (5).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Miles Kington delves into the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 9.05 For Schools (including Web of Language; listening, talking and writing; and Sandtrack: Scene of the Crime); 10.30 Listen with Mother; 11.00 For Schools; 1.55 Programme news; 2.00 For Schools; 11.00-12.00pm Study on Four (includes Wegweiser, second-stage German at 11.00, and Por Aqui, second-stage Spanish at 11.30pm).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Elgar, Schmelzer, Syzmanowski, Chopin orch. Elgar; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Schubert, Bach, Mozart, Haydn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Berlioz; records.†
10.00 Malcolm Bilson. Fortepiano recital: C. P. E. Bach, Beethoven, Haydn.†
11.15 John Alldis Choir. Recital: Schoenberg, John Tavener, Andre Jolivet.†
12.15 Midday Prom direct from the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester: Part 1: Bizet, Dukas.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Interlude.
1.20 Midday Prom. Part 2: Faure, Ravel, Chabrier.†
2.05 Oboe and Piano Music. Recital: Stephen Dodgson, Elizabeth Maconchy, Franz Reizenstein.†
2.35 Busch Quartet Plays Beethoven (new Series): String Quartet recital; record.
3.20 Stravinsky and Tippett: Concert.†
4.00 Choral Evensong in St Paul's Church, Birmingham.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Richard Graves.†
6.55 Play It Again. Preview.†
7.00 Three Italian Writers (1): Cesare Pavesse. Talk by Paul Bailey.
7.45 Polish Chamber Orchestra: Concert. Part 1: Mozart, Dragonetti, Elgar.†
8.25 Interval reading.
8.30 Concert, part 2: Vivaldi, Bartok.
9.15 Independence. Poet Andrew Motion introduces a reading of his poem.
9.45 Mozart and Liszt Piano recital.†
10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics A personal view of musicals by Robert Cushman: Cole Porter's "Let's Face It".†
11.00 News.
11.05 Grieg Part-Songs. †

VHF Only
11.20 Midnight: Open University

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Jim Macleod and his Band.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Listen to Les. 10.30 Anything for a Laugh. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times GMT 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Backtracking. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 The Ages of Man. 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News 5.09 Just a Minute 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter From London 9.55 Waveguide 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 A Murder of Quality. 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Music for the Harpsicord 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 A Word in Edgeways. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00 pm News. 1.45-2.02 Corachod. 2.35-3.00 I Ysgolion. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.05-5.30 Olwynion. 5.30-5.40 Cracked ice. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 11.00-11.50 Week In Week out. 1.50-11.51 News. 11.51-1.15 am Film: Arabella (Virna Lisi). Scotland 11.00-11.22 am For Schools. 12.55-1.00 pm News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.00-11.30 Goodbye Mr Kent. 11.30-11.35 News headlines. Northern Ireland 11.00-11.22 am Closedown. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 11.00-11.30 Spotlight. 11.30-11.35 News headlines. 1.10 am News headlines. England 6.00-6.22 pm Regional magazines; 11.00-11.30 East — Weekend; Midlands — Know your place; North — Politics North: North East Coast to Coast; North West Home Ground; South The Writers' Programme. South West The Rock of St Ives; West Newsroom File. 1.10 am Close.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm Scottish News. 1.30-2.00 Square One. 2.45-4.15 Film: Joe Dakota (Jock Mahoney) Western about oil fever and a stranger who arrives in town. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 The Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Blue Knight (George Kennedy) Police hunt for a gun-peddler takes an odd turn. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Hand of the Night (William Sylvester) Bad dream on an airliner continues after landing. 12.55am I Was Reading.

CENTRAL

As London Except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Film: Girl on the Late. Late Show (Don Murray) Talk-show executive tracks down a mysterious film star and uncovers a guilty secret. 4.10-4.15 Windows. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: I don't want to be Born (Joan Collins, Donald Pleasance) Ex-stripper gives birth to a monster which goes on a murderous rampage. 12.55am Barney Miller. 1.25 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.30am-9.35 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Promise (John Castle, Ian McKellan) Two men love the same girl during siege of Leningrad 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy 10.30 Film: Vampire Circus (Adrienne Corri) Plague strikes a village as a travelling circus arrives. 12.10am News. 12.15 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: Background* (Valerie Hobson, Philip Friend) Children's reaction to divorce. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy 10.30 News. 10.32 Meet Mike Elliott. 11.30 Hammer House of Horror 12.30am Anticipating Valentine's Day. 12.35 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Interval (Merle Oberon) Lonely woman on the run from middle age. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 That's Hollywood. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy 10.30 Take the Mick: Mick Potts and the Gateway Jazz Band. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown

CHANNEL

As London except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Death Sentence: (Cloris Leachman). Woman juror thinks her husband should be in the dock for murder. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Clapperboard. 7.30-8.30 Hart to Hart. 10.28 News. 10.35 Aujourd'hui en France. 10.40 Mysterious Tales. 10.45 Three's Company 11.15 Film: Pain in the A.... Would-be assassin is hilariously thwarted. 12.45am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.54 am-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30-4.15 Film: Admirable Crichton (Kenneth More) Comedy about the perfect butler who finds himself lording over his master. 6.00 Kick Off 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy 11.00 Week on Friday. 11.30 Film: Dirty Money (Catherine Deneuve) Bank robbers and heroin smugglers in a French seaside town. 1.20 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film Judgment Deferred* (Joan Collins) Exposé of a drugs racket 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Film: Death Policy (Robert Powell) Whirlwind romance turns into a nightmare. 12.25 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except; 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-4.15 Film: Blue Bird (Shirley Temple) Fantasy about a selfish girl who searches for the blue bird of happiness. 5.15 Hear Here. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Counterpoint Special: Devolved government in the province 11.35 Bedtime. Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 11.50 am-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Make Me an Offer (Peter Finch, Adrienne Corri) Antique dealer becomes infatuated by a Wedgwood Vase. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Mr. and Mrs. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.28 News. 10.30 Good Neighbour Show. 11.00 Film: Crescendo (Stephanie Powers) Student falls in love with a cripple and is caught in a web of terror 12.45 am Closedown. **HTV CYMRU/WALES:** As HTV West except: 11.34 am-11.49 About Wales 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam 4.15-4.45 Eliffantod Yr Affrig 6.00 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.

TSW

As London except: 11.55am-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Death Sentence: (Cloris Leachman). Woman juror thinks her husband should be in the dock for murder. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Hart to Hart. 10.32 News. 10.35 Callback. 10.40 Mysterious Tales 10.45 Three's Company. 11.15 Film: A Pain in the A.... Would-be assassin is hilariously thwarted. 12.46am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Death Sentence: (Cloris Leachman) Woman juror thinks her husband should be in the dock for murder 5.15 Watch This Space . . . 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 Film Horror! Torture Garden: (Burgess Meredith) Series of creepy tales centred on a sinister fairground character. 12.45am Company, followed by Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

Eric Porter: BBC2, 9.30pm

● A SHILLING LIFE (BBC 2, 9.30), which Guy Meredith has written for Playhouse, is a bitter-sweet two-hander about the masks that some people wear. Nothing wrong with that, it concludes, just as long as the masks are the right ones and provided the faces behind them aren't all contorted with remorse. Ultimately, it's a play about failure, which is where the bitter part comes in. Where the sweetness comes in is with the concluding resolution, about which you will have to find out for yourself tonight. In outline, this is a play about a hack writer (Julie Covington) who visits a forgotten playwright (Eric Porter) to write a brief life about him. In the event, we find out much more about her than about him. It is good to see Mr Porter getting away from the gruff and stuffy roles in which he excels and making a complete success of something vaguely Cowardian. Miss Covington's prickly biographer is not a pleasant character, but when she intermittently allows the sun to break through, she warms the play most pleasantly.

● FRIDAY NIGHT . . . SATURDAY MORNING (BBC 2, 11 30pm) tries out yet another presenter tonight, the Irish writer and broadcaster Frank Delaney. Not a familiar face yet, despite his fortnightly stint on Pebble Mill at One, but a voice that will be instantly recognizable by anyone who listens to his Bookshelf programme on Radio 4. Mr Delaney possesses the happy knack of enthusing about books without gushing, and of being able to talk to writers as though they are next-door neighbours and not beings who have deigned to saunter down from Olympus. He should be in his element tonight, chatting with fellow writers Anthony Burgess and Paul Theroux.

● Radio highlights: Janet Suzman, the thinking man's actress and the best Hedda Gabler I have ever seen, discusses her multiplicity of roles in KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4, 9.30pm). The interview peg is her latest film Priest of Love in which she plays Frieda Lawrence to Ian McKellan's D. H. . . . . In a good day for music, there's the Busch Quartet playing a late Beethoven string quartet, the Op 127 in E flat (Radio 3, 2.35), and the Polish Chamber Orchestra in a 1981 Edinburgh Festival concert that includes the Elgar Serenade for string orchestra and the Vivaldi Concerto in A, Op 3, No 5 (L'estro armonico)

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Last Perf Tonight 7.00 AIDA. Tomor. Tues 8.00 THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Mon Thurs 7.00 THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton 1 at 7.30 & Tues at 7.00. La Boheme (Marilyn Zschau sings Musetta TV recording on Tues).
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor at 2.00 & 7.30 & Thurs at 7.30 Swan Lake. Wed at 7.30. Manon. Theatre closed on Mon Feb 15

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 See under Theatres for JOSEPH & THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT
NEW OPERA COMPANY—COMMEDIA Feb 17 19,20 at 7.30pm
Spring Opera & Dance Subscription Season Tel 01-278 0855 for brochure any time day or night

CONCERTS

ST JAMES', Piccadilly
Tonight 7.30
MUSICIANS UNION
presents a concert by members of
ORCHESTRA OF SADLER'S WELLS — ROYAL BALLET
Prog inc Ov Hansel & Gretel Grieg Holberg Suite. Ballet Suites etc.
Admission by prog £1.50

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611
D'OYLY CARTE
with 7 operas by GILBERT and SULLIVAN
Season must end 27 Feb
Feb 12 13 THE MIKADO. Eves 7.30 Mats Wed Sat 2.30 Credit card Hotline 01-930 0731

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats. 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
THE FOREST
Press night 7.00pm. "Magnificent production . . . not to be missed" Times. Next perf LA RONDE 19 Feb (this play is about sexual relationships and is not suitable for children). Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at Warehouse/Piccadilly.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Vict. Stn)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PETULA CLARK
"A huge and manifest success"
Evgs 7.30. Mats Weds & Sat 2.30
Box Office 10am-8pm.
In person/phone/post/SAE
HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-
6919/6184
TELEDATA (instant 24hrs confirmed). Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200.
GROUP SALES 01-379 6061
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE
Good seats from £2.50 available at doors
Booking to 15th May

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. NUMBER OF THE BEAST by Wilson Tues-Sun 8 pm.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 1488 Party Bookings 01-836 2
JON PERTWEE
UNA STUBBS
GEOFFREY BAYLDON
in
WORZEL GUMMIDGE
"A piece of sparkling theatrical illusion, the spell is never broken . . . children of every age deserve a show like this." — Tinker — Daily Mail Evgs 7.30 Wed & Sat 2.30 pm Due to enormous success extended to Sat Feb 27 seats available for today's perf

CHURCHILL Bromley. Kent (460 6677/5838) Until Feb 13 Sat 4.30 & 8. Thurs 2.30 Colbourne & Lynsey de Paul
SHRIEK!
by Iain Blair World Premiere.

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 Credit card Bkgs 839 1438 Grp 379 6061 Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat Mat Thurs 3. Sat 5.15. Prices £ £7.00 (Not suitable for children)
STEAMING
By NELL DUNN
VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR Swet Awards 1981
GEORGINA HALE — "A comic tour de force" Sid "Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny . . . touching" D. Exp. "A SEXY LIFE AFFIRMING SHOW" Times

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts) Ton't Tomor 3.00 & 7.30 SUMMER Edward Bond

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 Grp Bkgs 836 3962 Mon to 7.30 Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122. CC 836 9837. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves. 7.45. ½ price Mat. Thurs 3. Sat 5 & 8.15.
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART
in
J. P. DONLEAVY'S
BALTHAZAR

MERMAID TH. Blackfriars, EC4. 01-236 5568 cc 01-236 5324. WORLD PREMIERE. Previews. Evgs 8.0. Opens Feb 17 at 7.00
ALEC McCOWEN in THE PORTAGE TO SAN CRISTOBAL OF A. H.
Adapted for the stage by Christopher Hampton from the novel by George Steiner. Directed by John Dexter.

QUEEN'S. CC 01-734 1166. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.15 & 8.30.
EDWARD FOX
ROBIN BAILEY - JAMES GROUT
and PRUNELLA SCALES in
QUARTERMAINE'S TERMS
A new play by SIMON GRAY.
Directed by HAROLD PINTER.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Earlham St. Covent Gdn. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. THE MAID'S TRAGEDY by Beaumont & Fletcher. ton't 7.30pm. Next perf GOOD, 19 Feb.

DOMINION Tott Court Rd (580 9562) WOODSTOCK (X) Comp Progs 7.15 Matinees Thurs-Sat 2.15

GATE BLOOMSBURY. 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177 Russell Sq Tb.
1. MEPHISTO (AA) 3.45. 5.30.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY 20 Russell St WC2 836 1139 Winter Exhibition Early British Watercolours. Dly 10-5.30, Thurs 7, Sats 12.30.

FINE ART SOCIETY

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St. W1 01-493 1572/3 AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St W1 RUFINO TAMAYO — RECENT PAINTINGS until 6 March Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sat 10-12.30

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St. W1 499 1800 Edna Clarke Hall 1879-1979. Drawings and Watercolours

William Weston Gallery
7 Royal Arcade
Albemarle St W1

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Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

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Frank Johnson in the Commons

And what (ask Tories) about El Buckton?

Prime Minister's Question Time being an occasion on which anyone can raise virtually anything, Mrs Thatcher yesterday challenged Mr Foot to say whether he backed the activities of Aslef. Taking up the challenge, Mr Foot immediately replied by demanding whether she backed the activities of El Salvador.

Mrs Thatcher struck back with a reference to the support being given to Aslef by Mr Albert Booth, the Shadow Secretary for Transport. Mr Foot retorted with a reference to her support for the El Salvador policy of President Reagan.

These exchanges went on for some minutes amid Tory cries of "What about El Buckton?" and Labour riposts about American imperialism. Not only did the two parties disagree about the policy, which is perfectly understandable and indeed essential, but they could not agree about the subject.

This congestion occasionally happens during the rush-quarter-hour of Prime Minister's Question Time because it is permissible for a member simply to ask the Prime Minister to list her engagements for the day. This allows the member to ask her about virtually anything by the device of requesting her to find time during her day to consider the subject. In supplementary questions other members can use the same tactic. It is an admirable system.

Yesterday she listed her engagements at the request of Mr Robin Squire, the Conservative member for Hornchurch. Mr Squire rose and asked Mrs Thatcher to deplore Mr Booth's support for the terror-backed Aslef regime which was threatening the stability of Hornchurch and the whole Essex subcontinent.

Mr Booth had said that the Labour Party was backing Aslef, according to Mr Squire. Then, in a masterly demagogic flourish intended to appeal to the passions of the crazed commuters of Hornchurch, Mr Squire said that a lot of other people would "like to get behind Mr Buckton, albeit with a different aim".

Mrs Thatcher replied by placing herself at the head of the struggling masses of the First World as epitomized by the oppressed commuters of Hornchurch. "Many commuters are making heroic efforts to get to work," she told the House. Her remarks were a reaffirmation of the historic links that had always existed between the Conservative Party and the peoples of South West Essex.

Feeling against Aslef—and its lackey, the Labour front bench—was now running high on the Tory side, as it is in the country. No wonder, when he rose, Mr Michael Foot preferred to talk about El Salvador.

El Salvador is a matter about which the Government, still less the Opposition, can do nothing. It therefore suited Mr Foot's purposes yesterday to perfection.

He protested about the murders being committed by the El Salvador junta and sought to suggest that the British Government was somehow among those to blame. Mrs Thatcher replied: "With regard to the first part of the question, it is a matter for Acas."

As a matter of fact, neither in the first nor subsequent parts of his question, had Mr Foot talked about Acas. He was talking about El Salvador. Mrs Thatcher was presumably still thinking about the Hornchurch Member's question.

"There will be elections on March 28", the Prime Minister added. "Other countries are being invited to send observers." Free elections in Aslef? Never! But it turned out she was talking about El Salvador. Mr Foot rose once more and said the events of March 28 would be "a murderous farce". Agreed, but one must hope that the strikes will be over by then.

Truncheons greet the men of steel

At least 5,000 angry steel workers from Belgium's depressed area of Wallonia laid siege to the European Commission headquarters in Brussels yesterday to protest at recent austerity measures (Ian Murray writes).

Massed under red Socialist Union and green Christian Union banners, the men clashed with mounted police with riot shields (above).

The demonstrators, urged on by can-can music from *Orpheus in the Underworld*, broke through the cordon despite fierce police retaliation (right).

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, met a small delegation, and the rest left at lunchtime.

Rowland will pay Laker's bill

Continued from page 1

CAA had failed in its public duty to further a viable British Aviation industry."

Earlier Mr John Smith, shadow Trade Secretary, had demanded the Government hold up any deal between Sir Freddie and Mr Rowland until more compensation was paid to passengers caught by the collapse of the airways.

He urged Mr Biffen and the Civil Aviation Authority most carefully to consider any application for licences from Sir Freddie and Mr Rowland "while so much of the chaos created by the collapse" remained unsolved.

Another obstacle to the licences for the People's Airline emerged yesterday with the prospect of opposition from rival airlines.

They are certain to oppose the application for a renewed licence on the ground that Sir Freddie is no longer a fit and proper person and one. British Caledonian, formally notified the Civil Aviation Authority that they would be applying for Laker's Los Angeles licence.

British Caledonian, Britain's biggest independent scheduled airline, with a fleet of 20 aircraft operating to North and South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia, hopes to operate six flights a week to Los Angeles from June with three classes including a "low competitive tariff in economy".

They held a licence to Los Angeles in the early 1970s Mr Thomson said: "We hope to operate a viable service similar to that proposed in 1978 when the Government saw fit to give BCal rights to Laker for a skytrain operation. At the time our Los Angeles licence was snatched away to be given to Laker we told the Secretary of State that the Laker service must operate at a loss and that it represented a gamble.

Sir Freddie said outside the Lonrho offices yesterday: "We want to fly as many aeroplanes as we can, we want to employ as many of the staff as we can and we want to give the customers a jolly good show".

Sir Freddie, who later appeared with Mr Rowland at the entrance to the Lonrho headquarters in Cheapside, said: "If we are allowed to put this show on the road again then we will be the market leaders in low-fare air transport across the Atlantic.

Friend in need, page 17

Contempt ruling 'a black day for press freedom'

Continued from page 1

and a particular aspect of its prison policies".

Lord Scarman and Lord Simon of Glaisdale, however, *noted that trials would* sometimes expose matters of public interest worthy of discussion. It could not be desirable that such public discussion was to be discouraged or obstructed by refusing a litigant and his advisers use of the documents in public discussion after they had become public knowledge.

Miss Harman said after the hearing: "The lords have made it a black day for press freedom and for the openness of the court." The judgment was one of censorship. "They have said it is perfectly acceptable to give documents to a law reporter *but* contempt to give them to a journalist writing a feature article critical of the Government. *How* is a lawyer to tell who is a law reporter and who is not?"

Labour MPs immediately raised the possibility of amending legislation and condemned the Home Office for changing the law in a way that penalized an individual.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Shadow Home Secretary, said he was "greatly distressed" by the decision and would be making representations to Mr William Whitelaw over whether the law could be changed. The Home Office had had the opportunity during the Contempt of Court Bill of clarifying the law.

Law Report, pages 8-9

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, visits HMS Amazon, Devonport Dockyard, Plymouth, 11.30.

Princess Alexandra attends a concert in aid of the Council for Music in Hospitals, Lambeth Palace, SE1, 7.20.

Exhibitions

A Mansion of Many Chambers: Beauty and other works, Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent, 10 to 5.30.

A Choice of Design: Fabrics from the Warner airline, Brighton Museum, Brighton, 10 to 5.45.

The Arrogant Connoisseur—Richard Payne Knight, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, 10 to 5.

Paintings by Joan Painter, Grange Art Gallery, Rottingdean, Brighton, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5.

Recent paintings by David Holmes, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough, 12 to 5.

Cruft's Show, Toys and Gundogs, Earls Court, London, 8.30 to 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Roman Mosaics, by Patsy Vanags, 11.30; and Medicine and the Roman Army, by Ralph Jackson, 1.15; both at British Museum.

The Bakers Company, by Mr K. Mostyn, St Margaret's Historical Society, St Margaret Pattens, 1.10.

The Theatre at the Alexandra Palace, by John Hutchinson, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Walks

A Journey Through Dickens's London, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

An Historic Pub Walk, St James's, meet Green Park Underground, 7.30.

Music

Concert of Hindustani classical music, Institute of Indian Culture, 4a Castletown Road, London W14, 8.

William Byrd Choir, Norwich Arts Centre, Reeves Yard, Norwich, 8.

Piano duet by Colin Howard and Alexander Wells, Lauderdale House, Waterlow Park, N6, 8.

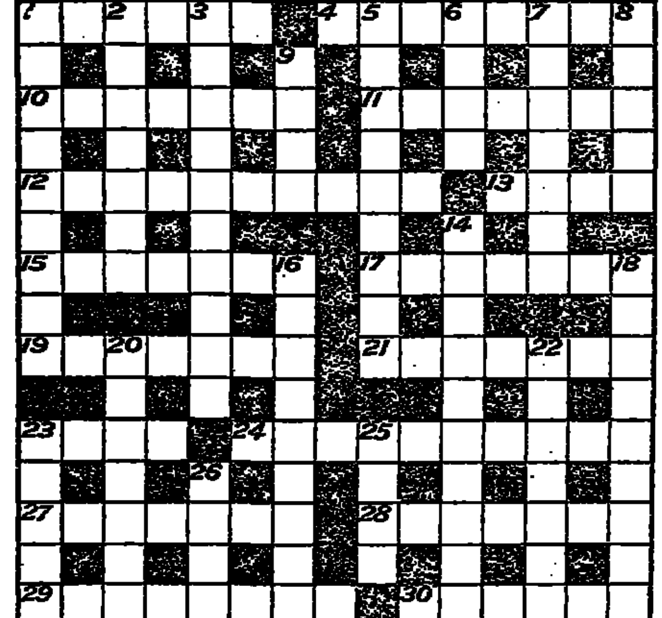
Organ recital by Anthony Gould, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30.

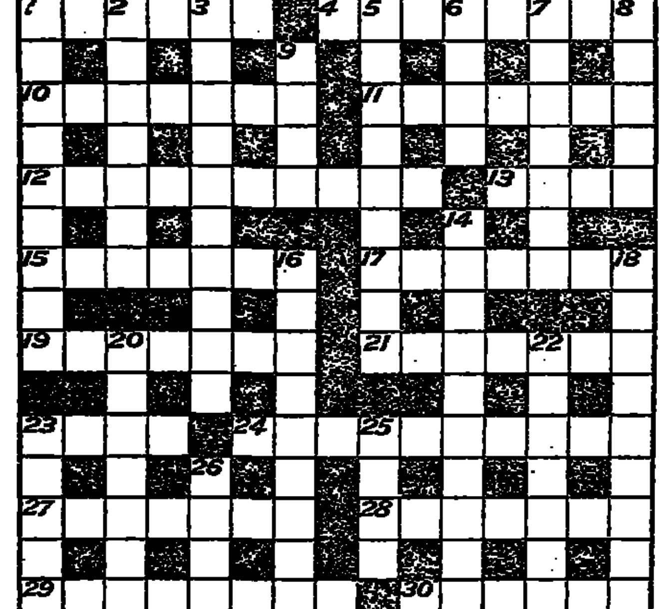
Piano recital by Mark Troup, St Sepulchre-without-Newgate, 1.10.

Last chance to see

Plants of South China, 43 drawings by a Cantonese or Macao artist, Eyre & Hobhouse, 39 Duke Street, St James's, SW1, 10 to 5.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,754





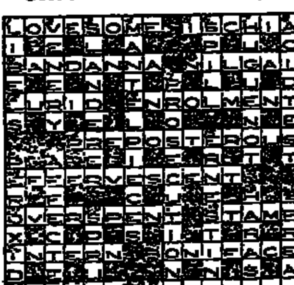
ACROSS

1 The woodcutter's puzzle (6).
4 What hinders old boy backing the Spanish musical? (8).
10 The fellow's a communist (7).
11 No light offence? (7).
12 Such goods might be sold, one hopes, at reduced prices (4-6).
13 Like Lady Jane having a fling? (4).
15 It's right to pass and fall back (7).
17 Paddy almost invested in a pot of this jam (7).
19 Musician's ABC perhaps . . . (7).
21 . . . two followers end with "Death of a Lawyer" (7).
23 Record first attained by winner of race (4).
24 A veil drawn over this stately home (10).
27 Australian's swag was unbelievable (7).
28 Voyage to a sort of oil port (7).
29 Don't believe all that the shopkeeper offers (8).
30 A foreign water supply that is not healthy (6).

DOWN

1 His a lean hungry look? (4,5).
2 Oral trouble of one student after soup (7).
3 First gardener couldn't quite swallow it apparently (5, 5).
5 Broadway in Paris? (9).
6 Hit a bull dead centre, but not allowed (4).
7 Oaks described as of ancient Rome (7).
8 Poetic form for instance in a cathedral city (5).
9 "Fairy" to many would spell danger (4).
14 In favour of giving up, say, the Lord Mayor's Show (10).
16 Maybe treat nine to dinner (9).
18 Study musical overture in Eulenspiegel — laborious work (9).
20 Force of attack makes me sit up (7).
22 Flower sign raised in one Scottish environment (7).
23 Fearful upset of light reduction order (5).
25 Wordsworth's "Stern daughter of the voice of God" (4).
26 Muse about rise of fuel (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,753



Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: general ceramics and works of art, 11. Christie's, King Street: fine Victorian pictures, 11. Christie's South Kensington: printed books, 10.30; dolls, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: furniture, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: general ceramics and works of art, 9 to 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese ivory carvings, Netsuke and Inro; English porcelain, both 9.15 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: dolls, 9.15 to 12; old and modern silver, 9.15 to 4.30; English and Continental prints; Oriental paintings, prints, scrolls, Indian and Islamic paintings and miniatures, all 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 9 to 10.30; oil paintings; furniture, carpets, works of art and pewter, both 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: English pottery and porcelain; clocks and watches; arms and armour, all 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's Belgravia: Tunbridge ware and papier mache, 9.30 to 4.30.

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Top ten films

The top 10 films in London:

1 Arthur
2 Body Heat
3 Fort Apache, The Bronx
4 Gallipoli
5 The French Lieutenant's Woman
6 Lady Chatterley's Lover
7 The Woman Next Door
8 Ghost Story
9 An American Werewolf in London
10 Rich and Famous

The top five in the provinces:

1 Fort Apache, The Bronx
2 Stir Crazy/The Blue Lagoon
3 Hot Bubble Gum
4 Kentucky Fried Movie
5 Arthur

Compiled by Screen International

Food prices

Beef prices remain extremely high. Topside and silver side, however, may be marginally cheaper. Shoulder of lamb is about a third cheaper than leg and, roast or casseroled, tastes almost as good. Pork and poultry are also excellent value.

Home grown vegetable prices, with the exception of Brussels sprouts, have fallen to their seasonal level much more quickly than was expected after last month's severe weather. Citrus fruits are cheap and good and imported strawberries are suggested as a cheaper and healthier Valentine present than chocolates.

The papers

Under the headline "Fool's gold", the Daily Mirror notes that the £1 coins being issued next year will be made mainly of copper, once used for minting pennies. That is a good definition of inflation, the paper says, adding that when the coin arrives it will be worth less than 50p at 1978 values.

In France, Le Figaro says the unions are likely to be more radical and employers further demoralized following President Mitterrand's concession that the reduction of the working week would involve no loss of earnings.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Newbury (1.30) and Ayr (1.15).

Rugby Union: English Universities v Welsh Universities, at *Birmingham University (3.0)*.

Hockey: Four-nations indoor tournament, at Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Rackets: Professional championships, at Manchester.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 7.0, The Superstars—The Ferguson Men's Championship.

BBC2: 3.0, International Bowls; 10.30, International Bowls.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bill: Cinematograph Bill, Garden Supplies (Sunday Trading) Bill, and Gaming (Amendment) Bill second readings.

Travel

Rail

British Rail expects most services to operate normally today. Some very early cancellations possible. Normal service tomorrow until late evening when operations wind down: no trains on Sunday. Phone Traveline: 01-246 8030.

Air

BA expects 80 per cent of European and domestic flights from Heathrow to operate. Passengers should check in as normal.

Roadworks

Wales and the West: A394: Delays at Longrock (between Penzance and Marazion, Cornwall); temporary signals. A46: Temporary signals at Swainswick between Bath and Stroud. A4076: Road width reduced at Johnston between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven.

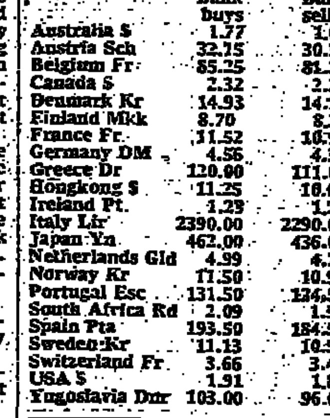
Midlands: M6: Lane closures between M69 and A426 exits along eight mile stretch at start of motorway. A442: Signals at Alveley, Shropshire. A460: Temporary signals near Featherstone, Staffordshire.

The North: A59: Temporary signals at Skipton, Yorkshire. Delays. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, north of Chester. A1/A6136: Several lane closures on Catterick bypass.

Scotland: A8: Inside lane closed westbound on Corstophine Road, Edinburgh. A68: Temporary signals on Old Dalkeith Road near Kingston Avenue, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the AA.

The Pound



	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	32.15	30.15
Belgium Fr	85.25	81.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.93	14.18
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.25
France Fr	11.52	10.92
Germany DM	4.56	4.31
Greece Dr	120.00	111.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2390.00	2290.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	4.99	4.73
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
South Africa Rd	2.09	1.94
Spain Pta	193.50	184.50
Sweden Kr	11.13	10.55
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	103.00	96.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: the *FT* Index closed down 1.7 at 572.0.

Anniversaries today

Births: Thomas Campion, poet, composer and physician, London, 1567; Charles Darwin, Shrewsbury, 1809; Abraham Lincoln, Hodgenville, Kentucky, 1809; George Meredith, Portsmouth, 1828. Lady Jane Grey was executed in the Tower, 1554. Immanuel Kant died, Konigsberg, 1804.

Weather

A strong S airstream will cover the UK as a trough of low pressure moves from the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Sunny intervals after early mist or fog, cloudy later; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Central S, NW England, Midlands (W), Channel Islands: Becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S, fresh or strong but gale at times in exposed places; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

Midlands (E), E England: Sunny intervals after early mist or fog, cloudy later with a little rain in places; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

SW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Becoming cloudy, rain and hill fog spreading from W; wind S, strong to gale but severe gale in exposed places; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

Central N, NE England: Sunny intervals, cloudy later with outbreaks of rain; wind S, fresh or strong but gale in exposed places; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S, strong to gale but severe gale in exposed places; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy, rain at times with hill fog; wind S, strong to gale but severe gale in exposed places; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, rain at times with hill fog; wind S, strong or gale but severe gale in exposed places; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Unsettled and windy.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S strong, perhaps gale; sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, gale or severe gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.21 am. Sun sets: 5.10 pm
Moon sets: 9.28 am. Moon rises: 10.14 pm

Lighting up time

Last quarter: February 15.
London 5.40 pm to 6.49 am
Bristol 5.49 pm to 6.59 am
Edinburgh 5.46 pm to 7.13 am
Manchester 5.43 pm to 7.3 am
Penzance 6.5 pm to 7.7 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: s, sun; c, cloud; r, rain; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	6	43	Guernsey	r	9	48
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	s	4	39
Blackpool	c	6	43	Jersey	c	9	48
Bristol	r	7	45	London	c	10	50
Cardiff	r	6	43	Manchester	r	7	45
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	s	6	43	Ronaldsway	f	7	45

Highest and lowest

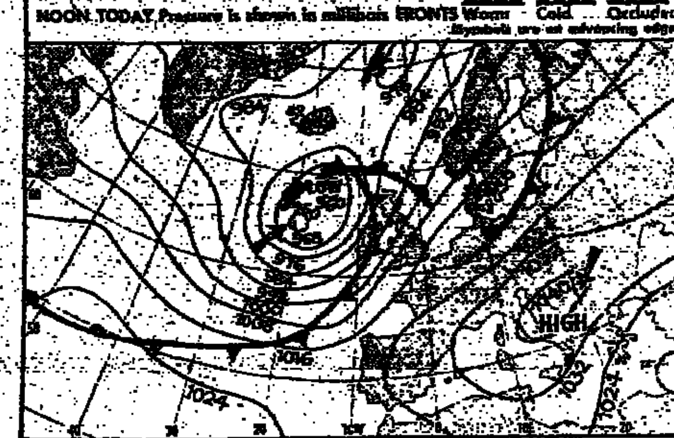
Highest day temp: Teignmouth 12C (54F). Lowest day max: Neist Point, Carrigans 5C (41F). Highest rainfall: Exmouth 0.56in. Highest sunshine: Tenby 6hr.

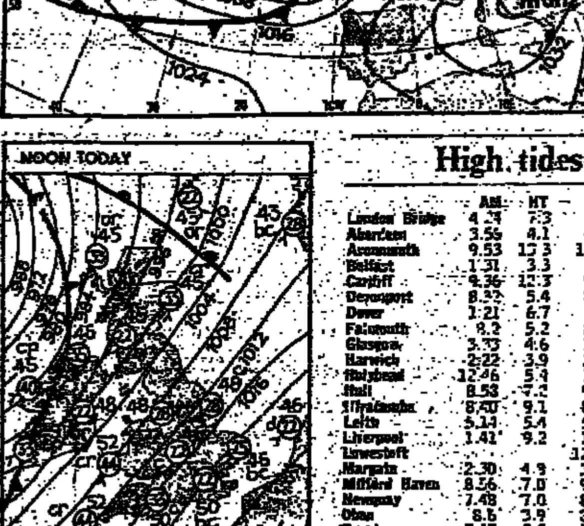
Satellite predictions

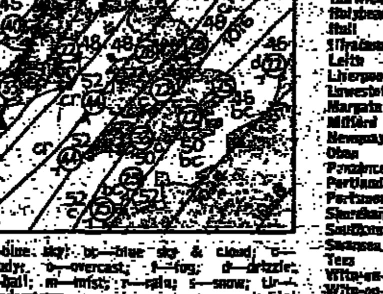
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: (Feb 13) 5.22-5.27; S*; 25SE; E. Cosmos 1220R: 19.15-19.19; NW; 20N; NNE*. Cosmos 185R: 18.58-19.8; NW; 75S; SE*. Seasat: 18.39-18.45; N; 15NNW; WNW. Salyut: (Feb 13) 6.35-6.38; S; 15SE; ESE. Arena DR: (Feb 13) 3.31-3.37; NNE*; 35NE; E and 5.14-5.24; NW*; 75SSW; SSE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

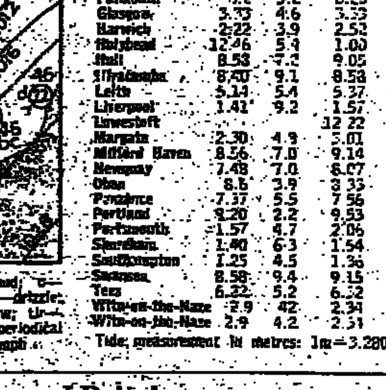






b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

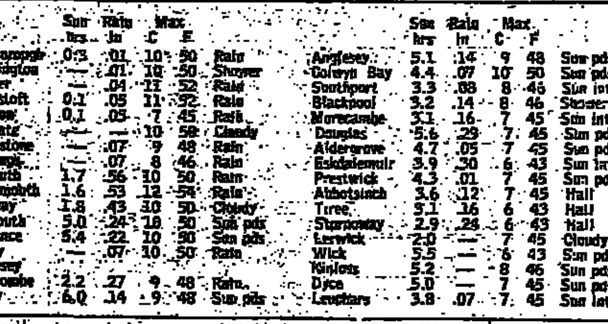
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
Milford Haven	8.56	7.0	9.14	6.5
Newquay	7.48	7.0	8.07	6.[illegible]
Oban	8.6	3.9	8.35	3.[illegible]
Penzance	7.37	5.5	7.56	5.3
Portland	9.20	2.2	9.53	1.9
Portsmouth	1.57	4.7	2.06	4.5
Shoreham	1.40	6.3	1.54	6.1
Southampton	1.25	4.5	1.36	4.4
Swansea	8.58	9.4	9.15	9.0
Tees	6.22	5.2	6.32	5.5
Walton-on-the-Naze	2.9	4.2	2.34	4.1
Walton-on-the-Naze	2.9	4.2	2.31	4.1

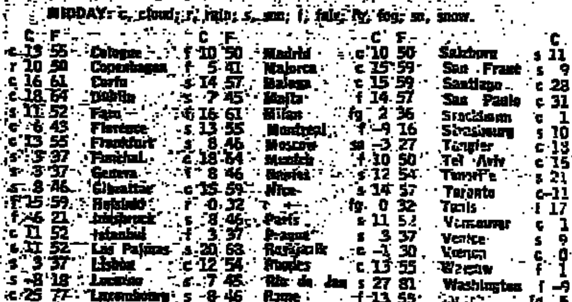
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	0.3	.01	10	50	Rain
Bridlington	—	.01	10	50	Shower
Cromer	—	.04	11	52	Rain
Lowestoft	0.1	.05	11	52	Rain
Clacton	0.1	.05	7	45	Rain
Margate	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Folkestone	—	.07	9	48	Rain
Hastings	—	.07	8	46	Rain
Exmouth	1.7	.56	10	50	Rain
Teignmouth	1.6	.53	12	54	Rain
Torquay	1.8	.43	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	5.0	.24	10	50	Sun pds
Penzance	5.4	.22	10	50	Sun pds
Jersey	—	.07	10	50	Rain
Guernsey					
Ilfracombe	2.2	.27	9	48	Rain
Tenby	6.0	.14	9	48	Sun pds
Anglesey	5.1	.14	9	48	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	4.4	.07	10	50	Sun pds
Southport	3.3	.08	8	46	Sun ints
Blackpool	3.2	.14	8	46	Showers
Morecambe	3.1	.16	7	45	Sun ints
Douglas	5.6	.29	7	45	Sun pds
Aldergrove	4.7	.05	7	45	Sun pds
Eskdalemuir	3.9	.30	6	43	Sun ints
Prestwick	4.3	.01	7	45	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	3.6	.12	7	45	Hail
Tiree	5.1	.16	6	43	Hail
Stornoway	2.9	.24	6	43	Hail
Lerwick	2.0	—	7	45	Cloudy
Wick	5.5	—	6	43	Sun pds
Kinloss	5.2	—	8	46	Sun pds
Dyce	5.0	—	7	45	Sun pds
Leuchars	3.8	.07	7	45	Sun ints

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; r, rain; s, sun; f, fair; fg, fog; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Cologne	f	10	50	Madrid	c	10	50	Salzburg	s	11	52
Akrotiri	r	10	50	Copenhagen	f	5	41	Majorca	c	15	59	San Franc	s	9	48
Alexandria	c	16	61	Corfu	s	14	57	Malaga	c	15	59	Santiago	c	28	82
Algiers	c	18	64	Dublin	s	7	45	Malta	f	14	57	Sao Paulo	c	31	88
Amsterdam	s	11	52	Faro	c	16	61	Milan	fg	2	36	Stockholm	c	1	34
Athens	c	6	43	Florence	s	13	55	Montreal	f	-9	16	Strasbourg	s	10	50
Barcelona	c	13	55	Frankfurt	s	8	46	Moscow	sn	-3	27	Tangier	c	18	64
Belgrade	s	3	37	Funchal	c	18	64	Munich	f	10	50	Tel Aviv	c	15	61
Beirut	s	3	37	Geneva	f	8	46	Naples	s	12	54	Tenerife	s	21	70
[illegible]															